

Key Events	
1928	Herbert Hoover elected president.
29 th Oct 1929	16 million shares sold on the stock market. Black Thursday the stock market on Wall Street crashed.
1929-1933	10,000 banks shut and 100,000 businesses go bankrupt. Unemployment rises to 14 million.
1930-31	Tax cuts and Hawley Smoot tariff on overseas goods.
1932	Emergency Relief Act – seen as too little too late.
June 1932	National Guard and police use tear gas to break up the Bonus Army marchers camps.
1932	Democrat Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) elected president by 7 million votes

Key people/Words	
Herbert Hoover	Republican President 1928-1932. Believed people should help themselves and not rely on the government
Laissez-Faire	Belief in little help or interference in daily lives or business by the government
FDR	NY Governor. Democrat. Won the 1932 Presidential election after promising a NEW DEAL

Exam Question: In what ways was American Society affected by the Depression? 8 marks

Part Two: Bust – American’s experiences of the Depression and the New Deal	
Immediate consequences of the Wall St Crash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 29th October 1929 16 million shares sold and the average share price dropped 40 cents. Shareholders lost a total \$8000 million 659 banks went bust in 1929 alone as their customers couldn’t pay back their loans and banks had lost money on the stock market. As a result ordinary people lost all their savings. Banks recalled loans but business who couldn’t repay went bankrupt and companies laid off workers. This began the CYCLE of DEPRESSION – by 1933 14 million unemployed. Unemployed bought less so companies sold less so cut production and wages and then jobs. Production fell by 40%, Average wages fell by 60% People lost homes and forced to live in Hooverilles (shanty towns) People relied on charities such as soup kitchens. In 1931 238 people were admitted to hospital in New York suffering from malnutrition. Many lost faith and confidence in the Republican Government
Effect on Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmers already suffering. Demand for food went down at home and abroad. ECONOMICALLY -American exports fell from \$10 billion in 1929 - \$3 billion in 1932. Demand for meat dropped so much it cost more to take an animal to market than they could sell it for. This led to farmers going bankrupt and losing farms and homes. SOCIALLY 2.5 million farmers migrated to the West Coast to look for work on the fruit farms. To make matters worse over farming and drought turned central Southern States into dust bowls which destroyed farms and made land unusable.
Effect on Businessmen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECONOMICALLY – between 1929-1933 100,000 businesses went bankrupt and 10,000 banks closed. Some businessmen tried to survive by reducing their workforce and cutting production further. Production levels fell by 40%. US exports fell from \$10 billion to \$3 billion between 199-1933. When banks called in loans even more businesses shut. Businessmen tried new activities such as selling newspapers or apples in the streets or offering to polish shoes. Some committed suicide.
Why Hoover lost the 1932 election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoover believed that “prosperity was just around the corner” and that the economy would correct itself without much government interference. However, this led to him being bitterly criticised and accused of being a “do nothing” president. His tax cuts had little impact on the vast majority especially the unemployed who didn’t pay tax. Those that did have money didn’t have the confidence to spend it so the cycle of prosperity couldn’t restart. Hawley Smoot Tariff supposed to protect US business resulted in strangling international trade and making the Depression worse. His Emergency Relief Act and Reconstruction Finance Corporation didn’t help everyone and was seen as too little too late. 1932 1000s of servicemen who had fought in WWI marched on Washington to ask for their bonuses (pensions) to be paid early. Hoover refused to meet them and appointed General Douglas MacArthur to handle the situation. MacArthur convinced the peaceful protest was led by Communist agitators attacked the camp with tear gas and burned the camp. This damaged Hoover’s reputation further. People lost all faith and confidence in the Republican President and government
Why did FDR win the 1932 election	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believed in “active government” to improve the lives of ordinary people, he had a reputation as a man of action as he had used public money in New York to get people back to work. He had a strong campaign travelling over 20,800 km across America to meet people, making 76 major speeches. Seem to speak to the “forgotten man”. Very charismatic and the promise of a New Deal – spend money to create jobs and use experts to advise how to boost economy

Key Events		Part Two: Impact of WW II – Economic recovery, Effects on lives of African-Americans and Women		
1935 & '37 1937	<p>Neutrality Acts - banned the loans and sale of weapons to any countries at war</p> <p>FDR's Quarantine speech – all peace-loving nations should stand up to aggressive nations. Aimed at Japan, Italy and Germany.</p> <p>1939 War in Europe breaks out. FDR declared support for Britain and France. He feared if both defeated USA would be next.</p> <p>Nov '39 Cash and Carry plan created valuable jobs and reduced unemployment.</p> <p>Mar '41 FDR agreed the Lend Lease deal.</p> <p>Dec '41 183 Japanese bomber planes attack Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. 2000 men killed 21 ships destroyed. Next day USA declares war on Japan and 3 days later Germany and Italy.</p> <p>Jan '42 War Production Board created</p> <p>1945 War ends</p>	Reasons USA entered WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDR worried since 1937 “Quarantine speech”. He feared if Europe fell then the USA would come under attack. He was very concerned about Japan’s aggressiveness in the Far East, where USA did most trade and controlled large areas of land. FDR persuaded Congress to change the neutrality laws so that USA was allowed to help Britain and France but not send soldiers. USA sold high-quality weapons, war ships and planes. 7th Dec 1941 Japan attacked US naval base at Pearl Harbor after USA had stopped selling oil and US steel to Japan. USA caught by surprise. 8th USA declared war, 3 days later declared war on G & Italy. 	
		Effects of War 1.Economic recovery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1939 Unemployment in USA 9.5 million (17% of potential workforce) BY 1941 4 million found jobs building fighter planes, battleships and tanks 1941 When war broke out unemployed men joined the armed forces. By 1944 unemployed dropped to 670,000 Farmers benefitted because supplied food to the military Traditional Industries of coal, iron and steel and oil were all boosted by the demands of war. 1942 War Production Board was created to convert industries from peacetime work to war work. Within weeks car companies were producing tanks and fighter planes. Factories that made silk ribbons now produced parachutes. WPB made sure that each factory received all the materials it needed to produced the most war goods in the fastest time. 	
		African-Americans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECONOMICALLY – 1 million joined army and 2 million migrated North to work in the weapons factories. RESULT = LESS UNEMPLOYMENT but revealed unfair treatment of Black workers so FDR SET UP FEPC to encourage fair practice and some companies improved their policies in relation to black workers. SOCIALLY – Still faced racism e.g Navy at the start of the war, Black sailors only allowed to work in ships’ kitchens, Army – Black soldiers were not allowed to train as officers and the air force wouldn’t train Black pilots. Result = HIGHLIGHTED THE PROBLEM, In Europe they had been fighting to end a racist regime in G and yet many RETURNED HOME THEY WANTED TO BE TREATED EQUALLY. SOCIALLY – migration North made northern states fell less segregated. POLITICALLY – NAACP increased it’s membership to 500,000 (1/2 mill). Organisation fought for equal rights. AFRICAN AMERICANS NOW FELT EMPOWERED AND HOPEFUL they could successfully challenge racism and improve their position. 	
Key people/Words		Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECONOMICALLY – 1940-45 number of women in work rose from 12 million to nearly 19 million. Number of married women grew from 35%-50% from 1941-45. WOMEN OCCUPIED 1/3 OF ALL AMERICA’S JOBS. Industries women worked in changed = 1939 36 women worked in shipbuilding by 1942 200,000. RESULT = women’s wages increased as they proved how important they were in the war effort. 60% managers said they were the best workers. 350,000 women joined sections of the armed forces e.g WACs (Women’s Army Corps), or navy’s WAVES (Women’s Volunteer Emergency Services) SOCIALLY – After war many women reluctant to return to traditional roles but STEREOTYPICAL VIEWS AND ROLES STILL EXISTED. 	
WPB		War Production Board – converted industries from peacetime work to war work	Legacy of WWII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA spend 1% of GNP (total value of goods a country makes) on the military – this increased during & after war to 8-20% African Americans now felt empowered and the fight for civil rights was renewed as a result of FEPC’s work and the actions of NAACP. Belief and acceptance of Government involvement in every day lives and business. Increased the belief that the government could solve “big issues” such as economic depression and conflict.
Cash-Carry Plan		1939 Britain and France bought weapons, planes and warships off USA – created jobs		
Lend-Lease Act	1941 – instead of selling USA would “lend” Britain \$7000 million worth of weapons			
FEPC	Fair Employment Practice committee – set up by FDR. Recommended (not enforced) the fair treatment of African Americans in industry			
NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People			

Key Events	
Oct 1929	Wall Street Crash send USA economy into the Great Depression
1932	Unemployment in the USA at 23.6%
1932	Roosevelt wins the presidential election, promises a 'New Deal' for the American people
1933	EBRA used to solve the banking crisis
1933	1 st Hundred Days of Roosevelt's presidency, he enacts 15 major laws
1933	1 st New Deal sets up Alphabet Agencies to provide Relief, Recovery and Reform.
1935	'Second New Deal' introduces new laws to help deal with the problems of the Depression
1935	'Sick Chickens' case upheld by the Supreme Court. It makes the NRA illegal
1935	Huey Long, a key opponent of the New Deal is shot and killed
1937	New Deal budget is cut, unemployment rises
1937	Roosevelt attempts to 'pack' the Supreme Court with Democrat judges.
1939	War breaks out in Europe. Start of 'Cash and Carry system
1941	Lend Lease Act gives a boost to the US economy as more supplies are ordered for Britain and China to continue their war efforts
1941	Japanese attack Pearl Harbour, USA enters the war.
1942	Unemployment falls to 4.1% due to war production

Key People	
Herbert Hoover	Republican president who was unable to deal with the problems of the Great Depression
Franklin D Roosevelt	President of the USA who introduced a 'New Deal' to help America out of the Great Depression
Huey Long	US Senator who was critical of the New Deal, saying that it did not go far enough
Fr James Coughlin	Known as the 'Radio Priest', he was critical of the New Deal and had over 40 million listeners to his radio show.
Robert A Taft	Republican Senator from Ohio he consistently denounced the New Deal as "socialism" and argued that it harmed America's business interests and gave ever-greater control to the central government in Washington

Section A - USA – The New Deal	
1932 Presidential Election	<p>President Hoover believed that the Depression would end soon and that America had 'turned the corner'. He believed in the Republican ideals of 'rugged individualism,' that people should sort out their own problems and the government should not interfere with people's lives. Hoover's actions against the Bonus Army had angered many voters and showed that he lacked the common touch or an understanding of the gravity of the problems of the Great Depression.</p> <p>In contrast, Roosevelt promised 'a New Deal for the American people', direct government action to help. He would spend government money to create jobs on public works, provide relief for the poor and unemployed and government action to solve the banking crisis. Roosevelt talked of a "Crusade to restore America to its people" He covered 20,000km during the campaign. Roosevelt won 472 of the 531 electoral votes and 57.4% of the popular vote.</p>
New Deal	Roosevelt had promised the American people a New Deal. His aims were to provide the 3 Rs: RELIEF – People would be given aid from the Federal Government to help with problems such as homelessness and unemployment. RECOVERY – Government would invest money to help businesses recover from the Depression, this would help create more jobs for the unemployed. REFORM – New laws would be introduced to help ensure that the Depression could not happen again. This would require massive government spending and a much larger involvement of government in business.
The 100 Days	During the first 100 days of his Presidency, FDR enacted 15 major laws. He outlined the aims of the New Deal via the Fireside Chats He established the first of the Alphabet Agencies that would be used to implement the New Deal. Perhaps most importantly, he resolved the Banking Crisis. EBRA meant that all banks were closed for four days. They only re-opened, backed by government funds after Federal officials had checked them. Roosevelt explained all of this via the Fireside Chats. The result was a fall in bank closures from 4004 in 1933 to 62 in 1934.
Opposition to the New Deal	<p>Huey Long felt that the New Deal was not doing enough, it was too complicated. Long proposed a scheme called 'share our wealth' where maximum earnings would be set at \$1million, taxes would be used to help all Americans, a pension scheme would be set up for over 60s. Huey Long was assassinated in 1935. Fr. Charles Coughlin (The Radio Priest) felt that the New Deal did not do enough to help the poor. He had 40 million listeners each Sunday and they want more to be done to help the poor and needy.</p> <p>Big business and the Republican party criticised the New Deal. They felt it was too complicated and interfering, they did not like the support it gave to Trade Unions, they felt that Roosevelt was behaving like a dictator and the New Deal was similar to economic plans used in the USSR. Also they felt the New Deal made people rely on government rather than helping themselves. The Supreme Court also opposed elements of the New Deal. They said that many of Roosevelt's New Deal measures were unconstitutional and they closed down some Alphabet Agencies.</p>
Impact of World War Two	When WW2 began in Europe in 1939 the USA remained officially neutral. However Roosevelt pursued an aggressive neutrality in favour of Britain He persuaded Congress to allow sales of goods on a 'cash and carry' basis. He developed this policy into Lend-Lease which allowed Britain to order materials and to return them after the war. This gave a massive boost to the US economy and started to lift the USA out of the Depression. When the Japanese launched a surprise attack on the US base at Pearl Harbor the USA joined the war. By 1945 12 million men had joined the armed forces. Millions more men and women were employed in industries to support the war effort.
Was the New Deal a success?	<p>The New Deal created millions of jobs. It stabilised the American banking system. It cut the number of business failures. Projects such as the TVA brought work and an improved standard of living to deprived parts of the USA. New Deal projects provided the USA with valuable resources such as schools, roads and power stations.</p> <p>The New Deal never solved the underlying economic problems. The US economy took longer to recover than that of most European countries. Confidence remained low – throughout the 1930s Americans only spent and invested about 75 per cent of what they had before 1929. When Roosevelt cut the New Deal budget in 1937, the country went back into recession. There were six million unemployed in 1941. Only the USA's entry into the war brought an end to unemployment.</p> <p>However, it could be argued that the greatest achievement of the New Deal was to give the American people hope and a belief that their government had not abandoned them. The USA did not fall into revolution and the systems set up by the New Deal ensured that American could be transformed into the superpower it became during WW2.</p>

Key Events		Section A: Part 3 Post-war America – Consumerism and McCarthyism	
1945	USA emerges out of the Second World War with the largest economy.	Post War Consumerism	During the 1950s the USA experienced rapid economic growth. The USA was producing nearly half of the whole world’s goods during the decade. The GNP doubled. The impact of the war meant that the USA’s competitors were unable to challenge. The USA had suffered no war damage as in Europe and so was able to continue the growth that had started during the war. Veterans returned home with an expectation of enjoying the fruits of victory.
1945	Start of the Cold War – ideological conflict between the USA and the USSR		
1948	0.4% of households own a TV	The American Dream	Wealthy white Americans moved in increasing numbers to the growing suburbs. They expected and purchased the latest consumer goods. Many bought on credit. Expectations of durability of products changed and many expected to replace goods after just a few years. This has the impact of creating sustained demand for consume goods. Advertising encouraged consumers to buy the latest products. The Television saw a new form of advertising entering people’s homes.
1949	China becomes a Communist state		
1950	Senator Joe McCarthy announces he has a list of know Communists	Popular Culture	Cinema and radio continued to be popular. However, the 1950s is the era where the television boom started. By 1958, 83.2% of households owned a TV. In 1948 it had been 0.4%. The impact of television was felt in the growth of advertising and the shared culture as many Americans watched the same popular programmes across the nation. The growth in popular culture was fed by the increased leisure time and spending power of teenagers (a term popularised in the 1950s). Older generations worried about the growing influences on this group and feared that they would be led into a life of sex, drugs and rock and roll music. The influence of stars such as James Dean, Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley, worried the older generation, with their rebellious characters, sexualised image and the devotion their fans gave to them.
1950s	USA producing half the world’s goods		
1950	Start of the Korean War		
1953	End of the Korean War		
1954	55.7% of households own a TV		
1958	83.2% of households own aTV	The Cold War	At the end of World War Two the USA and USSR were the dominant superpowers. The detonation of the Atomic Bomb in 1945 by the USA and 1949 by the USSR meant that any war between the two would bring global catastrophe. The two competing ideologies (world views) viewed each other with suspicion. The capitalist USA felt that the communist USSR was trying to dominate the world. Many in the USA feared that soviet spies were everywhere. The Korean War further added to the tensions in US society. America led a UN coalition against communist North Korea which was backed by communist China and the USSR.
		McCarthyism	A wave of hysteria came over the American people. Fears of ‘Reds under the beds!’ Those who were felt to not show enough patriotism or ‘American’ values were accused of being Communist sympathisers. US Congress set up the House Committee of Un-American Activities to investigate. People in government, education and entertainment were questioned and asked to prove their loyalty to America. The ‘Witch Hunts’ were led by Senator Joe McCarthy. When a Senate sub committee was set up and televised it became apparent to many that McCarthy was a bully with little or no evidence to support his claims. McCarthy fed off the fears of the American people. President Truman denounced McCarthy’s claims.
Key people			
Senator Joseph McCarthy	Set up the ‘Witch Hunt’ investigations into Communism in the USA		
Elvis Presley	Leading figure in the birth of Rock and Roll music.		
James Dean	Teen idol movie star of the 1950s		
J Edgar Hoover	Director of the FBI	J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI	J. Edgar Hoover was the Director of the FBI. He was a strong supporter of McCarthy. He was fearful of Communist influence in the USA. He used phone tapping, recordings and other forms of surveillance to keep tabs on suspects. Over 1 million people had FBI files. They included prominent politicians and later Civil Rights Leaders like Martin Luther King, whom Hoover felt had Communist leanings. Charlie Chaplin was also targeted for his supposed communist views.

Key Events	
1863	Slavery is ended in the USA
1896	US Supreme Court rules that segregated schools were legal, as long as these schools were on a basis of 'separate but equal'.
1945	At the end of the Second World War, many black American soldiers return from the war with higher expectations of equality. They begin to challenge the segregation in the southern states.
early 1950s	The southern states of the USA enforce segregation of blacks and whites via 'Jim Crow' laws. These laws ensure white supremacy in these state
early 1950s	The KKK terrorise black communities.. They engage in intimidation through violence, including lynching.
1954	Supreme Court ruling on the Brown vs Board of Education case. Establishes that schools should be de-segregated.
1955	membership of the KKK increases in response to Brown vs Board.
1st Dec 1955	Rosa Parks arrested for breaking the bus segregation law in Montgomery, Alabama.
1955-56	Montgomery Bus Boycott to end segregation on public transport
Jan-56	Martin Luther King arrested for speeding as part of the Montgomery Bus Boycott
Jan-56	All elementary schools in Topeka organised by area not colour of skin
Mar-56	22 southern senators issue the 'Southern Manifesto', pledging to prevent de-segregation of the South.
20th Dec 1956	US Supreme Court rules that bus segregation is illegal.
Sep-57	Little Rock Nine attempt to attend Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas. They are prevented from doing so by National Guard troops.
1957-58	Little Rock Nine are escorted to school by National Guard troops (now under Presidential control).
1958-59	Governor Orval Faubus closes all schools in Little Rock for a year in order to prevent de-segregation.
Aug-59	Little Rock High School re-opens as a de-segregated school following court rulings.

Key People	
Linda Brown	Brought a test case against the Board of Education for Topeka, Kansas to de-segregate schools
President Dwight D. Eisenhower	34th President of the United States, 1953-61
Rosa Parks	NAACP member whose refusal to give up her seat on a bus sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott
Martin Luther King	Civil Rights leader who led the Montgomery Bus Boycott
Elizabeth Eckford	One of nine black students who enrolled at Little Rock High School, Arkansas
Orval Faubus	Governor of Arkansas who opposed the Little Rock Nine

Section A - Post-war America - Civil Rights in the 1950s	
Jim Crow	For hundreds of years Black people had been transported to the USA to work as slaves. Slavery was only ended in the USA in 1863, during the Civil War. Following the war, Black Americans still faced discrimination and segregation as the legacy of slavery was difficult to cast off. 'Jim Crow' was a racist caricature of blacks used in the early 1800s. The term was racist term meaning 'negro'. Following the Civil War, Southern States introduced a series of laws to segregate Black Americans from White Americans. The laws became known as Jim Crow Laws The laws segregated areas of public life such as; schools, transport, restaurants, parks, drinking fountains, even cemeteries.
KKK	When the Civil Rights movement began campaigning in the 1950s, the KKK re-emerged in the Southern States. Houses were bombed, lynching was common, people were assassinated. As Black Americans could not vote, juries were white only, judges and police were often Klan members, many cases went unpunished. Use of Federal Law meant that some offenders were brought to justice.
Brown v Board	1896 the US Supreme Court ruled that segregated schools were allowed as long as they were 'separate but equal'. The reality was that many all-black schools were underfunded and inferior. The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People) decided to act. They asked parents to challenge the 'separate but equal' arrangements. The NAACP took the Brown case to the District Court. However the court ruled in favour of the 'separate but equal' law. The NAACP therefore took the case to the Supreme Court, which ruled that segregation in schools should end. The Supreme Court gave no deadline for desegregation and so nothing changed at first. President Eisenhower was reluctant to force change. The KKK grew in membership in protest at the decision. 22 southern senators issued the 'Southern Manifesto' promising to campaign to oppose de-segregation. In January 1956 all elementary schools in Topeka were organised by area not colour of skin.
Montgomery Bus Boycott	Dec 1st 1955. Rosa Parks was arrested for breaking the segregation law. She refused to give up her seat to a white passenger. She was convicted and fined and lost her job. The NAACP took up her case and a local minister Martin Luther King campaigned on her behalf. There was a one day boycott of the buses that turned into a longer action known as the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Black Americans walked to work or car pooled. Bus companies were losing money. Whites retaliated. Martin Luther King was arrested and jailed for speeding in Jan 1956. Other drivers or even those waiting for a lift were also arrested. Martin Luther King's home was bombed! The Boycott lasted for 12 months. Over 17,000 Black Americans took part. Over 200 vehicles were used in the car pool. US Supreme Court declared segregation on buses illegal 20th Dec 1956. This was the first major victory of the Civil Right Movement. Parks and King became targets for KKK and white supremacists.
Little Rock Nine	Following on from Brown vs Board, in 1957 nine black students enrolled at Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas. The State Governor, Orval Faubus called out the National Guard to stop the black students from attending school! For 18 days the President tried to persuade Faubus to back down. He refused. On Monday 23rd September, the students were smuggled into the school. A mob attacked Black Americans and reporters on the streets. The police did nothing. President Eisenhower ordered 1100 paratroopers of the 101st Airborne Division to escort the pupils to school. They stayed until November and the National Guard (now under Presidential control) stayed for a year, to ensure that the pupils could go to school. The pupils endured horrific abuse from classmates and even teachers. Only one successfully graduated. Four parents of the pupils lost their jobs as a result of the campaign. Membership of the KKK increased. Governor Faubus became a hero to those opposed to the Civil Rights Movement. The Governor closed the school in 1958 rather than continue de-segregation. The decision was overturned a year later, due to court rulings. The USA and the rest of the world became aware of the scale of the problems of segregation in the southern states of the USA.

Key Events		Section A: Part 3	Post-war America – Civil Rights in the 1960s
1960	SNCC formed	The Freedom Rides	In 1960 the Supreme Court declared that racial segregation on interstate buses was illegal. This included the use of rest rooms, restaurants and terminals. Two students tested the change in the law by riding together at the front of an interstate bus. This led to the idea of the ‘Freedom Rides’. A group of 13 people (seven black, six white) set off on an epic journey from Washington DC into the Deep South. Riders were attacked and 200 were arrested. However, following support from President Kennedy, they succeeded and inter-state travel was de-segregated. This showed that African Americans and their white supporters were not prepared to be intimidated by violence.
1961	Freedom Rides in Southern States to protest at segregation in inter-state travel		
1963	March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom Martin Luther King delivers his famous ‘I have a Dream’ Speech	the March on Washington 1963	Marchers set off from all around the USA. They met at the Washington Monument before dawn and a 11.30am marched to the Lincoln Memorial. Here Martin Luther King gave his famous ‘I have a dream’ speech. King outlined his vision of a future America where blacks and whites could live together in harmony. He stressed the importance of his non-violent approach to protest. US President John F. Kennedy agreed to meet the leaders of the marches This was a significant step and the USA had to accept that the position of Black Americans was going to change forever
1963	Assassination of J F Kennedy		
1964	Civil Rights Act passed	Civil Rights Act 1964	Following the March on Washington and King’s ‘I have a dream’ speech, President Kennedy decided to put forward a new civil rights law. Kennedy was assassinated in November 1963. The new president Lyndon B. Johnson supported the new law and brought in the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This outlawed discrimination in hotels, motels, restaurants and theatres. It encouraged desegregation of public schools and made all government agencies desegregated. However, some were critical, saying that it did not go far enough.
1965	Malcolm X assassinated		
1965	Race riots in Watts LA. 34 killed	The Black Power Movement	The emergence of a more radical and militant approach was seen as a reaction to perceived failures of the Civil Rights Movement. April 1960 the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was formed under the leadership of Stokely Carmichael. SNCC became an all-black organisation and the speeches of its leaders called for a more radical approach than the non violent methods of Martin Luther King
1965	Selma protest leads to violence on ‘Bloody Sunday’. Following this, President Johnson passes Voting Rights Act		
1966	SNCC elect Stokely Carmichael as Chairman. It promotes a more militant approach to Civil Rights	Black Panther Party or BPP	a revolutionary black nationalist and socialist organization. Initially, the Black Panther Party's core practice was its armed citizens' patrols to challenge police brutality. In 1969, community social programs became a core activity. J. Edgar Hoover called the party "the greatest threat to the internal security of the country", and he supervised a program to undermine the organisation.
1968	MLK assassinated. Riots follow in over 100 American cities. Civil Rights Act passed	The Nation Of Islam	The Nation of Islam was a radical black movement that favoured separatism and preached black supremacy They supported a more violent approach and also criticised the methods of Martin Luther King. The world boxing champion Cassius Clay, converted to Islam and took the name Muhammad Ali after joining the group. He challenged the white establishment and was famously stripped of his title for refusing to fight in the Vietnam War. One of the Nation of Islam’s most powerful speakers was Malcolm X. He spoke frequently on civil rights issues and encouraged Black Americans to take pride in their heritage, to recognise their African roots. In 1964 he changed some of his views to a less militant stand and broke away from the Nation of Islam. He was shot and killed by members of the Nation of Islam in 1965
Key people		Voting Rights Act 1965	Following the Nobel Prize, King focussed on the issue of voting rights. He helped lead a march from Selma, Alabama to the state capital Montgomery. Jan 7th 1965 State troopers attacked the marchers with batons, horse charges and tear gas. The scenes of violence were captured by TV cameras and the incident became known as ‘Bloody Sunday’ A second attempt was cancelled due to fears of more violence and President Johnson reacted by implementing the Voting Rights Act of 1965 which speeded up the process of getting all blacks to register to vote.
Martin Luther King	Civil Rights leader and winner of the Nobel Peace Prize		
Stokely Carmichael	Leader of the SNCC who made the movement more militant and radical.		
Malcolm X	Prominent speaker for the Black Nationalist Nation of Islam.		
Muhammad Ali	World Boxing Champ who favoured a more radical approach to Civil Rights campaigning	Race Riots 1965-68 The Death of MLK	In August 1965 riots took place in Watts, a black area of LA. In six days of riots 34 people were killed. Over the next three years other riots broke out in cities across America. On April 4 th 1968, King was shot and killed. His funeral was attended by 50,000 people. Following his death there were riots in over 100 American cities. A week later a further Civil Rights Act was passed.

Key Events	
1960	John F Kennedy appointed US President
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis
1963	Assassination of J f Kennedy
1963	Clean Air Act
1964	Johnson announces ‘Great Society’
1964	<u>Urban Mass Transportation Act</u>
1964	<u>Economic Opportunities Act</u>
1964	<u>The Development Act</u>
1964	Civil Rights Act
1965	Voting Rights Act
1965	<u>Social Security Amendment</u>
1965	<u>Higher Education Act</u>
1965	<u>Medicare and Medicaid</u>

Key people	
John F Kennedy	President of the USA 1960-63
Lyndon B Johnson	President of the USA 1963-69

Section A: Part 3 Post-war America – Kennedy and Johnson – Social Policies	
Problems in American Society 1960s	Inner city slums with poor quality housing. Lack of full electrification in rural areas. Poor public transport networks. Lack of social security provision for those most in need. Lack of racial equality in particular in the southern states. Lack of medical insurance for the lowest paid and the unemployed. The impact and division caused by the escalating war in Vietnam.
President Kennedy and the ‘New Frontier’	The 1960 presidential election race was between Republican Richard Nixon and Democrat John F Kennedy. In accepting the presidential nomination, Kennedy gave his well-known "New Frontier" speech, saying: "For the problems are not all solved and the battles are not all won—and we stand today on the edge of a New Frontier.... But the New Frontier of which I speak is not a set of promises—it is a set of challenges. It sums up not what I intend to offer the American people, but what I intend to ask of them." Kennedy called his domestic program the "New Frontier". It ambitiously promised federal funding for education, medical care for the elderly, economic aid to rural regions, and government intervention to halt the recession. Much of the Kennedy’s energies were spent dealing with Foreign policy issues such as the Cuban Missile Crisis. Kennedy was assassinated in November 1963. Congress passed few of Kennedy's major programs during his lifetime, but did vote them through in 1964 and 1965 under his successor Johnson.
Johnson and the ‘Great Society’	LBJ declared “war on poverty” The term Great Society was first used by Johnson in a speech in May 1964. It encompassed movements of urban renewal, modern transportation, clean environment, anti-poverty, healthcare reform, crime control, and educational reform. Between 1963 and 1968 Johnson passed a number of acts to deal with these issues.
Impact of the ‘Great Society’	<u>Clean air act 1963</u> designed to control air pollution on a national level. It was one of the United States' first and most influential modern environmental laws. <u>Urban Mass Transportation Act 1964</u> provided \$375 million for large-scale urban public or private rail projects in the form of matching funds to cities and states. It provided grants for up to 50% of the cost of transit improvements. <u>Economic Opportunities Act 1964</u> authorized the formation of local Community Action Agencies as part of the War on Poverty. <u>Social Security Amendment 1965</u> legislation that resulted in creation of two programs: Medicare and Medicaid. The legislation initially provided federal health insurance for the elderly (over 65) and for poor families. <u>The Development Act 1964</u> Money was provided for the replacing of inner-city slums with new homes. <u>Higher Education Act 1965</u> It increased federal money given to universities, created scholarships, gave low-interest loans for students. <u>Medicare and Medicaid 1965</u> Provided Medical insurance for over 65s and hospital care for the poor.
Reaction to the ‘Great Society’	There was much criticism of the reforms. Republicans felt that it went against the American way of ‘Rugged Individualism’ and minimal government interference in people’s lives. It failed to deal with problems for Black Americans as many still lived in sub-standard housing and were disproportionately suffering from poverty. Much of the focus of Johnson’s presidency was on the growing involvement in the Vietnam War. It was a struggle that divided America. Johnson did not stand for re-election in 1968.

Key Events		Section A: Part 3 Post-war America – The Feminist Movement	
1918	Women given the right to vote	<p>Problems and issues before the 1960s</p> <p>Women had gained the right to vote after World War One. They had featured prominently in the Temperance Movement that led to Prohibition in the 1920s. The Flapper movement had challenged the accepted norms of society in the 1920s. During World War Two women had contributed greatly to the war effort. However, in the 1950s, the prevailing opinion was that a woman’s place was in the home.</p> <p>The Feminine Mystique</p> <p>The publishing of Betty Frieden’s book, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> was the symbolic starting point of the feminist movement. Published 1963. Friedan argued that for many middle class women, the home had become a prison and a limiting environment. Women wanted to be liberated from the constraints of domesticated life. The impact of the book was that it encouraged many women to seek an improvement to their lives. The ‘women’s liberation’ movement followed.</p> <p>The fight for equal pay</p> <p>1963 – Equal Pay Act. Of significant impact because it established the principle of equal pay for women doing the same job as men. Following legal action, protest and demonstrations by women. However there were many exceptions. Women campaigned throughout the 1960s to challenge the pay gap. Despite further legislation with the 1972 Equal Rights Amendment Act, there was and is still more to be done on the issue of the Gender Pay Gap.</p> <p>Roe v Wade 1973</p> <p>In 1970, a case was put forward on behalf of Norma McCorvey (under the alias Jane Roe). McCorvey had been pregnant and was seeking an abortion which was illegal in Texas. The defendant in the case was Dallas County District Attorney Henry Wade. The case went to the Supreme Court and they ruled in 1973 that Abortion was a fundamental right for American women under the US constitution. Significant and controversial to the present day. It allowed women greater control over their sexual and reproductive lives. Later, McCorvey's views on abortion changed substantially; she became a Roman Catholic activist in the pro-life movement.</p> <p>1972 Supreme Court ruling on equal rights</p> <p>The 1972 Supreme Court Ruling on equal rights stated that contraception should be made legally available for unmarried couples as well as married couples. This greatly increased the sexual freedom of American women and put unmarried couples on the same terms as married couples. This caused controversy and division in the USA. Not all women agreed with the Feminist Movement. Many opposed the decisions on religious grounds.</p> <p>NOW – Bill of Rights</p> <p>In 1966 the National Organisation for Woman was set up. At its first national conference it adopted a Bill of Rights. This called for Equal Rights Constitutional Amendment. Enforcement of law banning sex discrimination in employment. Maternity leave rights in employment and social security benefits. Tax deduction for home and childcare expenses for working parents. Child day-care centres. Equal and unsegregated education. Equal job training opportunities and allowances for women in poverty. The right of women to control their reproductive lives.</p>	
1919	18 th Amendment of the constitution introduces Prohibition following campaign by women		
1963	Publication of Betty Frieden’s book, <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>		
1963	Equal Pay Act		
1966	NOW - National Organisation for Woman was set up		
1972	Supreme Court Ruling on equal rights		
1973	Roe v Wade case ruled in 1973 that Abortion was a fundamental right for American women under the US constitution		
Key people			
Betty Frieden	Writer of The Feminine Mystique, hugely influential book that kick started the ‘women’s liberation’ movement.		
Pauli Murray	Co-founder of NOW the National Organisation for Women		
Norma McCorvey	Brought the Roe v Wade test case that legalised abortion across the USA		