

Designed for  
Edexcel IGCSE

**Edexcel IGCSE**

Depth Study

A divided nation:

**Civil Rights  
in the USA**

1945 - 1974

A divided union:  
**Civil Rights** in the

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**USA** 1945 - 1974

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# A divided union: Civil Rights in the USA 1945-74

## **1 The Red Scare & McCarthyism**

- . Hiss & Rosenberg, the role of the FBI, the HUAC & Hollywood
- . methods used, growth of opposition, downfall & consequences

## **2 Civil Rights in the 1950s**

- . Jim Crow Laws, segregation & discrimination
- . Progress in education: Brown v Topeka & Little Rock High School
- . Montgomery Bus Boycott & consequences; non violent direct action
- . opposition to civil rights: white councils & Klu Klux Klan

## **3 Civil Rights in the 1960s**

- . Greensboro sit-in, Freedom rides & James Meredith
- . Progress: Martin Luther King & marches, Voting Rights Act & Civil Rights Act
- . Black Power: Nation of Islam & Black Panthers

## **4 Protest movements**

- . Student movement: Berkeley Students, Student Democratic Society, hippies
- . Women's movement: NOW, Women's Lib & opposition
- . Watergate scandal: consequences & new laws

## **5 Nixon & Watergate**

- . Reasons for & key features of Watergate scandal
- . Impact on Nixon & US politics inc. new laws

## films & documentaries

**Watergate Spelled Out**

youtube: GCSE History

**HBO: Richard Nixon Documentary**

youtube: GCSE History

**MLK & Civil Rights Movement**

youtube: GCSE History

**Freedom Riders (PBS)**

youtube: GCSE History

**Rosa Parks Story**

youtube: GCSE History

**Freedom Riders (PBS)**

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

## websites

**[www.civilrights.org](http://www.civilrights.org)**excellent timeline of events with links to  
key people & events**[www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement)**



## 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 in 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 their country

## The Red Scare & the Cold War

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



### 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' 'Evidence' was often got illegally, & the FBI was feared. Some people say this period should be known as 'Hooverism' not 'McCarthyism'



### The Rosenberg Case 1951

Ethel & Julius Rosenberg arrested & executed for spying (1953). They gave USSR documents about the US atomic bomb. Others: Greenglass, Fluschi & ... also passed atomic secrets to the USSR & were sent to prison.



### McCarran Internal Security Act

All communist organisations to register. Anyone who was fascist or communist had to register. Citizens could be removed for 5 years or not allowed to enter the US. Pres. Truman signed law about the 'Bill of Rights' to protect more

### The Red Scare



### Un-Americans 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!



### Loyalty Order 1947

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



### 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.



### Hollywood Ten

25 Nov 1947

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



### 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.



### McCarthyism

### ★ 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

has said  
 “I will not get involved with this guy.”

### ★ The Hearings

Before the hearings finished McCarthy had 'come down' for being arrogant & insulting. He was not behaving like a senator should. His reputation was ruined and he died in 1957.

### ★ Army Hearings 1954

Claimed communist sympathisers in the army. Seeing McCarthy behaving like a bully on TV shocked many people. They turned against him. One army lawyer said, “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.



### End of McCarthyism



### End of McCarthyism



### ★ Senate Subcommittee

He checked McCarthy's list to see what these people had in common. 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.

You have the **answer** but what is the **question**?

Write the question in the box

**ANSWER****QUESTION**

Hollywood

Hollywood Ten

Loyalty Order

Alger Hiss

H.U.A.C.

The Rosenbergs

Hollywood Blacklist

The Red Scare

McCarran Act



Link a person/people in column A with the correct matching statement in column B

Draw a line from one box to another or colour code the boxes or letter/number them

A		B
<b>Women's Republican Club</b>		<b>Scared of speaking out against him</b>
<b>Edward Murrow</b>		<b>Report containing names of 5 communists</b>
<b>Senate</b>		<b>Not getting into the gutter with this guy</b>
<b>Senator McCarthy</b>		<b>Accused McCarthy of abusing his power</b>
<b>Army lawyer</b>		<b>Vulgar and insulting</b>
<b>Republican &amp; Democrat politicians</b>		<b>Described as 'socialist and communist'</b>
<b>Roosevelt 'How Dear'</b>		<b>Shocked by McCarthy's bullying</b>
<b>TV viewers</b>		<b>Head of Committee of Govt Operations</b>
<b>President Eisenhower</b>		<b>Have you no decency Sir?</b>



## exam style questions

### Question a (6 marks)

*"I have here in my hand a list of two hundred and five people that were known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping the policy of the State Department. - Joseph McCarthy, 1950"*

- a. 1 What impression does Joseph McCarthy give about the Red Scare?  
 Use the source to explain your answer.

*"There are today many Communists in America. They are everywhere in factories, offices, butcher stores, on street corners, in private businesses and each carries in himself the germ of death for society. They are to be hunted out of society, for communist world domination is to be stopped."*

*- J Howard McGrath, Governor of Rhode Island, 1950*

- a. 2 What impression does the Governor give about communism in the USA?  
 Use the source to explain your answer.

*"McCarthy first came to prominence in 1950 because of his role in the communist hysteria because he wanted to be re-elected to the Senate, but in 1950 he claimed to have a list of many known communists in the US government. Many of the people he attacked were blacklisted and could not work for the government."*

*- Modern text book*

- a. 3 What impression does the source give about Joseph McCarthy and the Red Scare?  
 Use the source to explain your answer.



## exam style questions

### Question B (8 marks)

- b.1 Explain TWO effects of the Hollywood Ten on the USA
- b.2 Explain TWO effects of the Rosenberg Case on the USA
- b.3 Explain TWO effects on the USA of McCarthy's list
- b.4 Explain TWO effects on the USA of McCarthyism
- b.5 Explain TWO effects of the CBS News broadcast by Edward Murrow on the USA

### Question C (16 marks)

- c.1 The main reason for the Red Scare was because of Joseph McCarthy.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- c.2 The Red Scare could not end because of Edward Murrow.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- c.3 The main features of the Red Scare were the false accusations.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- c.4 McCarthy's downfall was his own doing.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.

2

2.1

**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 inequalities for blacks.

Few blacks went to school and public services. Blacks were worse treated than whites.

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

These were known as the 'Jim Crow' Laws.

**★ 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

**Discrimination****★ Law enforcement**

Laws in many states were ignored by police and the courts.

Police 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.

**Position of black Americans in the early 1950s****Segregation, discrimination & voting rights in the southern states**

On 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.

**★ 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 registering.



Link a person/people in column A with the correct matching statement in column B

Draw a line from one box to another or colour code the boxes or letter/number them

Reasons for the 'Jim Crow' Laws

Examples of discrimination

Examples of segregation

2b

Read each statement and decide if it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**

Statement	T	F
1. Jim Crow Laws were passed before the US civil war		
2. After the civil war many blacks headed to Northern cities looking for work		
3. Many blacks stayed in the South after slavery was abolished		
4. Slavery was abolished in 1860		
5. The southern states wanted to continue their 'old ways of life' after the civil war		
6. The case Plessy v Ferguson was in 1886		
7. 'Separate but equal' was declared law		
8. Everyone, blacks and whites, had the right to vote		
9. Blacks did not want to vote		
10. In the south many colleges and universities did not give places to blacks		
11. In the south Blacks were often prevented from registering to vote		
12. In public places blacks and whites were treated equally e.g. buses, toilets etc		
13. The legal system was fair and equal in the south		
14. Most blacks in the USA came from West Africa as slaves		
15. Discrimination against blacks was common in the south in the 1950s		



## 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 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**



## ★ 'With all deliberate speed'

Most states introduced the Brown v Board of Education ruling 'with all deliberate speed'. Some used many excuses not to follow the ruling.

They did not want to end segregation e.g. Arkansas

In 1957 the Supreme Court ordered the Governor - Orval Faubus to let 9 black students into Little Rock High School. Faubus said he could not be 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.



**Little Rock High School, Arkansas**



## Progress in education

**Brown v Topeka 1954 & Little Rock High School 1957**

## ★ The ruling

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

All schools in the southern states should now be integrated 'with all deliberate speed'



## ★ 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



Read each statement and decide if it is a **CAUSE** or a **CONSEQUENCE** of the Brown v Topeka Board of Education

Brown v Topeka Board of Education	Cause	Consequence
Segregated schools could not be equal		
Schools were separate for white and blacks		
Schools in the south should now be integrated		
Southern states spent more on white schools than black		
Governor Faubus of Arkansas was elected 3 times after 1957		
NAACP represented Linda Brown v Topeka Board of Education		
NAACP lawyers challenged the 'Jim Crow' Laws		
Soldiers escorted black students into Little Rock High School		
The Ku Klu Khan increased their violence against blacks across the southern states		



You have the **answer** but what is the **question**?

Write the question in the box

**ANSWER**

**QUESTION**

Judge Waring

Linda Brown

Governor

C. Justice

Thurgood

Topeka Board of  
Education

Little Rock S

"with all deliber  
speed"

Segregation

[illegible]

## Montgomery Bus Boycott & consequences 1955-60



### 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 boycott.

##### 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 385 days.  
Up to 40,000 people boycotted the buses.  
Blacks used car pools, some whites helped.  
Taxis were persuaded to offer cheap rides.

Blacks & whites who favoured the boycott were threatened, beaten or harassed.  
Car pools were made illegal.  
Mixed buses were bombed and shot at - but no one was found guilty.



#### Montgomery Bus Boycott

#### ★ Bus Boycott

Women's Political Council organised a bus boycott.

5 Dec 1955

Boycott of Montgomery buses.

Bus company lost 65% of its revenue.

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.

New groups:

**Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)** 1957 - to date

**Student Nonviolent 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.

#### ★ Nashville, Tennessee

1960

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



#### Examples: Non Violent Direct Action

#### ★ Atlanta University

1960

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

#### ★ Backlash

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



2e

Link the person or action to an event

**Person / Action**

Claudette Colvin

**Gainsboro  
North Carolina**

Restaurant sit-in

**Montgomery Bus  
Boycott**

**Nashville  
Tennessee**

College sit-in

**Gainsboro  
North Carolina**

Jo Ann Robinson

**Montgomery Bus  
Boycott**

**Montgomery Bus  
Boycott**

Parks

**Montgomery  
Voter Registration**

Martin Luther King

**Women's Political  
Council**

Bus Boycott

E. D. Nixon



Read each statement and decide if it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**

Statement	T	F
1. Southern Christian Leadership Conference was founded in 1957		
2. Rosa Parks was arrested for sitting at a 'whites-only' counter in a restaurant		
3. E. D. Nixon persuaded Parks to take her case to court with the NAACP's help		
4. Martin Luther King believed in 'Non violent direct action'		
5. Montgomery Improvement Association was formed before the bus boycott		
6. Over 400,000 people boycotted the buses in Montgomery		
7. Congress of Racial Equality was formed in 1944		
8. The SNCC organised sit-ins in Greensboro, North Carolina		
9. There was a backlash from the Ku Klux Klan to the sit-ins and boycotts		
10. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a success for the civil rights movement		
11. Students organised sit-ins at their college in Nashville, Tennessee in 1960		
12. Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee was formed in 1960		
13. Claudette Colbert was with Rosa Parks when she was arrested		
14. NAACP led the challenge to the Montgomery bus laws in the courts		
15. The Montgomery Bus Boycott ended segregation in the south by 1960		

## Opposition to the Civil Rights movement

### Ku Klux Klan, White Citizens' Councils & Dixiecrats

2

#### 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' (Citizens' Councils of America) and the 'Ku Klux Klan'.

Many police officers, judges and politicians were members of the group.

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

2.10

#### ★ 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 in the 1960s

#### ★ Formation

- . after civil war in 1865
- . secret organisation

#### Ideas:

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

Ideas included:  
- only whites  
- FBI more interested in communists than Klan  
- Klan committed murder etc  
- design was the burning of a cross

#### ★ Formation

southern democrats formed in 1948 to have a bigger say in the Democratic party

#### Ideas:

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

#### ★ Actions

against violence (officially)

- . of business
- . Had
- . Evicted from homes
- . Refused loans etc

Politicians  
. gave donations to councils  
. passed segregation laws

Schools  
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



In each box write the **NAME** to match the statement, either:  
White Citizen's Councils of America (**CCA**) or Ku Klux Klan (**KKK**) or Dixiecrats (**Dixie**)

Group	Formation
	after schools were desegregated
	in 1948
	after civil war in 1865

Group	Membership
	southern politicians
	up to 250,000 for all walks of life
	including powerful people, e.g. police, judges etc.

Group	Action
	prevent blacks from registering to vote
	promote interests of the white man in Congress
	sacked black activists from their jobs

Group	Identify
	President Roosevelt's New Deal
	stop desegregation in schools
	help the civil rights movement

Group	Action
	lynchings
	try to stop Harry Truman from becoming President
	passed segregation laws

Group	Action
	attacked 'Freedom Riders'
	try to keep segregation laws
	set-up private schools for whites



## exam style questions

### Question a (8 marks)

*"In the years following Brown v. Board of Education, civil rights activists used direct action tactics in an effort to force Southern States to desegregate public facilities. Southern governors and law enforcement officials often called these tactics criminal and argued that the Civil Rights Movement was a breakdown of law and order. Support of civil rights legislation was criticised by Southern conservatives as merely 'rewarding lawbreakers'.*

*- Michelle Alexander*

- d.1 What impression does the source give about 'direct action' tactics?  
Use the source to explain your answer.

*"The [Brown v. Board of Education] decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, however much we dislike it, is the declared law and is binding upon all. It is not for us to say that the decision was wrong... [However] we must in honesty recognize that, because the Supreme Court is the Court of last resort in the country, what it has said must stand until there is a correcting constitutional amendment or until the Court corrects its own error - We must stand by it in Birmingham*

- d.2 What impression does the source give about the Brown v Board of Education decision.  
Use the source to explain your answer.

*"The Klan had used fear, intimidation and murder to brutally oppress over African-Americans who sought justice and equality and it sought to respond to the young workers of the civil rights movement in Mississippi the same way. - civil rights activist*

- d.3 What impression does the source give about the features of the Klan.  
Use the source to explain your answer.



## exam style questions

### Question b (8 marks)

- b.1 Explain TWO effects of the Plessy v Ferguson case on the USA
- b.2 Explain TWO effects of the Brown v Topeka, Board of Education case on the USA
- b.3 Explain TWO effects of the KKK on the USA
- b.4 Explain TWO effects of Montgomery Bus Boycott on the USA
- b.5 Explain TWO effects of the Little Rock High School incident on the USA
- b.6 Explain TWO effects of Non-violent direct action on the USA
- b.7 Explain TWO effects of Citizen's Councils in America on the USA

### Question C (16 marks)

- c.1 The main feature of the resistance to civil rights were the Jim Crow Laws.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- c.2 The Brown v Topeka Board of Education decision was a turning in the civil rights movement in the USA.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- c.3 The Montgomery Bus boycott was the main feature of the 1950s civil rights movement.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- c.4 The main opposition to the civil rights movement was the KKK.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.
- c.5 The main feature of the civil rights movement in the 1950s was the non violence direct action.  
How far do you agree? Explain your answer.



## 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 accept 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 arrest & fine

#### 29 Sept 1962

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

#### 1 Oct 1962

. Governor allowed Meredith to enter the university  
 . 500 soldiers were sent in

#### Graduated 1963

. Meredith was 'hassled' throughout his time at university; people tried to eat with him, kept him away

### Consequences

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



### ★ 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 reporters, 4th day 300 students turned up.
- . Segregated stores were boycotted
- . Stores losing business quickly, desegregated



Greensboro  
 North Carolina



### Consequences

- . TV & newspapers covered the sit-ins
- . Woolworth dept store changed its policy of racial segregation
- . Became a symbol of the civil rights movements
- . Sit-ins spread to other facilities inc. libraries, beaches, parks etc



Civil Rights activists organised bus journeys from one state to another. In 1960 segregation on inter-state journeys was unlawful. These were known as **Freedom Rides**.

### ★ Freedom Rides

'Freedom Ride' 4 May 1961 (CORE)  
 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



Read each statement and decide if it is **TRUE** or **FALSE**

Statement	T	F
1. Four black students started sit-ins at a Woolworth's lunch counter		
2. Segregated stores in the South were boycotted by blacks		
3. Woolworths changed its segregation policy after the sit-in protests		
4. CORE organised the sit-ins		
5. Mississippi University rejected James Meredith's application three times		
6. James Meredith had his university application rejected because he had broken the law		
7. James Meredith applied to a different university in Mississippi		
8. JFK passed an executive order, stating bus passengers could sit anywhere in 1963		
9. There was a backlash from the KKK over the sit-ins and boycotts		
10. Black bus passengers were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi for using 'white' facilities		
11. Mississippi Governor refused to allow Meredith to enrol in the university		
12. White 'Freedom Riders' were welcomed in the south		
13. 500 soldiers were needed to keep the peace at Mississippi University		
14. Federal govt had to ensure that James Meredith could go to university		
15. There were riots around Mississippi University when Meredith tried to get in		

## Peaceful protests & consequences 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 Gandhi (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.

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.

"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 1963

#### ★ 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 asking people to raise against unjust laws.

#### ★ Civil Rights

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

#### ★ Freedom Summer

Mississippi, 1964. Civil rights activists to get black people registered to vote. Only 1% were registered. 300 activists were attacked, 100 churches bombed - 6 ministers killed. The police gave 3 civil rights workers to the KKK who murdered them.

#### ★ Voting Rights

Ended registration tests which were used to stop blacks from registering. Federal officials replaced many racist local ones.

#### SCLC Marches

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



#### Peace Marches



#### Civil Rights Act 1964



#### Voter Registration



#### Voting Rights Act 1965



#### ★ Response from JFK

Asked 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.



For each column, **match the statement to the event**.  
 Cross out the statements that do not apply.

Peace Marches	Civil Rights Act 1964	Voter Registration	Acts
Ended segregation in all public facilities	Registration tests ended in the south	March in Birmingham, Alabama in April 1963, to protest segregation at lunch counters	Registration tests changed in the south
March in Birmingham, Alabama in April 1963, to protest segregation at lunch counters	Against the law to discriminate against anyone based on gender, race, colour, religion etc	Freedom Summer in Mississippi 1964. Campaign to register blacks to vote	March in Birmingham, Alabama in April 1963, to protest segregation at lunch counters
Civil Rights activities went to Mississippi in 1964 to help blacks to register to vote	JFK wanted southern states to desegregate more quickly	March in Birmingham, Alabama in April 1963, to protest segregation at lunch counters	Federal officials replaced many local registration ones
Federal officials replaced many local registration ones	Registration tests ended in the south	Civil Rights activities marched from Selma to Montgomery	Ended segregation in all public facilities
JFK wanted southern states to desegregate more quickly	Ended segregation in all public facilities	Selma police arrested and beat protesters in 1965	Freedom Summer Mississippi 1964. Campaign to register blacks to vote
Several Civil Rights groups joined together to March on Washington	March in Birmingham, Alabama in April 1963, to protest segregation at lunch counters	Federal officials replaced many local registration ones	Registration tests ended in the south

## Malcolm X and 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 masters  
Boxer Muhammed Ali was member of the Nation of Islam

### Malcolm X Early life

Malcolm Little lived in the ghettos - '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 - changed himself  
Became orthodox muslim  
Spoke about integration of race

### ★ Spokesman

For the Nation of Islam

Excellent speaker, used TV, radio & newspapers, opened mosques around the US  
Spoke against ML King

Membership increased from: 1952 = 500 to 1963 = 150,000



### Malcolm X



### Nation of Islam: divided

about 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 that wanted black 'self-determination' & promote racial pride  
black nationalism - at war with whites who stopped equality  
did not support Martin Luther King's non violent approach  
- was violence with black violence if necessary

SNCC & CORE became more radical & pro violence

SNCC member 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  
Huey P. Newton Bobby Seale

Self defence - armed themselves  
against attack  
"Black Power, Education, Housing, Food & Peace"

Links with police  
Links with communists around the world

FBI arrested many of its leaders & the party died out by 1970  
Seale ran for mayor of Oakland in 1973, 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

200 m 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



For each person, **match the statement to that person.**  
 Write in the letters of the statements in the person's box

Elijah Mohammed	Stokely Carmichael	Malcolm X	Huey P. Newton

a. Leader of Nation of Islam

b. Leader of SNCC

d. Left Nation of Islam in 1964

c. Leader of Black Panther Party

e. First to use the term 'Black Power'

f. Armed themselves against black

g. Ran for Mayor in Oakland

h. Joined Black Panthers in 1966

i. Claimed to be a prophet

j. Went to Mecca in 1964

k. Assassinated in 1965

l. Links with communists

m. Founded Organisation of Afro American Unity

n. Slogan 'Land, Bread, Housing, Education, Clothing, Justice and Peace'

o. Silenced for '90 days' after speaking out



## exam style questions

### Question a (6 marks)

*"One individual can begin a movement that turns the tide of history. Martin Luther King in the civil rights movement, Mohandas Gandhi in India, Nelson Mandela in South Africa are examples of people standing up with courage and non-violence to bring about needed change."* - Modern school text book

- a. 1 What impression does the source give of the importance of leadership in the civil rights movement.  
Use the source to explain your answer

*"The Civil Rights Act was passed in 1964 and it made segregation in education and housing illegal and stated that all US citizens were entitled to equal employment opportunities. This was followed by other acts such as the Voting Rights Act of 1965."* - School text book

- a. 2 What impression does the source give of the Civil Rights Act 1964.  
Use the source to explain your answer

*"The really important victory of the civil rights movement was that it made racism unpopular, whereas a generation ago at the turn of the last century, you had to embrace racism to get elected to anything."* - Shirley Branson, US Senator

- a. 3 What impression does the source give of the impact of the civil rights movement.  
Use the source to explain your answer

*"By any means necessary."* - Malcolm X

- a. 4 What impression does the source give of Malcolm X.  
Use the source to explain your answer



## exam style questions

### Question B (8 marks)

- b. 1 Explain TWO effects of the Freedom Rides on the USA civil rights movement
- b. 2 Explain TWO effects of Martin Luther King's leadership of the civil rights movement on the USA
- b. 3 Explain TWO effects of the March on Washington on the USA civil rights movement
- b. 4 Explain TWO effects of the Voting Rights Act 1965 on the USA civil rights movement
- b. 5 Explain TWO effects of the Greensboro sit-ins on the USA civil rights movement
- b. 6 Explain TWO effects of the Black Power movement on the civil rights movement in the USA
- b. 7 Explain TWO effects of the Nation of Islam on the USA civil rights movement

### Question C (16 marks)

- c. 1 The main feature of the civil rights movement in the 1960s was the leadership of Martin Luther King. How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- c. 2 The Freedom Rides were the main turning point in the civil rights movement in the USA. How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- c. 3 Why were the Civil Rights and Voting Rights Acts a turning point for the civil rights movement in the USA? How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- c. 4 The Black Power movement was the main feature of the civil rights movement in the USA. How far do you agree? Explain your answer
- c. 5 The March on Washington was the main turning point for the civil rights movement in the USA. How far do you agree? Explain your answer



## 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.



## Student Movement

### 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 (SNCC), 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. SNCC 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 for Human Rights. Set-up during the 1930s depression as a left wing group. Became Students for a Democratic Society. Focused on: . equality (gender & economic) . more democracy . anti-war . more about 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

### ★ Beginning

. 1960s Berkeley University California . civil rights . anti-war . Free Speech (banned on campus) . economic freedoms



### 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

. often middle class youths . looking for an alternative lifestyle . something different from the '9-5 rat race' . 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



## 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 worst off:

- . reservations lands were often isolated with few economic opportunities
- . unemployment was high 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.



## Anti Vietnam War

### Anti-war movement

#### ★ 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

#### ★ March on Washington 1969:

- . 100,000 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

#### Actions

#### ★ Student Movement:

- . Students for a Democratic Society very active in anti-war demonstrations
- . student protests against the war (part of the peace/hippie movement)
- . thousands tore up draft papers & hid them
- . Kent State 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

## Native American Indians

### American Indian Movement

#### ★ Beginnings

- . 1968 formed the American Indian Movement

#### Aim: regain Indian lands that

- . the government had taken over the last hundred + years
- . restore rights
- . religious freedom
- . less government control



#### American Indian Movement

#### ★ 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.



## 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 Freidan'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 to look at the position of women in work.

Report 'American Women' was 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

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

#### ★ Equal Pay Act 1963 & Equal Rights Act 1964

(to end unequal pay & discrimination against women) but not really happened. NOW was formed:

#### ★ Beginnings

- 1966: due to failure of Equal Opportunities Commission to end sexual discrimination in employment.
- . Wanted an equivalent to NAACP
- . Influenced by Betty Freidan
- . Large women's group



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

#### STOP Equal Rights Amendment (Eagle Forum)

#### ★ Phyllis Schafly, business & some religious groups:

- against the ERA who believed in a 'natural' position of women
- . wanted protection of women
- . fought against abortion
- . pornography



#### 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.

## A divided union: Civil Rights in the USA, 1945 - 74

*Protest movements: students, women and anti Vietnam*



For each 'protest movement', **match the effect to that movement.**

Write in the letters of the effects in the person's box (some effects are false - beware!)

Student Movement	Anti-Vietnam War	Women's Liberation	National of women

a. Started with Protests against the Vietnam War

b. Showed hypocrisy of blacks fighting for Freedom in Vietnam but not having it in the USA

c. Equal Pay Act 1963

d. Led to Privacy Act 1974

e. Forced universities to allow free-speech on campus

e. Civil Rights Act 1964

g. Equal Rights Amendment 1972

h. Led to Bus boycotts

i. More consultation about issues etc

j. Help force US govt seek end to war

k. Equal Rights Amendment movement

l. Ten days of protests

m. March on Washington 1969

n. Roe v Wade 1973



## exam style questions

*"When the women's liberation movement began, when people began protesting against the Vietnam War, civil rights movement, at the beginning of those movements, the majority of the country was not with them, did not believe in the basic principles of any of those philosophies. - Michael Moore (author)*

- a. 1 What impression does the author give of the protest movement in the beginning?  
 Use the source to explain your answer. (6 marks)

*"Why should they ask me to put on a uniform and go 10,000 miles from home to fight for them and get shot and bullets on Brown people in Vietnam? Why should they ask me to go to Louisville and be treated like dogs? Why should they ask me to go to the South and help another poor nation simply to continue to be ruled by a bunch of white slave masters of the darker people the world over. - Muhammad Ali boxer*

- a. 2 What impression does the author give of the protest movement in the 1960s and 1970s?  
 Use the source to explain your answer. (6 marks)

*"You are talking to a leftist. I believe in the redistribution of wealth and power in the world. I believe in universal hospital care for everyone. I believe that we should not have a single homeless person in the richest country in the world. And I believe that we should not have a CIA that goes around overthrowing governments and assassinating political leaders - Abbie Hoffman student*

- a. 3 What impression does the author give of the student protest movement in the 1960s?  
 Use the source to explain your answer. (5 marks)

- b. 1 Explain TWO effects of the Student protest movement on the USA (8 marks)

- b. 2 Explain TWO effects of the Anti-Vietnam War movement on the USA

- b. 3 Explain TWO effects of the Women's liberation movement on the USA

- b. 4 Explain TWO effects of Black resistance on the USA

- c. 1 There was widespread opposition to the Women's liberation movement? (16 marks)  
 How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

- c. 2 The protest movements increased considerably in the USA in the 1960s & 1970s?  
 How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

- c. 3 The anti-war movement had the biggest impact of all the 'movements' in the USA  
 How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

5

5.1

## Background

### Politics in the 1960s/70s

Politics was very divided:

- **Vietnam War**
- **Black Civil Rights**
- **Student Movement**
- **Women's Movement**

In 1968 he was elected for 'peace with honour' in Vietnam. Four years later there was still no peace in Vietnam. Protests against the war were common.

- Nixon started withdrawing US soldiers from Vietnam
  - Detente with the USSR
  - Visited China for the first time
- BUT:

The country was at war with itself. In 1972 President Nixon was trying to be re-elected. For Nixon it was win at all costs.

### CREEP

#### Committee for the Re-election of the President

broke into the Watergate building where the Democratic Party Election Committee were based. CREEP led by Liddy photographed documents and wire tapped two telephones. The wire tapping didn't work so on 17 June 1972 they returned to the building. A security guard noticed on locks & called the police. Five people were arrested.

To begin with the five were not linked with President Nixon, though White House phone numbers were found in the burglars belongings.

## Watergate Scandal

### Impact on Nixon & US politics

#### Possible reasons for Watergate break-in:

- to find evidence Democrats being funded by Cubans
- to tape Democratic Chairman O'Brien
- link Democratic leaders to prostitution

#### 8 August 1974

**Nixon resigns** (first President to do so) and Gerald Ford becomes President - he later pardons Nixon

#### July 1974

**House Judiciary Committee** recommends charges of obstruction of justice

#### July 1974

**All tapes released** - Supreme Court orders it, and Nixon blocks them

#### December 1973

**Some tapes released** but paid for by Nixon's campaign not the President Richard Nixon

#### September 1972

**Saturday Night Massacre** - Nixon fires the special prosecutor Cox, Attorney General & Deputy both resign

#### July 1973

It is revealed that Nixon recorded all his meetings, but Nixon refuses to hand over any **recordings** to Watergate Committee or prosecutor

#### June 1973

John Dean tells investigators he discussed Watergate cover-up at least 35 times with Nixon

#### Events

Leading to the resignation of the President Richard Nixon

#### August 1972

"I can say categorically that no one in the White House staff, no one in this Administration, no one who was employed, was involved in the Watergate incident."

#### Washington Post journalists:

show that burglars were paid to steal secret information from the Democratic Party

#### September 1972

**Washington Post** say John Mitchell (Attorney General) had a fund to spy on Democratic Party

#### October 1972

**FBI** say Watergate break-in part of bigger spying campaign by re-election committee

#### November 1972

Nixon believed and he is re-elected as President winning 60% of the vote

#### January 1973

Liddy & McCord (former aides to Nixon) plus 5 others **found guilty** of Watergate break-in

#### April 1973

Nixon staff: Haldeman and Ehrlichman, and Attorney General Kleindienst resign over the scandal. White House counsel John Dean is fired.

#### May 1973

Senate Special Committee to investigate the Watergate affair starts and shows that the burglars were paid to steal secret information from the Democratic party HQ

5.2

#### Watergate events



### Impact of Watergate Nixon guilty of :

- . obstruction of justice
- . illegal use of govt agencies
- . use of public money for private purposes
- . destroying evidence
- . illegal campaign payments
- . abuse of power by President

### Impact of Watergate on Nixon

- . pardoned by Ford, but not a very popular decision
- . Ford lost 1976 election partly as a result of pardon
- . reputation as President gone
- . was a broken man initially
- . had debts to pay (sold property)
- . wrote his autobiography for \$2 million
- . continued with foreign visits as well liked in China
- . advised Reagan & Bush (secretly)

“The way I tried to deal with Watergate was the wrong way .....

"I let down our system of government — dreams of all those young people that to get into government will think it's all too corrupt" - Nixon

“Whether ours shall continue to be a government of laws and not of men is now before Congress and ultimately the American people."

Special Prosecutor, Archibald Cox after he was fired  
Oct. 1973



## Watergate Scandal

Impact on Nixon & US politics

New Laws: Election Campaign Act; War Powers Act; Privacy Act; Congressional Budget Control Act

### ★ President Ford

- . following Ford pardoning Nixon he lost the 1976 election to Jimmy Carter

### ★ Arrests

- . 48 govt. officials found guilty

### ★ US politics

- . higher level of cynicism about politicians & US politics
- . not trust the President

### ★ Spying

- . concerns over FBI & CIA spying on individuals without authorisation

### ★ 'Gate'

- . word was coined to be termed ..... 'gate'.

### ★ Newspapers

- . of the Washington Post & its investigative journalists Bernstein & Woodward, led to other papers having teams of investigating reporters

### ★ Supreme Court

- . showed President not above the law

The scandal and Nixon's actions influenced the passing of several laws:

Nixon secretly bombed Cambodia during Vietnam War without permission from Congress

### ★ War Powers Act 1973

- . placed limits on President using armed forces without Congress approval
- . Nixon vetoed, but Congress overturned veto

### ★ Congressional Budget Control Act 1974

- . placed limits on President's powers on spending
- . give Congress more power over spending

Nixon had refused to use \$12 billion that congress had wanted to spend - he said it would cause inflation

### ★ Ethics in Government Act 1978

- . govt. officials have to make finances available
- . limit type of work after leaving govt. to stop people taking advantage of position

### ★ Election Campaign Act 1974

- . placed limits on amount given to political parties
- . limits on how much can be spent on campaigns

### ★ Privacy Act 1974

- . Federal Register: people can see what is kept on them by Federal agencies
- . Information not be used unless investigation

Right to privacy for individuals - information not to be misused by federal agencies - people see what records are kept on them

Howard Hughes paid money to Nixon that he never paid back - contributed to his campaign funds





Each statement below is either a cause, an event or consequence of Watergate  
For the answer write in: **cause, event or consequence**

Cause Event Consequence	Statement
	. higher level of cynicism about politicians & US
	. journalists showed that the burglars who paid to steal secret information from the Democratic party HQ
	. placed limits on amount given to political parties & how much can be spent on campaigns
	. limit type of work after leaving govt. to stop people taking advantage of position
	. John Dean tells in interviews he confessed Watergate cover-up at least 35 times with Nixon
	. wanted to be granted a second term in office, at any cost
	. Supreme Court dependent of Executive (President)
	. Richard Nixon said, "I am not a crook"
	. CRE established
	. gave Congress more powers over spending, and less to the President
	. placed limits on President using armed forces without Congress approval
	. wanted to find evidence that Democrats were funded by Cubans

## exam style questions

*"Watergate showed more strengths in our system than weaknesses... The whole country did take part in quite a genuine sense in passing judgment on Richard Nixon.*

- Archibald Cox, special prosecutor

- a. 1 What impression does the source give about the Watergate affair? Use the source to explain your answer (6 marks)

*"From Watergate we learned what generations before us have known; our constitution is weak. And during Watergate years it was so as to reaffirm that no one - absolutely no one - is above the law.*

- a. 2 What impression does the source give of the US constitution during the Watergate Scandal. Use the source to explain your answer. (6 marks)

*"The fact of the Watergate cover-up is not nearly as interesting as the step into making the cover-up. And when you understand the step, you understand that Richard Nixon lied. That he was a criminal.*

- Bob Woodward journalist at Washington Post

- a. 3 What impression does the source give about President Nixon's resignation in 1974. Use the source to explain your answer. (6 marks)

*"It is hard to think that the Vietnam War was our country's greatest tragedy, but I remember that there were some redeeming features in the Civil War in that there was some spirit of sacrifice and heroism displayed on both sides. I see some redeeming features in Watergate.*

- a. 4 What impression does the source give about the Watergate Scandal in the USA. Use the source to explain your answer. (6 marks)

- B. 1 Explain TWO effects on the USA of the resignation of President Nixon (8 marks)

- B. 2 Explain TWO effects on the USA of the Watergate Scandal

- B. 3 Explain TWO effects on the USA of the PEP

- B. 4 Explain TWO effects on the USA of the journalism of the Washington Post

- C. 1 The main feature of Watergate was the break-in by Nixon's administration. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. (16 marks)

- C. 2 Nixon was forced to resign due to his attempt to cover up rather than the actual break-up. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

- C. 3 The main reason for the introduction of new laws to control US politics in the 1970s was the Watergate scandal. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.

[illegible]



**Revision:**

The person or event has been given: add the date or time period e.g. 1960 or 1966 - 1970 and the topic (and sub topic) see example below .....

Date: 1966 - 1970

**Black Panthers**

Topic: Black Power  
Civil Rights for  
blacks

Date:

**E.D. Nixon**

Topic:

Date:

**NOW**

Topic:

Date:

**Klu Klux Klan**

Topic:

Date:

**McCarthy Army  
Hearings**

Topic:

Date:

**War Powers Act**

Topic:

Date:

**Elijah Mohammed**

Topic:

Date:

**Professional  
Budget Control Act**

Topic:

Date:

**Little Rock  
High School**

Topic:

Date:

**Women Status  
Commission**

Topic:

Date:

**Privacy Act**

Topic:

Date:

**Chief Justice  
Earl Warren**

Topic:



**Revision:**

The person or event has been given: add the date or time period e.g. 1960 or 1966 - 1970 and the topic (and sub topic)

Date:

**Eleanor Roosevelt**

Topic:

Date:

**Hollywood Ten**

Topic:

Date:

**March on Washington**

Topic:

Date:

**Betty Frieden**

Topic:

Date:

**McCarthy Army Hearings**

Topic:

Date:

**Stokely Carmichael**

Topic:

Date:

**Election Campaign Act**

Topic:

Date:

**Students for a Democratic Society**

Topic:

Date:

**SCLC**

Topic:

Date:

**Women's Liberation**

Topic:

Date:

**Watergate**

Topic:

Date:

**Chief Justice Earl Warren**

Topic:



R1b

**Revision:**

The person or event has been given: add the date or time period e.g. 1960 or 1966 - 1970 and the topic (and sub topic) see example below .....

Date:

**NAACP**

Topic:

Date:

**The Hiss Case**

Topic:

Date:

**Citizen's Councils**

Topic:

Date:

**Freedom Rides**

Topic:

Date:

**Phyllis Kaffy**

Topic:

Date:

**Voting Rights Act**

Topic:

Date:

**Jim Crow Laws**

Topic:

Date:

**Alabama University**

Topic:

Date:

**James Meredith**

Topic:

Date:

**Nation of Islam**

Topic:

Date:

**Rosa Parks**

Topic:

Date:

**SNCC**

Topic:

**Revision:**

The person or event has been given: add the date or time period e.g. 1960 or 1966 - 1970 and the topic (and sub topic) see example below .....

Date:

**Loyalty Order**

Topic:

Date:

**Greensboro**

Topic:

Date:

**Segregation**

Topic:

Date:

**McCarthy's speech  
in Virginia**

Topic:

Date:

**Civil Rights Act**

Topic:

Date:

**Brown v Topeka**

Topic:

Date:

**Berkeley Free  
Speech**

Topic:

Date:

**Plessy v Ferguson**

Topic:

Date:

**Martin Luther King**

Topic:

Date:

**Richard Nixon**

Topic:

Date:

**Malcolm X**

Topic:

Date:

**Freedom Summer**

Topic:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect two:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect one:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect one:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect two:

Topic:

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Effect one:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect one:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect two:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect one:

Topic:

Effect one:

Effect one:



Revision:

**Quote board - Who said, what and when?**

"I didn't get on the bus with the intention of being arrested," she often said later. "I got on the bus with the intention of going home."

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. Rosa Parks
- b. Mrs King
- c. Hilary Clinton

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"How could they say that my religion, Islam was a 'race hate' religion after all the plunder and enslavement and domination of my people by white Christians in the name of white supremacy?"

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. Malcolm X
- b. Muhammed Ali
- c. Stoke Carmichael

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"You must put an investigation even if it leads to the president. I'm innocent. I don't believe I'm innocent. Don't, take my job."

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. President Eisenhower
- b. President Johnson
- c. Richard Nixon

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"The State Department is infested with communists. I have here in my hand a list of 205—a list of names that were made known to the Secretary of State as being members of the Communist Party and who nevertheless are still working and shaping policy in the State Department."

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. Alger Hiss
- b. President Eisenhower
- c. Joseph McCarthy

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"We are now the first step towards bringing down society and now that the sole responsibility rested with the"

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. NAACP
- b. Women's Lib Movement
- c. Student Democratic Society

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"Whether ours shall continue to be a government of laws and not of men is now before Congress and ultimately the American people."

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. Richard Nixon
- b. Archibald Cox
- c. President Ford

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



Revision:

**Quote board - Who said, what and when?**

"I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin, but by the content of their character"

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. James Meredith
- b. Malcolm X
- c. Martin Luther King

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"Women are like teabags. We don't know our true strength until we are in hot water!"

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. Eleanor Roosevelt
- b. JFK
- c. Phyllis Shafly

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"There are a million Negroes in Mississippi. If they'll take a little more..."

Who said it:

- a. JFK
- b. James Meredith
- c. Malcolm X

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"The Negro wants to be everything but himself... He wants to integrate with the white man, but he cannot integrate with himself with his own kind. The Negro wants to lose his identity because he does not know his own identity."

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. James Meredith
- b. Martin Luther King
- c. Elijah Mohammed

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

"We're human beings! There's a time when you can't take part. You can't even passively take part. You've got to put your hands up the gears and make them feel, upon the lever of all the apparatus and you've got to make it stop. And you've got to make it stop to the people who run it, to the people who own it, that unless you're free, the machine will be prevented from working at all."

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. Student Movement
- b. Women's Movement
- c. Black Civil Rights

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

I recently read some of the transcripts of Nixon's Watergate tapes, and they spent hours trying to figure out who was leaking and providing information to Carl and myself.

Topic: \_\_\_\_\_

Who said it:

- a. Bob Woodward
- b. Archibald Cox
- c. Richard Nixon

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]

