

Designed for
AQA GCSE History

AQA
GCSE History

America, 1920–1973
**Opportunity
and inequality**

America

1920 - 1973

Opportunity and inequality

- . comprehensive notes
- . media recommendations



AQA GCSE History

Period Study: AD America, 1920-73: Opportunity and inequality

Part one: American people and the 'Boom'

- The 'Boom': benefits, advertising and the consumer society; hire purchase; mass production, including Ford and the motor industry; inequalities of wealth; Republican government policies; stock market boom.
- Social and cultural developments: entertainment, including cinema and jazz; the position of women in society, including flappers.
- Divided society: organised crime, prohibition and their impact on society; the causes of racial tension, the experiences of immigrants and the impact of immigration; the Ku Klux Klan; the Red Scare and the significance of the Sacco and Vanzetti case.

Part two: Bust – Americans' experiences of the Depression and the New Deal

- American society during the Depression: unemployment; farmers; businessmen; Hoover's responses and unpopularity; Roosevelt's election as president.
- The effectiveness of the New Deal on different groups in society: successes and limitations including opposition towards the New Deal from Supreme Court, Republicans and Radical politicians; Roosevelt's contribution as president; popular culture.
- The impact of the Second World War: America's economic recovery; Lend Lease; exports; social developments, including experiences of African-Americans and women.

Part three: Post-war America

- Post-war American society and economy: consumerism and the causes of prosperity; the American Dream; McCarthyism; popular culture, including Rock and Roll and television.
- Racial tension and developments in the Civil Rights campaigns in the 1950s and 1960s: Segregation laws; Martin Luther King and peaceful protests; Malcolm X and the Black Power Movement; Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
- America and the 'Great Society': the social policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson relating to poverty, education and health; the development and impact of feminist movements in the 1960s and early 1970s, including the fight for equal pay; the National Organisation for Women, Roe v Wade (1973), the Supreme Court ruling on equal rights (1972) and opposition to Equal Rights Amendment.

Films & documentaries

Please check the appropriateness of content of the media



Watergate Spelled Out

youtube: GCSE History



MLK & Civil Rights Movement

youtube: GCSE History



Rosa Parks Story

youtube: GCSE History



Rosa Parks Story

youtube: GCSE History



How Vietnam affected America

youtube: GCSE History



True story of Mississippi Burning

youtube: GCSE History



Racism, School desegregation & civil rights

youtube: GCSE History



America in C20th: The Civil Rights Movement

youtube: GCSE History



Malcolm X Documentary

youtube: GCSE History



Black Panthers: Vanguard of the revolution

youtube: GCSE History



To Kill a Mockingbird

1962



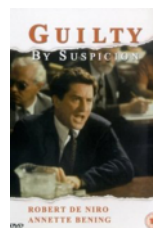
Mississippi Burning

1964 Rides Civil Rights



Grapes of Wrath

US Depression



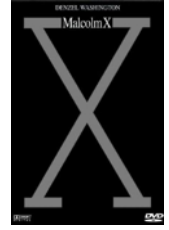
Guilty by suspicion

Red Scare/McCarthyism



good night and good luck

McCarthyism



Malcolm X

Nation of Islam Civil Rights



Untouchables

Prohibition



SELMA

Civil Rights

websites



www.civilrights.org
excellent timeline of events with links to key people & events



www.history.com history/civil-rights-movement

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



YouTube
**How is power divided in
the United States
government?**
Belinda Stutzman
TED-Ed

You Tube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

US system of government



American Dream

People emigrated to the USA for a variety of reasons:

- . flee from religious persecution
- . for political freedom
- . escape from poverty
- . become rich & famous

Every immigrant believed that USA was the 'land of opportunity', where if you worked hard you could become rich.



U.S. political system

The laws on how the USA is governed were put together in 1787. They are known as the **constitution**.

There are three parts:

- Legislative** = make laws
- Judiciary** = enforce laws
- Administrative** = carry out laws

Federal government

Congress decides laws for the country & the President carry out those laws through his departments e.g. defence, economy, education etc. He may also suggest laws.

State government

Makes laws for the state, each state has a governor in charge. Laws vary from state to state e.g. gun laws & the death penalty. All laws must agree with the constitution.

Democracy

Americans vote for the people who make, carry out and enforce their laws, at the state and the federal level.
e.g. the President, congressmen, governors, some judges, sheriffs etc



Administration



The President

Head of the Federal Government elected every 4 years in November, takes office in January.
Can veto laws passed in Congress unless they have 2/3 majority.
Chooses the heads of executive departments.
The President & the Vice President are elected by the Congress

Constitution

Changes can be made to the Constitution. These are called amendments.



Judiciary



Supreme Court

Highest court in the US. Decides whether federal laws are constitutional.



Legislative



Congress: Senators & Congressmen pass laws - legislation

Senate

Two senators per state, elected every 6 years.
They give advice & Senators make laws with the President's approval. They can also decide if a President has acted against the law.

House of Representatives

Congressmen elected every 2 years representing a certain area in a state. They introduce ideas for laws & change laws.



Republicans



Political Parties



Democrats



Presidents

F.D. Roosevelt 1929 - 45
Truman 1945 - 53
Kennedy 1961 - 63
Johnson 1963 - 1969

Beliefs CONSERVATIVE

- . Less government
- . Do not interfere in people's lives
- . Let people help themselves
- . Keep taxes as low as possible
- . Business best left to look after itself
- . More power to the states

Beliefs LIBERAL

- . Work together
- . Equally opportunity
- . Government to help less fortunate
- . Higher taxes for rich to help poor
- . Minimum wage
- . Social security

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

USA after World War One



Background

Policy of isolationism

Since its foundation the USA has had a history of isolationism.

Example: President George Washington declared the USA as neutral during the British/French Wars in the 1790s.

Monroe Doctrine

President Monroe in 1823 stated that *"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken part, nor does it agree with our policy, so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced that we make preparations for our defence."*

Intervention

When US interests were affected the USA was willing to get involved:

Spanish - American War 1898
US - Philippine War 1899 - 1902
Panama Canal 1903

World War One

President Woodrow Wilson got re-elected in 1916, during WWI, on the slogan: "He kept us out of the war".

After many events, the US Congress voted for the USA to join the war in 1917, on the side of Britain and France.

★ President Wilson

of the USA entered WWI already thinking about the world after the war. He came up with **'Fourteen Points'** which he wanted the Treaty of Versailles to be based upon.

Wilson's efforts to promote peace earned him the 'Nobel Peace Prize' in 1919.

★ 'Big Three'

led the way, at the Paris Peace Conference

USA - Wilson: wanted his Fourteen Points

GB - Lloyd-George: wanted some revenge, but a Treaty that was not too harsh

France - Clemenceau: wanted revenge and a weakened Germany

★ USA treaty negotiations

by Democrats which met many Republican Congress politicians who were for the Treaty which was not fully accepted.

★ President Wilson v Republican Leader Lodge

Lodge wanted changes to League of Nations but Wilson refused to compromise. Wilson had a majority and refused to support the League.

Many wanted a return to isolationism, to be away from European problems.

The French Clemenceau responded "The good lord only had..."



Wilson's 'Fourteen Points'

★ The German surrender

based on Wilson's Fourteen Points.

★ Clemenceau dominated the Treaty negotiations

He wanted revenge on Germany - as most of the fighting had taken place on French land, and he did not want Germany to be strong - economically or militarily. Germany was blamed for war and punished: reparations, loss of land & a weak army, navy and airforce.



Treaty of Versailles 1919

★ Germany expected the 'Fourteen Points'

to be in the Treaty but it only had: a League, Poland's borders & a promise for other countries to disarm.

of Wilson's Fourteen Points that actually happened was:

"A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."



League of Nations 1920

★ Weakened League

Without USA the League was weakened, plus no Germany or Russia.

Without the USA sanctions were often meaningless, as countries could trade with the USA.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

Roaring twenties



The Roaring Twenties

Standard of living

Average incomes in the USA increased by 27%.

The hours worked went down from 48 to 44 hours per week. Most people had electricity by the end of the 1920s, & bought goods like refrigerators, washing machines & vacuum cleaners.

Motor car

In the 1920s over 15 million cars were made. Over 4 million people were employed by the motor industry. Lots of industry depended on the motor industry e.g. rubber & glass, plus the oil industry. Roads were built & people starting visiting places - tourism increased.

Radio

In the 1920s over 10 million radios were sold. Over 50 million people were regularly listening to the radio, with hundreds of stations across the country, listening to news, sports events, drama & music inc. jazz.

Hollywood

Cinemas appeared in every town & city in the USA. A weekly visit was normal. Movies were silent until 1927. Stars included: Charlie Chaplin, Greta Garbo and Rudolph Valentino. Films began to be made in Hollywood, Los Angeles.

Women

The role of some women changed in the 1920s. Women became more independent, had jobs, went to parties (known as 'flappers') etc. Though changes were in towns & cities. Little changed in the countryside.

ROARING TWENTIES

The 1920s was known as the Roaring Twenties, when the economy was booming for many people. People for the first time had electrical goods, cars, radios etc. Cars changed the way people lived: suburbs on the edge of towns grew, people went on day trips & holidays.

★ Mass Production

Factories set up assembly lines to produce goods more quickly & cheaper. Each worker did only one or two jobs. Henry Ford used assembly lines to make cheap cars (Model T).

★ Finance

Companies were able to borrow money to modernise their factories & mass produce.

★ Hire Purchase

People borrowed money to buy goods & paid it back weekly.

★ Stock Market

People invested in the stock market. They bought shares in companies. If the company made a profit, some of the money was shared out to the shareholders as dividends. Shareholders could also sell their shares. This makes a profit if the share price goes up. It was a way of 'getting rich quick'.

★ Government Policy: Tariffs

The US government passed the Fordney-McCumber Act 1922 which increased tariffs (taxes) on goods imported (brought in).

This meant things made in the USA cheaper so people bought US goods.

★ Taxes

The US govt. reduced taxes so companies invested the money. People paid less tax so bought more goods.

★ Advertising

Companies starting advertising their goods, on the radio, in magazines & newspapers, encouraging people to buy more things.

★ New inventions

Electricity changed how Americans lived. Mass production made electrical goods cheap. New inventions came all the time and people wanted to buy the latest products.

★ Confidence

The 'Roaring Twenties' created an atmosphere where everybody thought they could make money & afford all the goods they wanted e.g. electrical goods, cars etc - often on hire purchase.

Inter-dependent reasons
see how each reason is linked to the others, they are interdependent.
One succeed, all succeed, One failure, all failure?

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

Consumerism



Consumer goods:

- . refrigerators
- . washing machines
- . radios
- . electric irons
- . electric razors
- . phonographs
- . electric cookers
- . vacuum cleaners
- . cars

Personal grooming

- . cosmetics
- . hair dye
- . mouthwash
- . deodorants
- . tissues
- . perfumes

Fashion industry

- . both men and women
- . Flappers led the way for women
- . influenced by movie stars



Consumerism is the expenditure (buying) of consumer goods. American consumerism in the 1920's led to the buying of goods like: radios, refrigerators, washing machines, cars, clothes etc.

Linked to the growing economy, in particular: growth in wages in the towns & cities plus the confidence people had that the economy would continue to grow

★ Mass Production

Factories set up assembly lines to produce consumer goods more quickly & cheaper.

★ Keeping up with the neighbours

People increasingly wanted what everyone else had, e.g. new car on the drive, latest fashion

★ Fashion

Wearing the latest fashion became part of life more than ever in the towns and cities. Fashion was followed via the movies and in magazines. Clothes and hairstyles changed e.g. the flapper style.

★ Hire Purchase

Rather than wait until they had saved up enough to buy, people began to buy on hire purchase & pay back weekly.

Advertising was everywhere in the 1920s, as companies tried to convince people to buy their products



★ Electricity

Most people in towns and cities now had electricity and therefore people wanted electric consumer goods

★ New inventions

Electricity changed how Americans lived. Mass production made electrical goods cheap. Radio & then the film industry grew.

★ Advertising

Companies starting advertising their goods, on the radio, in magazines & newspapers, encouraging people to buy more things. Sports and movie stars starting advertising products.

★ Confidence

The 'Roaring Twenties' created an atmosphere where everybody thought they could make money & afford all the goods they wanted e.g. electrical goods, cars etc - often on hire purchase.



FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW



USA in the world

Isolationism

Fordney-McCumber Act 1922, taxed (tariffs) on imported goods, making them more expensive. The USA also did not want to be a part of the **League of Nations**, even though President Wilson supported the idea. These are examples of the USA being **isolationist**. The USA did not want to be a part of the problems in Europe. The USA also limited the number of **immigrants**, through the Immigration Act 1924. The USA was a country of immigrants, but had a quota based on people already in the USA.

USA in the world

The USA was isolationist but still got involved when it was in its interest to do so:

Dawes Plan 1924

USA lent \$200 million to Germany

Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928

USA and other major countries agreed not to go to war with each other

Young Plan 1929

Gave Germany longer to pay its debts (reparations) from World War One

Geneva Peace Conference World Economic Conference

USA attended conferences



Weaknesses of the economy

The Roaring Twenties was a boom for many, but not for all. The growth in the economy was limited to some people and some industries. But large parts of the USA - outside of the major cities, were not benefitting from the boom.

Newspapers, magazines etc. ignored many of the problems.

Business & workers

33% of the wealth was owned by 5% of the population. Business owners kept wages as low as possible & often bullied their workers. It became known as the 'American Dream'.

Low wages meant that the buying power of most people was limited. Hire purchase was the only way to get goods & this could not last forever.

Hire Purchase

People who borrowed money to buy goods, could not keep buying goods. They had to pay their loans back. So demand for goods fell.

Traditional Industries

Many industries did not survive in the 1920s. Demand for coal decreased as people used oil & coal miners lost their jobs. Textile industries where new materials were used.



Weaknesses in the US economy



Government Policy Tariffs

Other countries now had tariffs against the USA. This meant it was difficult for farmers & others to sell their goods in Europe & the rest of the world.

Over production

Demand for goods in the late 1920s was too high. . prices of goods fell . profits decreased . workers lost their jobs

Stock Market

There were few rules & many people did not know what they were doing. People invested in companies that did not exist & lost a lot of money.

Farming

During World War I, the USA produced more food to help feed Europe. 25% of the population were farmers, 50% lived in farming communities. In the 1920s farmers produced too much food: . more tractors etc. meant less food needed for horses . machines & fertilizers help farmers produce more food As a result: . prices of food went down e.g. wheat from 233 cents/bushels (1920) to 33 cents (1932) . farmers not pay back loans to the banks - borrowed money for land & machinery . farmers couldn't sell their food abroad because of the tariffs

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



Great Gatsby



PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

Culture & leisure



Stars of the 1920s

The 1920s in the USA was the birth of the celebrity. Movie & sports stars became household across the country.

Movie stars:

- . Charlie Chaplin
- . Greta Garbo
- . Gary Grant
- . Rudolph Valentino.
- . Buster Keaton

Sports stars:

- . Joe Lewis (boxer)
- . Jack Dempsey (boxer)
- . Johnny Weissmuller (swimmer)
- . Helen Mills (tennis)
- . Bobby Jones (golfer)
- . Babe Ruth (baseball)
- . Harlem Globe Trotters (basketball team)

Sports & movie stars starting advertising goods.



The 1920s in the USA is famous for the many changes in leisure. This was the start of movies and cinema. It saw the arrival of new music and dance in the form of jazz. New fashion for women as they became more independent. Professional sports arrived. It was the age of the celebrity.

More leisure time

With assembly lines & mass production people worked more hours per week (48 to 44) this gave them more opportunities to take part in leisure activities

★ Music

Music, in particular Jazz became very popular; helped by radio. Jazz came from the south, from African Americans e.g. Louis Armstrong. Some called it the 'devil's music'. With the new music came new dances e.g. the Charleston, Foxtrot. Musical shows became very popular too.

★ Movies

Cinemas were built in every town & city across the USA. People went each week to see their favourite movie stars. The movie industry moved from New York to Los Angeles. Hollywood was born. Movies were 'silent' until 1927, when the Jazz Singer was released. Big movie companies founded: MGM, Paramount, Fox.



★ Car travel

In the 1920s 5 million cars were made. Roads were built & people were visiting places - tourism increased across the USA. Motels appeared alongside major highways as people went further for their vacations. People with cars moved to the suburbs.

★ Newspapers & magazines

Huge increase in the number of daily and weekly newspapers & magazines.

★ Radio

Radio became very popular; with nearly 60% of homes have one by 1930. People listen to: popular music, classical music, sporting events, lectures, fiction stories, newscasts, weather reports, market updates, political commentary, religious stories/events, and operas. Radio advertising quickly grew as a way of reaching millions of people across the country. By 1930 there were over 500 stations in the USA.

★ Sports

The 1920s saw the organising of many sports in the USA, in college & at the national level. American football, boxing, baseball & tennis became professional sports. New stadiums for these sports were built in the cities. World boxing match attracted 104,000 people. World Series baseball was on the radio for the first time in 1921. College sport became increasingly popular.

Discrimination in sports was common, against blacks & new immigrants. Blacks & whites could not be on the same team in many sports including football, baseball & basketball.

The 'Harlem Renaissance' encouraged many blacks to get involved in sports. Harlem Rens professional basketball team beat the Boston Celtics (white) 1925 world championship.

★ Fashion

Art Deco came into fashion. With bold colours & sharp lines. Women, had their hair cut shorter; & were more daring in their dress. Cosmetics were worn for the first time by ladies.



Growth of the Leisure Industry



FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'



. Key events .

Sacco & Vanzetti Trial 1921

Found guilty of armed robbery & murder in 1921. There were witnesses who said they were not even there when the crime happened. The judge did not like the fact they were anarchists (against government). Appeals were dismissed. There were protests from all around the world. They were executed in 1927, despite in 1925 another man confessing to the robbery & murder.



Vanzetti & Sacco

Palmer Raids 1919-1921

Attorney General Mitchell Palmer set up a division headed by J Edgar Hoover to look into 'Reds' in government:

- . 200,000 + investigated
- . Thousands deported or jailed
- . Most were innocent, many arrested for looking like a radical

By mid 1920 the 'Red Scare' was largely over - as lawyers protested about civil rights.

Companies - at first for the 'Red Scare' realised they were losing workers

Red Scare

After WWI there was a fear that communists (Reds) would take over America, like the Bolshevik revolution in Russia.

★ Causes

- . **Anti foreigner** feelings started in WWI when Germans were discriminated against.
- . **Bolshevik Revolution** in Russia in 1917 when Communists had taken over Russia, people were scared it could happen in the USA
- . Socialist groups (Socialist Party & International Workers of the World) had been anti WWI and were said to be unpatriotic.
- . **Newspapers** adding to hysteria with both true and not so true stories.
- . **Bombings**: in 1919: April 15th - 8 bombs in 8 cities were planned to be sent to police headquarters. June - 8 bombs in 8 cities were set off by Italian anarchists.
- . Many **trade unionists** were communists/socialists, who led protests and strikes e.g.. Trade unions had been on strike in 1919 to get better pay and conditions for workers.
- . **Unemployment** went up after WWI when war production was stopped. This led to a series of strikes across the country. Soldiers returning from WWI expected a decent job upon their return.

★ Consequences

- . Anyone thought to be communist/socialist had a difficult time
- . Many communists/socialists were immigrants from Europe & labelled as 'Reds'
- . Department of Justice started to investigate foreigners
- . **Palmer Raids** (1919-1921) arrested communists and anarchists
- . Sacco & Vanzetti (communists) were found guilty of murder, though they were likely innocent
- . Businessmen attacked trade unions as many leaders were communists & they said that strikes were the start of a revolution
- . Red Scare was largely over by mid 1920s

★ Boston Police Strike 1919

Policemen went on strike and again threatened to sack them so they had to go back to work.

★ Steelworkers Strike

65,000 strikers at steel mills in Pittsburgh. Eventually after 4 months workers went back to work.



Strikes

★ Seattle Strike 1919

After WWI many people lost their jobs as govt work for the war stopped.

21 January:
35,000 shipyard workers on strike

6 February:
general strike in Seattle with 60,000 workers on strike

"Reds" were blamed (though no evidence that Reds were involved) & the mayor got the police and troops on the streets.

Striking workers went back to work

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

Immigration



Immigration in the USA

USA: a nation of immigrants

The USA was founded by immigrants from Europe. Most of the early immigrants were from Northern Europe.

The first were 400,000 people from Britain.

Many 'escaped' from religious persecution under various kings & queens.

Many were 'indentured servants': they worked for an employer as payment for the journey to America.

Early immigrants wanted:

- . religious freedom
- . a republic (no King)
- . economic opportunity

Most the early settlers were:

White Anglo-Saxon Protestants (Northern European)

Cheaper travel by steam ships after 1880s led to more immigrants from central & southern Europe:

Italy, Greece, Poland, Hungary etc many of whom were Catholic & Jews

By 1900, some WASPs questioned if USA was becoming a 'dumping ground' for Europe's poor and unwanted (undesirables).

. After WWI there was a fear that communists (Red Scare - like the revolution in Russia).

. Immigrants arrived from 'new' countries, some of whom spoke different languages, customs etc

. There were changes in society as the USA moved between the traditional and the new ideas

★ Immigration

. Before WWI most immigrants from Western Europe

. After WWI immigrants were from Eastern & Southern Europe

. Reasons -Push: escape persecution, low wages; poverty & famines

. Pull: freedom; cheap land; economic opportunity - live the American Dream

★ Limiting immigration

Emergency Immigration Act 1921

. limited number of immigrants to 3% of those in the USA

. favoured immigrants from Western Europe

Immigration Act 1924

. limited immigration to 2% (from 3%)

. designed to stop British & Southern European immigration

★ Reasons for anti immigrant feelings

. New immigrants were seen as different because they:

. spoke different languages (Eastern European languages)

. had different religions (Catholics, Jews, Orthodox)

. had different political views (socialist, communist, anarchist)

. associated with violence, political unrest etc

★ Consequences

. Western Europeans preferred . Italian immigration down from 200,000 pa to 4,000 pa

. Ban on immigration from Asia-Pacific countries

. More southern Europeans left the USA in 1924 than arrived!



★ John Scopes Trial 1925

Was a teacher in Tennessee, who taught about evolution, which was banned. In the 'Monkey Trial' which followed Scopes was fined \$100, but most Americans thought the Christian Fundamentalists who wanted the law, were being ridiculous.



...the headline in newspapers across the USA

Biology text books avoided the word 'evolution' for many years afterwards.

Trial showed the growing differences between traditional Christians and the new belief in science. A battle between the old and the new.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



To Kill a Mockingbird

You Tube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

Position of black Americans



Background

Blacks arrived in the USA as part of the slave trade.
Large plantations (in the south) needed cheap labour.

The US Civil War was fought partly about slavery.
The northern states wanted to abolish slavery, the southern states thought it was none of their business.

With the North winning slavery was abolished in 1865, but racism and discrimination continued in the south.

Many blacks headed to the North cities looking for work.
Others stayed in the south and continued farming, but standards of living were poor.

Discrimination in the south created huge inequality for blacks.
Few blacks voted, schools and public services for blacks were inferior.
Blacks were often separated from whites: on buses, in restaurants, etc.
These were known as the 'Jim Crow' Laws.

Key people:

William Du Bois

First black to get a doctorate from Harvard University. Founder member of the **NAACP** National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.
Campaigner for non discrimination & equality for all races.

Marcus Garvey

Founded **UNIA** Universal Negro Improvement Association. He said blacks should not be part of white society, they ought to do business only with other blacks.
Black Americans would return to Africa, via his shipping line, the 'Black Star'. Garvey was arrested for fraud and deported in 1923.



Laws

Passed after 1874.
Idea was that blacks and whites would be 'separate but equal'.
Separate meant poor quality schools etc for blacks.

This is known as racial **segregation**



Jim Crow Laws



Discrimination



Law enforcement

Laws were often ignored by police and the courts.
Police often did nothing when blacks were victims and sometimes it was the police that committed the crime against blacks.
In the south whites would rarely find a white person guilty if the victim was black, but would always find a black person guilty if the victim was white.

Formation

First formed after civil war in 1865.
Second formation 1915 film 'The Birth of a Nation' who were against immigrants, blacks & jews



Ku Klan Klan



Plessy v Ferguson 1896

The decision by the Supreme Court made 'separate but equal' lawful.

'Separate but equal' was usually not equal.
In the south blacks sat at the back of the bus and had to stand if a white person wanted to sit their place.

Right to vote

Everyone had the right to vote BUT
You had to register to vote and it was made difficult e.g. tests
Violence was often used to stop people from registering

Actions

Promoted a more traditional lifestyle, 'pure Americanism'
WASPS White Anglo-Saxon Protestants.

Against communism and trade unionists in the USA

Many KKK members were politicians, police judges etc

Symbol was the burning cross

Scared, intimidated and committed violence against immigrants and blacks inc. lynchings.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



YouTube
The Great War



Untouchables
Prohibition

YouTube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

Prohibition

Prohibition

In 1919 the USA passed the Eighteenth Amendment to the US constitution:

"a ban on the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors"

The Volstead Act.



. People to know .

Frances Willard

President of WCTU, in 1879. Campaigned against alcohol for damaging home life & violence against women

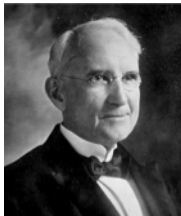


Carrie Nation

Famous for her speeches & smashing up bars with her hatchet. She also ran a newspaper.

Rev. Howard Russell

Founder of the Anti-Saloon League. Organised from a local level, promoting the best leaders to lead the campaign. Raise over \$5 million to fight for prohibition.



★ World War I

Anti-German feelings during the war transferred to alcohol because many brewers making beer were German companies.

Money should be spent on other things during the war & not spend on alcohol.

It became unpatriotic to be drinking German beer. It was called 'Kaiserbrew'.

★ Women's Christian Temperance Union 1873

pressured politicians & held demonstrations across the country with arguments: women liked spending all their wages on drink. saloons had gambling & prostitution men being violent towards their wives & children after drinking

★ Many states

had already restricted or banned the sale of alcohol. Kansas was the first in 1880.

This was largely for religious reasons - they believed that alcohol was a demon that caused many problems in society.

★ Anti-Saloon League 1893

Wayne Wheeler led the pressure campaign against alcohol. They supported 'dry' politicians, pressure the towns to cancel licenses to saloons where there was 'bad' behaviour etc.

Members included top businessmen inc. Henry Ford



Reasons for Prohibition



★ Politicians

Politicians came to support Prohibition.

because they drank alcohol themselves they voted for prohibition.

★ City v Countryside

Prohibition became a city v countryside battle. The farmers and country people seeing the cities as bad places where alcohol was the main problem.

They wanted a return to a 'simple' traditional way of life

Anti-Saloon League joined with the KKK to promote an alcohol free life.

★ Health

campaigners included the health benefits of not drinking alcohol.

businessmen complained about 'unproductive workers' due to the effects of drinking.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



YouTube
The Great War



Untouchables
Prohibition

YouTube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

1. AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE 'BOOM'

Prohibition



. Failure .

Prohibition was a failure in all ways. Alcohol drinking did not stop, in fact in some areas it increased. Any benefits - some people did stop drinking - were not as great as the negatives: corruption, violence, lost tax, a justice system that could not keep up, 1000 a year died from alcohol poisoning.

Volstead Act was repealed in 1933. There were a number of groups who campaigned to repeal prohibition including women's group

. People to know .

Al Capone

The most famous of all the gangsters. Became leader of Chicago gang in 1925.



He controlled all the sales of alcohol in the city after he had his rival Moran & six others killed.

The 'St. Valentines Massacre' in 1929, shocked the USA. No one knows how many people Al Capone had killed, some say over 200. Reporters followed him around like a movie star. It is thought he made £60 million a year. Police could not convict him of any murders as nobody would say anything against him, fearing for their lives.

Al Capone finally went to jail for carrying an illegal gun & then for 11 years for not paying his taxes. After jail he lived a quiet life in Florida, dying aged just 48, in 1947.

★ Volstead Act

Laws that work are laws that most people believe in or laws that have tough punishments if you break them - so its not worth breaking the law. For many prohibition was neither of these things. It was described as a 'noble' experiment - but not

★ Not breaking the law

In 1844 when a town banned alcohol a bar owner, charged entrance for for seeing a stripped pig and then gave a 'free' drink as soon as the Volstead Act was passed people looked at it in many ways, legal and not so legal to continue drinking.

★ Alcohol drinkers

many people including many new immigrants were against prohibition from the start. People continued to drink, New York had double the number of bars after prohibition. Home brewing equipment was for sale in hardware stores.

★ Alcohol as medicine

Pharmacists were allowed to sell alcohol as medicine. More people became 'ill' and the number of pharmacies tripled in some areas

★ Alcohol for religion

Some religions used wine and so more people went to church and synagogues. Numbers of 'Rabbis' increased they were allowed to buy alcohol

★ Lost business

Many businesses closed including breweries, saloons & restaurants. Thousands of people lost their jobs.

★ Speakeasies

illegal bars where everywhere across the country, especially in the big cities like New York & Chicago. Millions of people regularly went to the speakeasies each night.

★ Lost tax

States lost huge amount of money. New York state lost 75% of its income. Federal government lost \$1.1 billion from alcohol tax

★ Bootleggers

Demand for alcohol remained & so people imported alcohol (bootleg) illegally & many people bought their alcohol (moonshine) to sell

★ Gangsters

The trade in alcohol was controlled by gangsters like Al Capone who made millions from it. They used violence, making the cities unsafe. It was estimated that \$2,000,000,000 was made by the gangsters every year!

★ Law enforcement A prohibition commissioner - John F. Kramer had the job of enforcing the law, along with 3,000 special agents. They had a difficult job: many millions of people regularly broke the law by drinking; stopping the bootleggers was impossible - the USA is a huge country - plus there was lots of money to be made; gangsters bribed policemen, agents, police chiefs, judges & politicians to ignore what was happening; gangsters would be violent if they did not get their way, with hundreds of agents killed.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



topdocumentaryfilms.com
/the-crash-of-1929/



GCSE History

PREVIEW

2. BUST - AMERICANS EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL

Wall Street Crash



The Wall Street Crash

Timeline:

Summer 1929

. profits in companies fall

5 September

. share prices fall

6 September

. people buy on the margin & prices increase

21 October

. share prices fall sharply

24 October 'Black Thursday'

. panic hits as 13 million shares are sold, wiping \$9 billion off the value. Banks buy shares to stop the panic.

29 October 'Black Tuesday'

. more panic as 16 million shares are sold

mid November

. shares are down 40% in one month

Share prices 1929: (cents)

Company	Sept	Nov
US Steel	279	150
Standard Oil	83	48
General Motors	182	36
Brooklyn Gas	248	99
Westinghouse	289	102

Consequences:

Between 1929 - 1933

Value of goods: - 50%

GNP: - 50%

Farm wages: - 50%

Unemployed: from 1.5 to 12.8m

Bankrupt: 50,000 + companies



1920s economy had major weaknesses:

. traditional industries . farming . black Americans . low wages . buying on hire purchase . tariffs .

Long term causes:

over production and lack of demand

lack of demand

people have everything they can afford
others cannot not afford goods
no exports because of tariffs

Reasons: long term

lower prices for goods
lower prices to attract customers

job losses

lower prices = less money to spend
have less money to buy goods or no job

Shares in companies were overvalued as people ignored the slowing demand for goods & lower profits. People thought that share prices would keep rising.

★ Shares

. share prices rose in 1929, encouraging people to buy shares
. buying on margin - people borrowed money to buy shares

★ Over confidence

. People believed share prices would always rise
. People did not understand how the stock market & shares worked

★ Speculation

. People bought in new companies without checking, some companies were 'fake' & people lost everything

★ Panic

. Once people (professional investors) started selling everyone else followed

★ People lost their money

could not pay back bank loans

lack of demand

people have no job

job losses & wage cuts

no work = no money
spending stopped

Consequences

banks closed (660)

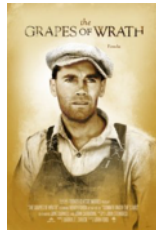
called in their loans
farms closed with no loans
people lost their savings

less demand for goods

companies close

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



Grapes of Wrath
US Depression

YouTube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

2. BUST - AMERICANS EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL

The Depression



President Hoover

As a Republican he believed in **laissez-faire**.

This means that government should not get involved in business. They believed that people should help themselves & not ask for help from the government.

Did Hoover do enough?

Hoover did more than any President had ever done before.

Most people believed in laissez-faire, & some criticised Hoover for spending government money.

The government spending money was something that communist countries did not the USA.

The Bonus Army

First World War Veterans

The low point for President Hoover was when WWI veterans marched to Washington asking for their war bonus to be paid in 1932 rather than wait until 1945.

They set up camp but Hoover had them moved out by calling in the army & burnt their camp to the ground.

This was a very unpopular action.

Iowa Farmers

Farmers joined together to stop farmers being evicted from their farms.



President
Herbert Hoover

The Depression

From 1929 to 1941 the USA suffered an economic downturn - **the depression**

At the time many people thought that the Wall Street Crash caused the depression & that it would not last long. However, the Wall Street Crash did not cause the depression, it was the trigger; several other reasons were to

Weaknesses in the 1920s economy: tariffs on traditional industries; farming; over production/less demand & unequal distribution of wealth.

Wall Street Crash: created less demand for goods & services, situation worse

★ Social

- **Unemployment:** people lost homes etc. got food from charities
- **Suicides:** 20,000+ committed suicide in the years 1930-1933
- **Hoovervilles:** people lived in shanty towns built out of rubble
- **Farmers:** thousands of farmers lost their farms as they could not pay their bank loans
- **Hoboes:** thousands of unemployed men, travelled the country looking for jobs

★ Economic

- **Unemployment** went from 1.5 million to 12.8 million in 1933 (average 25%)
- **Wealth** of the country (Gross National Product) fell by 50%
- **Banks** closed in their thousands inc. Bank of US in New York (30% of New Yorkers lost)
- **Companies** went bankrupt (100,000 by 1933)
- **Farmers** income fell by 50%.
Examples: 1919 prices compared to 1932: Cotton 353 cents to 0.65 cents - Wheat \$2.16 to \$0.38 - Corn \$1.51 to \$0.310



Effects of the Depression



Government help



US election 1932

1929: ... culture ...
Mark ... help farmers ...
join together ...
1930: tax cuts ...
to ... people to spend ...
1931: \$1 billion for big projects ...
Dam to ...

★ Herbert Hoover

Republican (16 million votes)
... business to create jobs not govt.
... USA would recover in time

- Seen as many as dull & not caring
- Blamed for Wall St. Crash & Depression
- Seen as not doing enough to help people

1931: Reconstruction

Finance Construction set up to help businesses and banks with loans plus help for the unemployed with shelter, clothing & food

1932: Emergency Relief & Reconstruction Act

gave \$1.5 billion in loans to states to help them build projects to create jobs.

★ Franklin D. Roosevelt

Democrat (23 million votes)

- Had polio as a child, so seen as a fighter
- Helped people as Governor of New York
- Excellent public speaker
- Gave people hope for the future
- Promised a New Deal

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



YouTube
Crash Course

YouTube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

2. BUST - AMERICANS EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL

The New Deal



government borrows money
borrows money to set up 'agencies'



How the New Deal was supposed to work - 'priming the pump'

alphabet agencies
creates jobs for the unemployed

workers spend money
workers spend wages on goods

businesses make more goods
businesses hire more workers to make goods

business takes over from govt
business need more workers to make goods



Relief . Recovery . Reform
Roosevelt tried to restore confidence by:

Emergency Banking Act: help strong banks & close weak banks
Securities & Exchange Commission: control share dealing to stop speculation
Abolition of Prohibition: end ban on alcohol, stop gangsters & collect tax on alcohol

Fireside chats

Roosevelt gave radio broadcasts to inform the people about what he was doing.
This gave people confidence.

The First New Deal was passed between March & June 1933, known as the first

Hundred Days. It was part of Roosevelt's promise of action to deal with the problems.



AIM: . Relief . Recovery . Reform .

★ First New Deal 1933 - Alphabet Agencies

Alphabet Agencies	Aim	Action	Success / Failure
C Civilian Conservation Corps CCC	Give work to people on conservation	Jobs for 18-25s in army & forestry service for 6 months. Got food, shelter & money	SUCCESS Over 12 million trees planted, built forest roads, reservoirs & canals
H Home Owners Loan Corporation HOLC	Help home owners who could not pay mortgages	Extended loan periods to allow people more time to pay them off	SUCCESS Over 1 million people benefitted FAILURE More people needed help
A Agricultural Adjustment Administration AAA	To help farmers make money	Encouraged farmers to produce less to increase the price (left land unplanted & killed animals)	SUCCESS Prices rose FAILURE Workers lost their jobs. Farmers paid for doing nothing.
N National Recovery Administration NRA	Encourage business to pay higher wages & charge fair prices	Rules for minimum wage & work conditions. All those who followed rules had a 'Blue Eagle' symbol.	SUCCESS 2.5 m businesses followed the rules FAILURE Most business not join
F Federal Emergency Relief Administration FERA	Money given to the states to help unemployed & homeless people	Government gave 1 dollar for every 3 dollars the states spent to help the poor	SUCCESS Gave the poor help FAILURE Not create jobs
T Tennessee Valley Authority TVA	To help the Tennessee Valley area which was very poor	Built 21 dams across 6 states	SUCCESS Helped farmers water their land. Cheap electricity from hydro power.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



YouTube
Crash Course

YouTube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

2. BUST - AMERICANS EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL

The Second New Deal

Despite the successes of the initial New Deal programmes the USA could not end the Depression. In addition, Roosevelt felt the USA needed a Social Security Act to match the insurance payments - for unemployment, sickness and disability - that people in some other countries had had for over 20 years.

★ AIM: Relief Recovery Reform . Second New Deal 1934

Alphabet Agencies	Aim	Action	Success / Failure
National Labour Relations Act NLR	Replace National Industrial Conference Board with National Labour Relations Board. Increase union membership.	Forced companies to negotiate with unions.	SUCCESS Union membership from 3.3m to 9m FAILURE Businesses not like
Social Security Act SSA	Provide pensions for the elderly and disabled. Unemployment insurance. Sickness and disability benefits.	Introduced 1940 pensions. Money from employers and workers. Bonus payment for unemployed, sickness pay & help for the disabled.	SUCCESS Benefits still in use today. FAILURE Business said added extra costs to employ people.
Conservation Act SCA	Help tenant farmers & look after soil.	Payments to tenant farmers not just landowners. Better education about looking after the soil.	SUCCESS Planted trees & grasses to protect the soil
Home Owners Loan Act NHA	Help low income families. Help with mortgage payments.	Provided money to states improve housing. Cleared poor housing & built new accommodation.	SUCCESS Improved quality of housing. FAILURE Govt. not be involved in housing
Fair Labour Standards Act FLS	Improve working conditions	Max 44 hour per week, minimum wage, extra pay for overtime.	SUCCESS 700,000 workers benefitted.

★ Was the New Deal saved by the Second World War?

In 1939 when WWII started the USA sold billions of dollars worth of goods to UK/France
USA also started to prepare for war: re-arming & increasing its army
1941 USA joined the war & factories starting producing for the war - unemployment fell



Roosevelt's New Deal Success or Failure?

Successes

Confidence: confidence was restored in capitalism & the govt

Unemployment: decreased from 12.8 m to 7.7 m in 1937, but then increased to 10.4 m in 1938.

The poor: millions of Americans received help (food, shelter, clothing etc).

Benefits: govt. social security gave unemployed benefits, sickness benefits & pensions

Farming: farmers were helped, prices did rise

Tennessee Valley: very successful project across several states

Public buildings: many public buildings were built e.g. schools, hospitals, roads etc.

Failures

Unemployment: New Deal not solved the problem of unemployment.

Farming: many farmers lost everything, incomes were still low

Govt spending: higher taxes were paying for the New Deal. 20% of workers were WPA jobs.

Blacks: life for many black Americans did not improve (most were on farms).

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

2. BUST - AMERICANS EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL



1920s

Laissez-faire

Belief was government should not be involved in business - minimum government.

Therefore when there was a problem it would sort itself out.

President almost a part time job. = in the 1920s.

Many felt the economy should be left to sort itself out.

President Hoover was criticised for the policies he introduced after 1929.

Within 3 years Roosevelt had government involved in almost every aspect of people's lives through the New Deal.

For many the New Deal was not working as the country was still in Depression.

For others the New Deal did not go far enough, if the problems were to be solved.

There was opposition to the New Deal from:

★ Supreme Court Judges

- . said several agencies were unconstitutional therefore illegal
- . Roosevelt threatened to replace the judges
- . Supreme Court judge decide New Deal was legal
- = made Roosevelt unpopular



Opposition to the New Deal

★ U.S. States

- . said New Deal over ran their own law
- . said states had to do as it was told

★ Businessmen

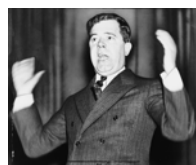
- . New Deal interfered with business
- . New Deal created too many rules
- . encouraged workers to join trade unions

★ Republicans

- . New Deal was a waste of money
- . not enough real jobs were being made
- . not Government's job to create jobs

★ Liberals

- . said New Deal did not do enough for the poor
- . Huey Long - Senator for Louisiana created a "Share our Wealth" campaign, which was to take from the rich to give to the poor, claiming that the bankers got more help than the poor
- . Dr. Frances Townsend campaigned for all pensioners to receive \$200 per month
- . Father Charles Coughlin (Nat. Union for Social Justice) wanted more help for the poor



Huey Long

'Share our Wealth'

- . Limit personal incomes at \$50 million each (about \$100 million today)
- . Limit personal income to \$1 million dollars each (about \$12 million today)
- . Limit personal property to \$5 million dollars each (about \$10 million today)
- . Guarantee everyone an annual income of \$2000 (or one-third of the national average)
- . Free education and vocational training
- . Old-age pensions for all persons over 60
- . Veterans' benefits and healthcare
- . A 30 hour work week + 4 weeks holiday
- . 4 week vacation for every worker

'Share our Wealth' clubs had 7.5 million members

Long had his own newspaper to spread the message, whilst other newspapers said he was a 'communist', fascist dictator' and 'hick'.



Father Coughlin

'Social Justice campaign'

After Huey Long died Father Coughlin he urged his supporters to join him in his Social Justice Campaign. He was 'for all people' and against big business and government and was a famous anti communist.

He became a radio host and was well known across the USA. He spoke against the KKK, who threatened to punish him.

At the beginning of the New Deal he supported F. D. Roosevelt, but after 2 years he said FDR was too capitalist.

Father Coughlin become more involved in trade unions and supported greater worker rights.

Some said he was against so many things that he was anti-American.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

2. BUST - AMERICANS EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL

Impact of the Second World War



Economy before 1941

During the Great Depression unemployment reached 25%, and even with the New Deal unemployment was at around 14% in 1939.

New Deal programmes whilst creating temporary employment for millions paid low wages.

Lend Lease Act 1941

Passed before the US entered the war, it put them on the side of Britain, China and then later the Soviet Union.

The agreement was that the US would 'lend' equipment which would either be paid for later or returned.
Over \$50 million worth of supplies were sent to allies.

Examples:

- . Britain & Canada used 50 old US Navy destroyers
- . 2/3 of Soviet trucks used in the war were American made

Britain made its final lend-lease payment in 2006.



★ Mobilisation

- . Production lines mass producing automobiles in 1940, were retooled and producing tanks and planes by 1942.
- . By 1944 the US economy was manufacturing more military goods than the rest of world combined.

With young men joining the military to fight in the war, unemployment fell to less than 2% with women working in factories to make up the shortfall.

★ Standard of living

- . Govt created the 'Office of Price Administration' to keep prices from increasing (inflation)
- . Wage increases
- . Many industrial workers saw wages increase by over 50% during the war
- . Those living in the 'Deep South' did not benefit with their living standard remaining the same when demand increased (this included...

★ Women in WWII

- . Women were affected in many ways:
- . The number of women in the workforce increased dramatically
- . Women on the 'Home Front', replaced men in a variety of roles including working in factories producing munitions
- . 350,000 women joined the military in a number of roles, freeing men to fight: nursing; clerical; drivers; technicians; mechanics etc.



Economic recovery

★ War economy

- . War production was expensive and the government raised taxes and borrowed money to pay for it
- . The government created agencies to deal with war production
- Example: 'War Production Board' awarded defence contracts and allocated scarce resources like rubber, copper and oil

★ Government income & debt

- . The cost of war had reached \$83 billion by 1945, with the government needing extra income to pay for it
- To meet this cost the government increased taxes and borrowed money:
- . The number of people paying tax rose from 4 million to 43 million
- . Tax income increased from \$9 million to \$45 million by 1945
- . Workers on income of \$500 pa paid 23% and those over \$1 million paid 94%
- . Government bonds were bought by banks for \$24 billion

★ Black Americans

- . War brought little change for many blacks
- . The US armed forces were segregated
- . Many defence industries refused to employ blacks
- . The Federal government tried to improve matters by discrimination on the basis of race or religion resulting in numbers rising from 3% to 9%
- . Many blacks saw the war as an opportunity to improve their lives with 1.5 million from the south migrating north

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

2. BUST - AMERICANS EXPERIENCE OF THE DEPRESSION & THE NEW DEAL

Impact of the Second World War



Labour force and the army draft

With young men being drafted into the military there was a serious labour shortage in many areas.

Many soldiers were not needed into D-Day in June 1944, so were moved to the 'Enlisted Reserve Corps' where they went back to civilian life until needed. Some of these never went back to the army as they were needed to do their jobs - coal miners to farmers.

Pacifism

Though many religions preach pacifism, they saw WWII as a just war and up to 90% of Quakers enlisted. Conscientious objectors were not treated as badly as they were in WWI and often given non combat support roles.

Sports

Most sports leagues - Baseball, football, basketball and golf had reduced participation - less teams in the league or no leagues at all, as young men were drafted.

★ Internment

- . Presidential Executive Order 9066 in 1942 banned Japanese from 'military zones' on the west coast
- . Japanese (1/16th) were moved to 'Relocation Centers', which had their own towns including schools, places to work and farms. The 'town' was surrounded by barbed wire with guards.

★ Women in WWII

- . Over 6.5 million women entered the work place for the first time
- . Doing 'men's work' changed women's attitudes and some went on to what women were capable of
- . Wives and their families often relocated to training camps and military facilities to be close to their husbands
- . Many women's husbands in war so had to take responsibility for their families and work to provide financial stability.
- . Over 2% of the highest paid were women or had women as their primary breadwinners

★ Politics

- . Democrat President Roosevelt won election in 1940 and 1944, though Republicans gained seats in Congress.

★ Propaganda and culture

- . War was the order of the day during the war
- . Media followed the government. in reporting the war news
- . Movie scripts had to be checked before the film could be made
- . Hollywood made war information and training films, including encouraging people to create 'Victory Gardens', buy war bonds, rationing etc
- . Cartoons were both patriotic and funny - making fun of the enemy
- . Poster campaigns linked the war front to the home front encouraging everyone to do their bit for the war effort
- . The Japanese and Germans were negatively shown during this time, with the Nazi leaders (Hitler; Himmler; Goebbels; Goering) mocked

★ Black Americans

- . Migration from the 'Deep South' to the North and West
- . Prejudice and tension led to riots across the country - in Detroit 25 blacks and 9 whites were killed
- . Migration created problems with a lack of housing for the influx of new people to the cities.
- . War experiences led to a determination for blacks to strive for greater equality after the war
- . 'Double V' campaign = victory over Fascism & victory over discrimination at home

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

THE POST WAR ECONOMY

Post war America experienced an economic boom, as the war economy returned to normal



American Dream

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said that the USA stood at the 'summit of the world' after World War II.

By 1950 the USA was the most powerful military superpower; had a booming economy with a rise in consumerism and the growth of the suburbs.

It was the 'American Dream'.

The late 1940s, 1950s and into the 1960s saw unprecedented economic growth in the USA.

Not all shared the American Dream in the same way: African Americans, Hispanic Americans, and American women had to fight for their rights after the war.

American culture spread around the world - music, films and television.

★ GI Bill of Rights 1944

- . This gave money for WWII veterans to attend college, to purchase homes, and to buy farms.
- . Many veterans took the opportunity to better themselves

★ Consumerism

- . The growth of the economy at 3.5% pa and the confidence it brought led to a period of consumerism
- . Household goods and cars became 'must haves'
- . By 1960 US families:
 - 87% owned least one TV
 - 75% owned cars
 - 60% owned their homes

★ Suburbs

- . Overcrowded cities and a rise in incomes, car ownership and cheap mortgages led to the growth of suburbs
- . By 1960 over 30% of the population lived in the suburbs
- . The poorer sections of society were left in apartments in the cities

★ Marshall Plan

- . The rebuilding of Europe after World War II, pumped \$12 billion into the US export market

★ Highways Act

- . The rebuilding 64,000 kms of highways connected up the country

★ Baby Boom

- . More babies were born between 1945 - 1964
- . With this came a huge growth in schools and universities

★ Changing jobs

- . Post war America saw a rise in 'white collar' service jobs as opposed to 'blue collar' manual and factory jobs

★ Black Americans

- . Black war veterans didn't always receive fair treatment from the GI Bill of Rights
- . Blacks were discouraged from using the tuition payments for university courses

★ Women

- . Female veterans (320,000) had access to the GI Bill
- . Women often lost out to places at universities as men were prioritised
- . Popular culture showed women at home in suburbia
- . Most women working did not continue with their war jobs as returning soldiers replaced them

★ Farming

- . Post war America saw an increase in 'big business' farms as smaller family farms struggled

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

THE POST WAR ECONOMY

Post war America underwent huge social changes



The American Family

Much of the post war era was focused on the perfect American family.

This American family was portrayed in films, on TV and in adverts.

This family lived in suburbia, with a mortgage and with a car on the drive.

The father worked a 9 to 5 job with the wife looking after the home and kitchen filled with gadgets. In the evening the family were watching TV together.

Sports participation for young people increased in all areas - baseball, basketball and football. Weekend sports fixtures became an integral part of family life.

Divorce was not common. It carried a stigma - people who married were expected to stay married.

Women that worked tended to be restricted to 'women's jobs' - secretarial, teacher, nurses etc.

★ Red Scare

- . The Post war world soon became dominated by the Cold War
- . The rise of communism in Europe led to the 'Red Scare' in the USA, led by Joseph McCarthy



US society & popular culture

★ Finance

- . Buying new goods - 'keeping up with the Joneses' - was increasing done by borrowing money
- . Mortgages were widely available to buy houses
- . Banks loaned money
- . Consumer goods could be bought instalments
- . Credit cards were introduced in 1950

★ Suburbs

- . Overcrowded cities and a rise in incomes, car ownership and cheap mortgages led to the growth of the suburbs
- . By 1960 over 30% of the population lived in the suburbs

★ Music

- . Rock and roll transformed the music industry in the 1950s - and upset a lot of parents!
- . Elvis Presley dominated the US charts along with Chuck Berry, Chubby Checker and Little Richard and became international stars
- . Their music influenced others around the world

★ Religion

- . Post war America saw a revival in religion
- . In part this was part of the Cold War - USA believed in God and the communists didn't
- . Religion made its way on to TV with programmes and sermons

★ Black Americans

- . Black war veterans didn't always receive fair treatment from the GI Bill of Rights
- . Blacks were discouraged from using the tuition payments for university courses
- . Many banks were reluctant to give mortgages to blacks

★ Rural American

- . Life in rural areas did not change much after WWII
- . Mexican migrants harvested across the south west and California. Increasingly they stayed in the US rather than return home
- . Mass deportations occurred every few years

★ Film & TV

- . Hollywood was booming but now TV shows were becoming increasingly popular with TV viewing accounting for 4-5 hours a day
- . TV stars like Lucille Ball were a big as movie stars like Marilyn Monroe, James Dean and Rock Hudson



FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



Guilty by suspicion
Red Scare/McCarthyism

You Tube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

The Red Scare & the Cold War

Hiss & Rosenberg cases, the FBI, the HUAC & the Hollywood Ten



Background

Cold War

The WWII alliance between the USA and the USSR soon broke down for a number of reasons:

- . Eastern Europe
- . Germany
- . Atomic bomb

By 1946, both sides did not trust each other.

Different beliefs and ideas:
capitalism & democracy

communism

The two countries had in fact been rivals since the Bolshevik revolution in Russia in 1917.

Stalin and the USSR feared the USA with its atomic bombs whilst the USA feared Stalin wanted to spread communism around the world.

The two superpowers were soon to start a nuclear arms race as USSR had an atomic bomb by 1949.

The USA was very worried when Stalin took over Eastern Europe & responded:

Greece

(fight the communists)

Truman Doctrine

(containment & domino theory)

Marshall Plan

(\$17 billion to rebuild Europe)

USA feared spies working for the USSR were in the USA



Federal Bureau of Investigation

The head of the FBI: Herbert Hoover

The FBI had accused thousands of people of being communists. many lost their jobs - FBI did not have to prove anything. 'Evidence' was often got illegally, and the FBI word was final. Some people say this period should be known as 'McCarthyism' not 'McCarthyism'



Hollywood

Hollywood was at the centre of the Red Scare. Many actors, directors, screenwriters, musicians etc. were blacklisted for having communist links. Most struggled to get a job for years. Employing a blacklisted person meant the employer was at risk of being accused of being a communist.

Loyalty Order 1947

Every Federal worker tested to make sure they were loyal to the government

House UnAmerican Activities Committee

Formed in 1938

Committee looked for Nazi sympathisers during WWII then communists working in govt. & Hollywood.

HUAC was more well known after the Hiss Case in 1948.

People who were called before the committee were asked to name names of other communists. If they refused they were considered to be communist!

Hollywood Ten

25 Nov 1947

Ten Hollywood directors & actors refused to talk at the HUAC hearing. They were in 'contempt of Congress' & they were all sacked from their jobs. Hollywood began to fear the HUAC

The Rosenberg Case 1951

Julius & Ethel Rosenberg arrested & charged for spying (1953).

They showed USSR documents about the US atomic bomb.

Others: Greenglass, Fluschi & Gold also showed atomic secrets to the USSR. They were sent to prison.

The Hiss Case 1948

Alger Hiss was a lawyer who worked for the US govt.

Chambers, a former communist said Hiss was a communist.

Before the HUAC Hiss said he had never spied for the USSR. Chambers showed 'evidence' that Hiss was a spy.

Hiss found guilty of perjury (lying) & given 5 years in prison.

McCarran Internal Security Act 1950

All communist organisations had to register. Anyone who was fascist or communist had citizenship removed for 5 years or not allowed to visit the USA.

Pres. Truman said law against the 'Bill of Rights' & made USA more fascist.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



YouTube
It's History
McCarthyism



**good night and
good luck**
McCarthyism

YouTube
GCSE History

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

McCarthyism



Republican Senator

for Wisconsin 1946

Joseph McCarthy

He got elected on a ticket of patriotism: telling everyone about his war record & the fact his opponent did not fight in WWII.

National spotlight

McCarthy gave a speech in February 1950, at a small meeting at the Ohio County Women's Republican Club in Wheeling, West Virginia. He held a piece of paper in the air & told the audience that on it were the names of 205 communists who were working in the State Department. What happened next surprised everyone including McCarthy.

It was soon headlines across the USA as national newspapers covered the story.

What McCarthy did not say was that most of those on the list had already been investigated & were not communists.

Republicans had used 'socialism' & 'communism' to describe much of Roosevelt's New Deal in the 1930s and 1940s. So using these labels to attack Democrats was not new.

★ The List 1950

McCarthy says he has a list with the names of 205 communists working in the government.

★ 1953: McCarthy is Head of Committee of Government Operations

His attacks continue with over 2,000 govt. employees losing their jobs - despite the lack of proof.

“President Eisenhower is quoted as saying: ‘I will not get into the gutter with this guy.’”

★ The Senate

Before the army hearings had finished, the Senate had ‘condemned’ him for being ‘vulgar and abusive’ and for behaving like a Senator should not. His reputation had gone and he died in 1957 (aged 48).

★ Army Hearings 1954

Before the communist sympathiser in the army. Seeing him behaving like a Senator on TV shocked many people. They turned against him. An army lawyer said, ‘I have you no decency Sir?’.

★ McCarthy and the army

The US army said that McCarthy tried to influence the army in getting his friends special treatment when they were in the army.

Methods used by McCarthy, grounds of opposition, reasons for the downfall and consequences

★ Senate subcommittee

checks McCarthy's list and found no proof that these people are communists. Many spoke out against McCarthy including President Eisenhower.

★ McCarthyism

McCarthy continues to accuse people of being communist or communist sympathisers.



★ Politicians

Many politicians, Democrats and Republicans were against McCarthy, but were often scared of speaking against him for fear of being accused of being communist sympathisers.

★ Bill of Rights

People were shocked that the right to freedom of speech was being attacked. This is what the USA stood for.

★ CBS News

1954: Edward Murrow presented a programme that accused McCarthy of abusing his power, of denying the people their freedom of speech.



McCarthyism



End of McCarthyism

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

The position of black Americans in the 1950s



Background

Blacks arrived in the USA as part of the slave trade.

Large plantations (in the south) needed cheap labour. Slaves were taken/bought in West Africa to the USA & sold.

The US Civil War was fought partly about slavery. The northern states wanted to abolish slavery, the southern states thought it was none of their business.

When the North won the Civil War slavery was abolished in 1865, but racism and discrimination continued in the south.

Many blacks headed to the cities in the looking for work.

Others stayed in the south and continued farming, but their standard of living was poor.

Discrimination in the south created huge inequality for blacks.

Few blacks voted, schools and public services for blacks were worse than for whites.

Blacks were often separated from whites: on buses, in restaurants, etc.

These were known as the 'Jim Crow' Laws. see above



Segregation, discrimination & voting rights in the southern states

Laws

Passed after 1874. Idea was that blacks and whites would be 'separate but equal'.

Separate meant poor quality schools etc for blacks.

This is known as racial **segregation**

Plessy v Ferguson 1896

The decision by the Supreme Court made 'separate but equal' lawful.

'Separate but equal' was usually not equal. In Montgomery Alabama, blacks sat at the back of the bus and had to stand if a white person wanted to sit their place.



Jim Crow Laws



Education

Blacks were educated in separate schools but usually these schools were of a lower quality. Whites did not accept applications from blacks.



Discrimination

Right to vote

Everyone had the right to vote BUT You had to register to vote and it was made difficult e.g. tests Violence was often used to stop black people from

Law enforcement

Laws in many states were ignored by police and the courts. They often did nothing when blacks were victims & sometimes it was the police that committed the crime against blacks. In the south white juries would rarely find a white person guilty if the victim was black, but would nearly always find a black person guilty if the victim was white.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



GCSE History

Little Rock
Documentary

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Progress in education



Laws

'Separate but equal' included education.

Blacks and whites had separate schools in most southern states. Schools for blacks were always less well equipped etc.

NAACP

National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People and the black lawyer Thurgood Marshall went to court to argue that segregated schools were against the US constitution.

1950 Supreme Court

Judge Julius Waring: all states had to provide equal education for blacks and whites.

But he did not say that schools had to be mixed.

Little changed as states did not spend the money on black schools to improve them.



Soldiers taking 9 students into Little Rock High School

★ The case

Sept. 1952
NAACP represented a girl called Linda Brown. She went to a black school a long way from home - having to cross a railway line to get there. There was a white-only school near her house.

NAACP took the Board of Education, in Topeka, Kansas to court, arguing it was dangerous & wrong to make a girl walk to school, when there was a school close to her house.



Brown v Topeka Board of Education



★ The ruling

May 1954
Chief Justice Earl Warren ruled that segregated education could not be equal.

He said all schools in the southern states should now be integrated *'with all deliberate speed'*



★ 'With all deliberate speed'

1957
Most states in the South refused to follow the ruling. Some states used many excuses not to follow the ruling. They did not want to end segregation. e.g. Arkansas



Little Rock High School, Arkansas

In 1957 the Supreme Court ordered the Governor - Orval Faubus to let 9 black students into Little Rock High School. Faubus said he was not sure they would be safe. President Eisenhower sent soldiers to protect the black students for 6 weeks. There was no violence after the soldiers left.

★ Consequences

Governor Faubus was elected the next 3 times.

Battle lines were drawn : for v against civil rights

For civil rights:
NAACP + others looking to take laws to the Supreme Court.
Protests & campaigns.

Against civil rights:
Rise of Ku Klux Klan
More violence

States fight Federal laws & closed schools

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



GCSE History

Rosa Parks Story

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Montgomery bus boycott & its impact



Background

Montgomery, Alabama

Blacks had been upset about segregation on the buses for many years.

2 March 1955;

Claudette Colvin (15) arrested and found guilty for not giving up her seat to a white man.

Did not break the law, as she was sat in the black area at the back and other seats were available.

Other blacks had also been arrested.

Others involved:

E.D. Nixon

A porter on the trains worked to improve working conditions.

Organised: Montgomery Voters League: trying to get blacks registered to vote
Member: NAACP in local & state.

After Rosa Parks was arrested Nixon persuaded her to let the NAACP challenge the bus segregation laws.

Nixon got black leaders including Martin Luther King to join the protest

Jo Ann Robinson

College professor
President of Women's Political Council
with Nixon led a boycott of the Montgomery buses on Monday 5 December 1955



★ Arrest

1 Dec 1955

Rosa Parks arrested and found guilty for not giving her seat to a white man.

★ Supreme Court

Dec 1956

Court said Montgomery's bus laws were illegal.
Thus all other segregation laws were illegal.

★ Bus Boycott

Continued from 1 day to last 381 days.

Up to 40,000 people boycotted the buses
Blacks used car pools, some shared cars.
Taxis were persuaded to offer cheap fares.

Blacks & whites who favoured the boycott were threatened, beaten or arrested.
Car pools were made illegal.
Mixed buses were introduced but nobody was allowed to sit in the back.

★ Bus Boycott

Women's Political Council organised a bus boycott.

5 Dec 1955

Blacks boycotted the Montgomery buses.
Bus company lost 65% of its revenue
People shared car lifts or walked.
Example of:

**NON VIOLENT
DIRECT ACTION**

★ Montgomery Improvement Association

formed after the bus boycott
Up to 15,000 people turned up to hear Martin Luther King speak.



Montgomery Bus Boycott



Consequences: Non Violent Direct Action



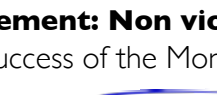
Consequences: Non Violent Direct Action



Consequences: Non Violent Direct Action



Consequences: Non Violent Direct Action



Consequences: Non Violent Direct Action



Consequences: Non Violent Direct Action



Consequences: Non Violent Direct Action



New groups:

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) 1957 - to date

Student Non Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) 1960-67

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) 1942 - to date

Civil Rights Movement: Non violent Direct Action

took off after the success of the Montgomery Bus Boycott

★ Gainsboro, North Carolina

1960

SNCC organised sit-ins to protest against restaurant segregation.

★ Atlanta University

1960

Students organised sit-ins that quickly spread. Included restaurants, libraries, parks etc

★ Nashville, Tennessee

1960

Students organised sit-ins. Their college expelled them until 400 teachers joined them.

★ Backlash

from people against the civil rights movement
Violence, Ku Klux Klan etc

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



GCSE History

KKK Documentary

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Opposition to the Civil Rights campaigns



Background

Attitudes in the South

For many little had changed since slavery was abolished after the civil war in 1865.

Former slaves found themselves working for their former slave owners, with a standard of living which was still poor.

Most whites in the south did not change their attitude to blacks just because they lost the civil war.

Jim Crow laws continued segregation.

The more extreme whites were part of the white supremacist movement which included the

'White Citizens' Council' (Citizen's Councils of America) and the 'Ku Klux Klan'.

Many police officers, judges and politicians were members of such groups.

Civil rights activists as well as blacks were treated to southern justice - a beating or even a lynching.



★ Formation

after schools were desegregated in 1954 (Brown v Topeka)

★ Ideas:

- . to stop the desegregation of schools and other public facilities
- . to stop blacks from voting

Up to 250,000 members including police, politicians etc.

★ End of the Citizens' Councils

Influence of Councils less in 1970s after all the civil rights laws of the 1960s.

★ Formation

- . after civil war in 1865
- . secret organisation

Ideas:

- . to keep segregation
- . to stop the civil rights movement

Members included police, politicians etc.
FBI more interested in communists than Klan who had committed murder etc.
Klan sign the burning of a cross

★ Formation

Southern democrats formed in 1944 to have a bigger say in the Democratic party

- . against much of the New Deal
- . for segregation
- . more power for southern states

Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens' Councils & Dixiecrats

★ Actions

- . against violence (officially)
- . support of activists' business
- . Had people lose their jobs
- . Evicted from homes
- . Refused loans etc

Politicians
. gave donations to councils
. passed segregation laws

Schools
as schools were desegregated the council set-up 'private schools' for whites, some of which exist today.

★ Actions

- . protests
- . violence

- . Stop blacks registering to vote
- . Bomb homes of NAACP & attack them
- . Bomb black churches
- . Attack civil rights activists
- . Bombed school buses used to take blacks to white schools
- . Attacked 'Freedom riders'
- . Used lynching as a way of scaring people

★ Actions

group with the Democratic party to promote interests of the south

- . try to change laws
- . try to stop Harry Truman becoming President
- . joined White Citizens's councils



(White)
Citizen's
Councils
of America



Ku Klux
Klan



Dixiecrats

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



James Meredith

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Progress 1960-62



James Meredith

Background

Mississippi University

Segregated even after Brown v Topeka ruling (education desegregated)



1961

Black student James Meredith applied twice to Mississippi University - rejected both times

31 May 1961

NAACP took Meredith case & went to court

13 Sept 1962

. Court ordered Miss Uni to accepted Meredith
. Mississippi Governor - Barrett - declared 'no black to enter whilst I am governor'
. State passed laws that not allow university applications from students who have broken the law (Meredith 'broke' the law over voter registration)

20 Sept 1962

. Federal govt said these laws not allowed
. Governor stopped Meredith entering Miss University

28 Sept 1962

. Court ordered Governor to be arrested & fined

29 Sept 1962

. There were riots around the university & army was called in

1 Oct 1962

. Governor Barrett allowed Meredith to enter the university
. 500 soldiers were there to keep the peace

Graduated August 1963

. Meredith was 'hassled' throughout his time at university; people refused to eat with him, kept him awake etc.

Consequences

. Black students enrolled
. Meredith continued to campaign for civil rights
. Federal govt. intervention to protect civil rights & the use of the military

Greensboro, Freedom Rides & James Meredith Case

★ Sit-ins

1st Feb. 1960, Greensboro

. Four blacks students sat at lunch counter in Woolworths
. Refused service for being at 'whites only' counter
. Manager asked them to leave & they refused
. Next day 20 students joined the sit-in, 3rd day 60 students arrived along with TV newspaper reporter
. 300 students turned up.
. Segregated stores were boycotted
. Stores losing business, desegregated



Greensboro
North Carolina

★ Consequences

. Newspapers covered the sit-ins
. Woolworths dept store changed its policy of racial segregation
. Sit-ins became a symbol of the civil rights movements
. Sit-ins spread to other facilities inc. libraries, beaches, parks etc



. Organised bus journeys from one state to another
. Segregation on inter-state journeys was unlawful. These were known as **Freedom Rides**.

★ Freedom Rides

'Freedom Riders' May 1961

Washington to New Orleans

Anniston, Alabama:
bus fire bombed

Birmingham, Alabama:
KKK attacked passengers

Jackson, Mississippi:
passengers arrested for using 'white' only facilities



Freedom
Rides

★ Consequences

Support & Sympathy

Riders treated badly in the South

JFK passed an 'order'

1 November 1961:
passengers could sit anywhere,
no more 'white only' areas on buses or in bus stations

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES

You Tube
GCSE History

Martin Luther King
Mississippi Burning



SELMA
Civil Rights

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Peaceful protests & their impact 1963-65

King & the peace marches, Civil Rights Act & Voting Rights Act



Martin Luther King



1957 SCLC
Southern
Christian
Leadership
Conference

President of SCLC

Churches played a leading role in the civil rights movement. Many churches in the south were segregated.

King spoke of God being on the side of justice and that Jesus did not hate his enemies.

King adopted the direct action non violent approach. He was a follower of Ghandi (Indian leader who used the approach to get independence from Britain).

The SCLC used protests, campaigns and marches to attract attention to the civil rights cause. They wanted the world to see what was happening in the USA.

"I have a dream that one day
.... sons of former slaves and
sons of former slave owners will
be able to sit down together at
the table of brotherhood"
Martin Luther King
March on Washington

1964 King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

On 4 April 1968 King was shot and killed by a sniper.

Rioting in cities across the USA followed this murder

★ Project 'C' April 1963

C = confrontation

Birmingham, Alabama

March against segregation of lunch counters. Arrested inc. King . 3 May 1963

Over 2,000 inc. children marched to Birmingham centre. Police Chief 'Bull' Connor ordered fire hoses & police dogs to move the marchers away. TV showed the actions around the world. It looked bad for the USA. MLK wrote 'Open Letter' from jail calling on people to raise against unjust laws.

★ Civil Rights

Against the law to discriminate against anyone based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin

★ Freedom Summer

Mississippi Civil Rights activists went to Mississippi to help people register to vote. Only 6% of blacks were registered. Black activists were attacked, houses bombed - 2 were murdered. The KKK who

★ Voting Rights

ended registration tests which stopped blacks from registering. Federal officials replaced many racist local ones.

SCLC March

Aim: to desegregate other public places by getting authorities to be violent against them



Peace Marches 1963



Civil Rights Act 1964



Voter Registration



Voting Rights Act 1965



★ Response from JFK

the southern states to desegregate more quickly. He asked congress to pass a Civil Rights Act

★ March on Washington

The NAACP, CORE, NUL, SNCC & SCLC joined together to organise a march on Washington to persuade the politicians to vote for the act. Over 250,000 people attended.

★ Segregation

Ended segregation in schools and other public facilities

★ Selma

Alabama, 1965
Selma had few black voters
When reaching the courthouse to register to vote marchers were arrested & beaten by police (some KKK)

Selma to Montgomery

Civil rights activists from all over marched to Montgomery to see the Governor - they were attacked & beaten. One was later killed by the KKK. A second march a week later was not stopped

★ Black voters

Over 250,000 blacks registered straight away. Black votes changed politics in the south.

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



Malcom X



Malcom X

PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Malcolm X & Black Power 1963-70



Nation of Islam

(1934)

Led by **Elijah Mohammed** who claimed to be a prophet.



Nation of Islam believed:

- . Allah was black
- . Islam only for blacks
- Wanted:
 - . to destroy the white religion
 - . set up their own schools
 - . only did business with blacks
 - . own land in the USA & return to Africa
 - . changed their names or used X as their names were from slavery

Boxer Muhammed Ali was member of the Nation of Islam

Malcolm X Early life

Malcolm Little lived in the ghetto - 'street hustler'
In prison for burglary
Converted to Islam
Joined Nation of Islam when released from prison



Became the public face of the Nation of Islam
Excellent speaker

"By any means necessary"
Malcolm X



★ Death

Malcolm X was assassinated by 3 N of I members in February 1965

★ Organisation of Afro American Unity

Malcolm went to Mecca - became orthodox muslim
Spoke about integration & peace

★ Spokesman

For the Nation of Islam
Excellent speaker, used TV, radio & newspapers, opened mosques around the US
Spoke against ML King
Membership increased from 10,000 to 30,000



Malcolm X

★ Nation of Islam: divided

Fell out with leader Elijah
Elijah having affairs with 6 women
Malcolm's comments after death of JFK
Some thought Malcolm too powerful
Malcolm 'silenced' for 90 days
Left Nation in March 1964

Black Power

- groups wanted black 'self-determination' & promote racial pride
 - black nationalism - at war with whites who stopped equality
 - younger blacks support Martin Luther King's non violent approach
 - wanted to stop white violence with black violence if necessary

SNCC leader Stokely Carmichael used the term 'Black Power' and white members of SNCC had to leave. Carmichael joined the Black Panthers in 1969

★ Black Panther Party

(1966) Oakland, California
Leader Huey P. Newton & Bobby Seale
Self defence against attack
"Food, Housing, Education, Jobs, Justice & Peace"
Protest against police brutality
FBI arrested many of its leaders
the party disbanded by 1970
He ran for mayor of Oakland in 1968, getting 34% of the vote



Black Power

★ Black Pride

Few blacks were members of Black Power groups but many believed in the ideas:

- . to know about black culture
- . celebrate fashion - dress & hair
- . not use negro & coloured terms
- . to create their own identity

★ Race riots

Police arrests of blacks sometimes created problems.
Many blacks frustrated that little had changed after new laws esp. in the inner city ghettos.

Watts Riots, Los Angeles

11 - 17 August 1965

Started with an arrest of a black man for drunk-driving & ended six days later.
For six days there was rioting, attacks on whites and their businesses
4,000 soliders & 1,000+ police
34 deaths
\$40 million of property destroyed

Causes:
unemployment, racism, low living standards



Mexico Olympics 1968

Medal ceremony: Gold Tommie Smith
Bronze John Carlos gave the Black Power salute
Wore the tracksuit with badge 'Olympic Project for Human Rights' - so did silver medalist Peter Norman from Australia in support

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Student movement



Background

Protest Movements

The 1960s became a decade when people questioned the way things were.

Young people were better educated and had more money than ever before.

Protests are linked with the Civil Rights movement.

People saw the 'success' of the civil rights movement and wanted to 'protest' about their cause.

Many people had lost faith with politicians and other officials.

These groups looked to direct action to further their cause, rather than voting and letting politicians do the work.

Direct action:

- . public marches
- . sit-ins
- . teach-ins
- . picketing
- . rallies
- . petitions

The movements were generally about:

- . equality and fairness
- . fighting discrimination
- . looking for alternative ways
- . empowerment

Many people were in more than one protest movement, especially students e.g. civil rights, student democracy & anti Vietnam war.



Berkeley Free Speech, Students for a Democratic Society, anti Vietnam & hippies

★ Beginnings

Students supported the black civil rights movement.

Vietnam became a cause for students. Against the war, and/or the draft.



Student Movement



★ SNCC

The first major student protest organisation, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), was founded in 1960 by Ella Baker, who had organised the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for Martin Luther King, Jr. She believed that existing civil rights organisations were out of touch with African-American students who were willing to push the movement further.

★ Beginnings

Started as the Student League. Set-up during the 1920s as a left wing group. Became Students for a Democratic Society:

- . equality (gender, economic)
- . more democracy
- . anti-war
- . more say in university life



Students for a Democratic Society



★ Actions

- . Demonstrations against Vietnam War - 25,000 marched in Washington
- . Teach-ins across universities
- . Protests against the army draft
- . Action against universities: bad food, to poor courses & students involvement.
- . 1968 'Ten Days of Protest' inc. 1 million students on strike

★ Beginnings

- . 1968 Berkeley Free Speech Movement
- . civil rights
- . anti-war
- . free speech (banned on campus)
- . academic freedom



Berkeley Free Speech



★ Actions

- . political action banned on campus
- . Jack Weinberg set up a table in the uni plaza & was arrested, 3000 students surrounded the police car for 36 hours & 800 students arrested- later released
- . university had leaders arrested BUT huge protests until university backed down

★ Beginnings

- . young middle class youths looking for an alternative lifestyle
- . something different from the 'white' society
- . part anti-war reaction



Hippies



★ Behaviour

- . wore long hair & multi coloured clothes
- . took drugs, permissive sex & followed mythical religions
- . believed in non-violence 'Make Love not war'
- . 'Flower Power' movement, living in communes

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Anti-Vietnam War



Background

Vietnam War

Americans supported the war in the beginning - part of the USA's anti-communist containment policy.



TV war: first war that was reported on TV every evening. Reporters showed how the war was fought, uncensored - the horrors of war & actions of the USA army shocked the audience.

Native American Indians

Background

Of all the minority groups in the USA, American Indians were the worse off:

- . reservations lands were often isolated with few economic opportunities
- . unemployment was higher than elsewhere
- . high rates of alcoholism
- . high rate (100x) suicide rate
- . life expectancy mid 60s

They suffered from a lack of identity & economic opportunity on the reservations.



★ Beginnings

- . growing shock at the pictures shown on TV of the suffering of civilians
- . actions of the US soldiers (Mai Li Incident)
- . soldiers returning to USA became anti-war

★ Pentagon Papers 1971

- . showed that govt. had secretly bombed Cambodia & Laos

★ Mohammed Ali

- . went to jail for refusing to be drafted - 'conscientious objector' & banned for 3 years from boxing

Anti-war movement

★ Student Movement:

- . Democratic Society very active in anti war demonstrations
- . student protests about the war (of the peace/hippie movement)
- . the draft - thousands tore up their draft papers & hid
- . Kent University: 4 students shot dead during protests

★ Black Movement

- . blacks protested that they were fighting but still had no civil rights but were fighting for freedom & democracy
- . MLK came out against the war in 1967

★ March on Washington 1969:

- 500,000 people marched against the Vietnam War

★ Losing the war

- . Leaders said they were winning the war but obvious that this was not the case, so people lost confidence in political & military leaders

Native American Indians

American Indian Movement

★ Beginnings

- 1968: started the American Indian Movement

- . Aim: regain Indian lands that government had taken over the last hundred + years
- . restore rights
- . religious freedom
- . government control

★ Actions

- 1972: Washington DC march to make demands to President
- 1973: Wounded Knee occupation for 71 days by AIM in protest about Bureau Indian Affairs & govt lack of discussion about Indian treaties
- . shots fired from both sides
- . TV coverage gave Indian cause publicity
- . Indian cause also highlighted at Oscar ceremony.



American Indian Movement

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

'Great society'

The 'Great Society' was a series of domestic policies introduced by President Johnson



Background

Assassination of JFK

On 22nd November 1963 President John F Kennedy was assassinated.

Vice President Lyndon Baines Johnson became President.

Many people had sympathy for Johnson becoming President under these circumstances.

Using this support Johnson decided to introduce ambitious domestic policies both Kennedy's and his own:

- . civil rights
- . tax cuts
- . health care
- . education
- . war on poverty



Johnson had a reputation for getting things done.

★ War on poverty

March 1964 - Economic Opportunity Act:

- . break the cycle of poverty for the poor through education and jobs
- . Job Corps: 100,000 employed on conservation projects or received specialised training
- . State & local governments establish & work programmes for the unemployed
- . National programme to get 140,000 people to college

Other War on Poverty programmes

- . Community Action Programme to reduce poverty
- . Loans to business for giving jobs to the unemployed
- . Funds for farmers to establish co-ops
- . Help unemployed parents to get jobs

★ Arts & Humanities

- . Funds for arts & museums
- . National Endowment for the Arts & TV

★ Immigration

- . Established system for immigration

★ Vietnam war

- . The growing cost of the war meant many of the Great Society - War on Poverty programmes had to be scaled back to fund the war

★ Education

- . Head Start Programme to promote health parenting, early years education, support communities

. Elementary & Secondary Education Act 1965

- . Funded schools with low income families
- . pre school programmes
- . bought books & supported libraries
- . supported special education.

★ Urban Renewal

- . Move to suburbs left many inner cities run down

. Housing & Urban Development Act 1965

- . Funded urban development inc. improved housing standards
- . Easier access to mortgages
- . Rent subsidy for low income families

★ Environment

- . Water Quality Act & Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act
- . Laws to protect wildlife & rivers

★ Consumer Protection

- . Consumer Protection & Child Safety

FILMS & DOCUMENTARIES

NOTES



PREVIEW

3. POST WAR AMERICA

Women's movement

Betty Friedan, Eleanor Roosevelt, NOW Women's Lib & abortion
Phyllis Schlafly & opposition to women's movement



Background

The Women's Movement

Three factors to explain why there was a women's movement by the mid 1960s:

. Working women

During WWII women worked in many jobs previously done by men. This proved to men & women that they were more than capable of working in all industries. Served in the military.

. Expectations

Betty Friedan's best selling book 'The Feminine Mystique' (1963) explained that many women who married became bored & frustrated & de-skilled. Her research suggested that college educated women wanted more from life than being wives and mothers.

Traditional roles for women were being questioned.

. Eleanor Roosevelt

Widow of President Roosevelt led a Presidential Commission (1961) to look at the position of women in work.

Report 'American Women' 1963 found:

- . 48% of workers were women
- . 95% of managers were men
- . 4% of doctors were women
- . women earned only 55% of men
- . women were legally allowed to be sacked when they married
- . most 'women's jobs' were low paid, temporary or part time.

★ Beginnings

- . during WWII women worked in large numbers, served in the military
- . movement promoting women's rights in a number of areas
- . 1960: first oral contraceptive for women - gave control to women



Women's Lib



★ Actions

- . looking at a number of issues involving equality for women
- . 1961: Commission on Status of Women: look at issues facing women - education, tax, social security & employment

★ Equal Pay Act 1963 & Civil Rights Act 1964

(to end discrimination against women)
but not really equal pay for equal work was formed:

★ Beginnings

- . 1966: due to failure of Equal Opportunities Commission to end sexual discrimination in employment.
- . Wanted an equal rights bill
- . NAACP
- . Influenced by Betty Friedan



National Organisation of Women



★ Actions

- . Bill of Rights: end sex discrimination at work; maternity rights; social security rights; child day care centres; equality in education; equal training opportunities: right of women to birth control & legalise abortion
- . Lobbied politicians
- . Demos & protests
- . Equal Rights Amendment passed in 1972 - NOW then campaigned to get it implemented in ¾ of the states to become law
- . Higher Education Act, banned sex discrimination

★ Roe v Wade 1973

- . Supreme Court decision was woman's right to decide about abortion
- . National Association to Repeal Abortion Laws (NARAL) campaigned to repeal state abortion laws before 1973.



Opposition to Women's movement



Clash between young liberal women & older middle class women

- . young wanted the 'pill' to control pregnancy others thought it unnatural
- . many younger women were seen as being radical left wing & not really representing the real women in the USA.

NOTES

PREVIEW

NOTES

PREVIEW

