






Knowledge Organiser GCSE History: America 1920-73

1920's



Constitution	Describes how America should be governed.
Bill of Rights 	The first part of the constitution. It says people have: Freedom of belief; Freedom of Information; Freedom in Law; Freedom of protection; Freedom of assembly; Freedom of speech.
Republican Party 	Supported by the wealthy and businessmen. They believed that government should not get too involved with people and business. They did not like too much help for the poor and liked low taxes.
Democrat Party	Believed government should get involved to help the poor.
Laissez Faire 	Leave alone – idea that the government should not interfere in businesses or people's lives.

Why was there an economic boom?

Laissez-faire	Translation: 'no interference' – the Republican government left the economy alone. Low taxes + let businesses expand freely
Assembly Lines	Mass production technique where a conveyor belt brings the work to the workers.
Core Goods	Natural Resources the USA had lots of timber and coal.
Knowledge	Electricity → This was a new and cheap way to power industry and meant consumer goods could be used at home
Position after WWI	USA stayed out of fighting in WWI until 1917 → Land wasn't damaged like Europe.
Advertising	Promotion of consumer goods → New, colourful and catchy → Put in cinemas and on radio.
New Ways to Buy and Sell	Credit and Hire purchase (Instalment plans) were created.
Tariffs	Laws that made foreign products more expensive → Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act 1922
Share Confidence	Stock Market → Many people invested money into businesses.

PROBLEMS DURING THE BOOM

Native Americans- **Never**
Had to live on 'reservations' where the land was poor.



Farmers- **Forget**
They were not doing well because: After WWI Europe did not need American crops; Overproduction; Europe had introduced their own tariffs.

Traditional industries- **The**
Cotton/ wool factories and coal mines were closing down.



Gap between rich and poor- **Good**
The richest 5% earned 33% of all money. 42% of families earned less than \$1000 a year.

African Americans- **Americans**

Many Christians linked alcohol consumption to sin, including gambling and prostitution. In 1873, the **Women's Christian Temperance Union** was founded. They suggested that men neglected and/ or were abusive to their families if they drank.



Many groups also linked alcohol to poverty. The **Anti-saloon league** published leaflets suggesting that alcohol caused: more than 3/5 of poverty, 3/4 of crime and more than one half of insanity in the community.



Many groups also suggested it was **"unpatriotic"** to drink alcohol. Groups such as the **Anti Saloon league** claimed that any American who drank beer was a traitor to their country because many of the beers on sale in America were made in Germany or by German immigrants who had settled in America. (During and after the First World War this idea was popular).



WHY WAS PROHIBITION INTRODUCED?

Many WASPs (White-Anglo-Saxon-Protestants) often associated alcohol with immigrant communities, and anti-alcohol campaigners played on this prejudice.



33 states already had limits on alcohol consumption and some already banned it completely (mainly southern rural states). Many people in rural areas associated alcohol with the cities. Many rural people disliked the changes happening in the cities (flappers and the popularity of jazz music).



Businessmen such as Henry Ford also favoured Prohibition because it would, he believed, benefit workers and make the economy more efficient. Other businessmen believed that workers would produce more if they did not drink alcohol.



Alcohol was illegal to manufacture without a licence, sell and transport but not to drink! People still had a lot of alcohol left from before Prohibition, so they carried on drinking.



Doctors could still prescribe it for medical uses and so a lot of people had whiskey on prescription. Doctors were even bribed to write them out.



Speakeasies were set up to sell alcohol illegally. They were controlled by gangsters (by 1932 there were about 32,000 speakeasies in New York City).



'Bootleggers' (smugglers) brought it in from abroad. Captain McCoy smuggled in whisky from Scotland.



Organised Crime

Gangsters quickly took over the supply of alcohol. They used bribery and racketeering (getting money or property by using force). Alcohol-related crimes increased during the Prohibition era.



People set up secret distilleries on farms to produce illegal alcohol and deaths from alcohol poisoning went up from 98 in 1920 to nearly 900 in 1926! Moonshine: 'Jackass brandy' and 'Soda Pop Moon' were made.



Why did Prohibition fail?

By 1929, 40,000 people were in jail for Prohibition offences, and 1,360 people had been killed by police trying to enforce the law. In 1929, 50 million litres of illegal alcohol were discovered and destroyed.



1 in 12 of the Prohibition agents was dismissed for accepting bribes (money to keep quiet).



There were not enough police - only 4000 agents to try and control 18,600 miles of border.



Prohibition	1920-1933. Selling, making or transporting any drink with 0.5 % of alcohol was banned.
St Valentine's Day Massacre 1939 	Al Capone attempted to get rid of his rival – 'Bugs Moran' and his northside gang. Dressed as policemen, 7 members of the gang were killed.
Racketeering	Where gangsters demand payment from a business in return for 'protection'.

CHANGE FOR WOMEN

WOMEN

NO CHANGE



. **Flapper women** – wore short dresses, smoked, wore make up and hung out in speakeasies.

. **During the First World War**, women went out and did men's jobs.

. **By the end of the 1920's, there were over 10 million women with a job.**

. The divorce rate doubled during the **1920s**.

. Mass produced goods such as vacuum cleaners gave women more free time.

. Many rural areas were poorer and couldn't afford the new fashions but also didn't have the leisure time. Many women had to help out on the farms and carry out domestic chores.

. Segregation in the south meant that African American women did not enjoy the same access to employment as white women. Native American women too were discriminated against.

. **The Anti-Flirt Club** was set up in the 1920's. They created a list of rules about how women should behave and dress. They disliked flapper culture.

. There was still an expectation that women should marry and have children, the media and magazines reminded women about this.

Plessy V Ferguson 1896

Supreme Court



Jim Crow Laws



Lynching



Ku Klux Klan



Homer Plessy was sat in the whites section of a train and was arrested. He took his case to the Supreme Court arguing that he shouldn't have been. After this, the Supreme Court ruled that he should have been arrested and that "Separate is equal".

The highest court in America. This court decides whether something is 'unconstitutional' (goes against the constitution).

Introduced in the southern states after Plessy and the abolition of slavery in 1865. These laws kept black and white people segregated in all social places. E.g. restaurants, cinemas schools etc...

When black people were hung from trees without a trial.

A racist white organisation that became popular again in the 1920's, this was after the release of 'Birth of a Nation' in 1915.

AFRICAN AMERICANS

RED SCARE 1920's

IMMIGRANTS

Communism



A way of running a country where wealth is shared out equally and individual people are not allowed to make lots of profit. In this system, there is an attempt to ensure that there is no big gap between rich and poor so there are no social classes. Russia became the Soviet Union in 1917, which was a Communist country. America was terrified that Communism was going to spread to America.

Capitalism



A way of running a country where individual people are encouraged to start businesses and make lots of money. In this system, there is often a big gap between rich and poor as people are encouraged to make profit. America was a Capitalist country and so feared America being influenced by Communists.

Trade Union



A group that workers join to protect their rights. They fight for higher wages and better working conditions.

Anarchist



A person that believes in a country where there is no government and people make decisions and share wealth out between themselves.

Palmer Raids #1920



In 1920, 6,000 people with radical political beliefs (even Catholics and Jews) were arrested with no trial and many were deported (sent back to their original country). This was called the "Palmer Raids" as it was organised by Alexander Mitchell Palmer (man in charge of America's law and police).

Sacco and Vanzetti



In 1920, two Italian immigrants were arrested for robbery and murder. The two immigrants were executed although, the evidence against them was not sound. They faced a lot of racist stereotyping throughout their trial. Their political beliefs (Anarchist) were also mocked.

In the late 1800's and early 1900s groups of "new immigrants" arrived mainly from



southern and eastern Europe – Italy, Austria-Hungary, Poland, Greece and Russia. Large communities developed in larger cities e.g. Little Italy in New York and Greektown in Detroit.



At the end of the First World War, many Americans were suspicious of people from other countries. In Russia in 1917 there was a Communist revolution in Russia where ordinary Russians had risen and taken over land, businesses and banks. Many Americans feared this could happen in America.



Many immigrants were able to take advantage of the opportunities available and they created successful businesses. It was easier for people to start businesses in America due to Republican policies.



Living and working conditions were generally quite poor for new immigrants. They often did jobs that no one else wanted to do and so often worked long hours for little pay. They lacked the education to stand up for myself and it was rare for them to be part of trade unions.



Many "old immigrants" (immigrants that had arrived earlier from Britain, Ireland and Germany) resented the "new immigrants" as they were usually poor and had unfamiliar religious practices. Many were Jewish or Catholic. Most people in America were Protestants.



By the early 1920s, the government began introducing new laws that limited immigration. 1917 - banned entry to the USA to any immigrant over the age of 16 who was unable to read a sentence of 40 words. Many eastern Europeans were poorly educated and so were refused entry. 1921 - Emergency Quota Act It set the maximum number of immigrants in any year to 350,000. 1924 - National Origins Act Cut immigration to 150,000 favoured Western Europeans.



Many new immigrants had arrived from countries where wages were very low or there were no jobs. In America they had the opportunity to work and earn a wage.



GOOD EXPERIENCE
BAD EXPERIENCE



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1930's



WALL STREET CRASH 1929

On 'Black Thursday'- 13 million shares were sold as people began 'panic selling' on the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street and share prices began to drop. A share in General Electric Company fell from \$3.15 to \$2.83.



Overproduction in agriculture

Farmers started producing too much food. After the First



World War, there was less demand from Europe for food from America because they could grow their own crops. Prices fell as there were too many crops unsold.



CAUSES OF THE WALL STREET CRASH

Tariffs

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act was introduced by to make it more expensive for Americans to buy foreign goods. European countries did not like this and so, introduced their own tariffs. America now, struggled to sell their overproduced goods abroad.



Over speculation

As it was easy to borrow money, some people would buy shares on the margin. They would borrow money to buy shares and then hold on to them until they were worth more than the debt. Then, they would sell the shares, pay off the original debt and make a profit.



Overproduction in industry

By the end of the 1920's, there were too many goods being made and not enough people needing to buy them anymore.



Too many small banks

There were no large banks in America, but rather lots of small banks. These small banks could not cope with the rush for money when the Wall Street Crash happened. A number of banks had to close, leaving thousands of customers with no money at all.



GREAT DEPRESSION 1930's

Unemployment	14 million people had lost their jobs by 1932. Between 1929 and 1932, factory production dropped by 45%. 20,000 companies went out of business.
Breadlines	Huge queues formed outside charities of people wanting soup and bread.
and Hoovervilles	Hobos were unemployed workers looking for work. 'Hoovervilles' were areas where homeless people would build their own homes from scrap metal. They were named after the President.
Hobos	Due to unemployment, farmers could not get good prices for their food. Many farmers could not afford their mortgages and so, by 1932- 1 in 20 farmers had been evicted. As a result, farmers became Hobos, moving states looking for work.
Dust Bowl	Due to over-farming the land and long hot summers, the land on some farms turned into dust and blew away.

Federal Farm Board

- Bought wheat and cotton to try to help farmers, but did not buy enough, and farm prices continued to fall.
- Created loans to help farmers when crop prices fell. The Farm Board did not have enough money to do this over a long period, and it encouraged farmers to keep overproducing.



Infrastructure (building) Projects: Provided \$1.8 billion for new construction and repairs to roads, dams etc.

- Hoover Dam (1931).
- These projects did create many new jobs.



Republican Policies

- Hoover believed in "rugged individualism" that people could help themselves by hard work and without government help.
- He cut taxes by \$130 million
- This meant that the government had even less money to help the unemployed and poor.



Relief:

- The Emergency Relief Act (1932) provided \$300 million to state governments to help the unemployed.
- The Home Loan Bank Act (1932) provided \$125 million to 12 banks to help with house building and home ownership.
- the Organisation for Unemployment Relief was set up. Many Republican states refused to use this money. In June 1932, Philadelphia City Council ran out of money and stopped giving aid to 50,000 families.



HERBERT HOOVER'S RESPONSE TO THE GREAT DEPRESSION (REPUBLICAN PRESIDENT)

Bonus Army: In 1932, 25,000 unemployed ex-soldiers marched to Washington DC and asked for their war pension early. In response, Hoover set the army on them, who drove them away with guns, tanks and tear-gas.



Reconstruction Finance Corporation

Would give \$2 billion worth of loans to banks, insurance companies and railroads.

- It was to last only 2 years.
- This did help some businesses.



Tariffs


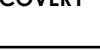
He Introduced the Hawley-Smoot Tariffs (1930). European countries however, introduced their own.







ROOSEVELT'S FIRST 100 DAYS 1933






Roosevelt won 42/48 states in America. Hoover had told people to 'Smile through the Depression', saying that things would get better. Roosevelt was a Democrat however, and promised the 3 R's.

<p>RELIEF</p> 	<p>Assist those in poverty Provide food for the starving Help those struggling</p>
<p>RECOVERY</p>	<p>Ensure the economy recovers and improves.</p>
<p>REFORM</p> 	<p>Ensure changes are made to prevent a repeat of the Great Depression.</p>










<p>Beer Act</p> 	<p>Beer was now legal. Taxes were charged on it.</p>
<p>Economy Act</p> 	<p>Cut the wages of government workers.</p>
<p>Emergency Banking Act</p> 	<p>Roosevelt closed down banks for an inspection. Then, he only re-opened the good banks and provided them with loans.</p>
<p>Fireside Chats</p> 	<p>Informed people about the changes that he was making on the radio.</p>

OPPOSITION TO THE NEW DEAL

NEW DEAL IS DOING TOO MUCH	NEW DEAL IS NOT DOING NOT ENOUGH	SUPREME COURT
<p>Republicans- They believed in 'Laissez-Faire' (not intervening to help the poor) and 'Rugged Individualism' (idea that Americans should look after themselves without government help). They felt that Roosevelt was acting like a dictator.</p>  <p>Rich – Disliked paying higher taxes. They also felt that some Alphabet Agencies were a waste of money as they paid people to plant trees etc...</p> <p>Business- Disliked higher taxes. They also disliked the NRA as it interfered too much into wages and working conditions.</p>	<p>Huey Long- 'Share our wealth'- suggested that all fortunes over \$5 million would be confiscated and shared out.</p>  <p>Francis Townsend- Wanted everyone to retire at 60 to give more job opportunities to the young.</p> <p>Charles Coughlin- Set up the National Union for Social Justice. Wanted to provide work and fair wages for everyone.</p>	<p>AAA- The Supreme Court suggested that the AAA was unconstitutional (went against the constitution). They said that the President was interfering too much into state affairs.</p> 

ALPHABET AGENCIES

SUCCESSSES AND FAILURES OF THE NEW DEAL

<p>For farmers AAA Agricultural Adjustment Agency- Paid farmers to produce less and destroy crops. Food prices rose. 1933-39 farmers incomes doubled Supreme Court opposed it.</p>  <p>FCA Farm Credit Administration- \$100 million loaned out in 18 months to farmers that couldn't pay back loans.</p>	<p>For Industry and workers NRA National Recovery Administration- Encouraged workers and employers to set out a fair code of working conditions and wages. 2.5 million firms joined. Many did not.</p>  <p>TVA Tennessee Valley Authority- Provided work building dams and electric power stations along the Tennessee river.</p> <p>HOLC Home Owners Loan Corporation – Gave loans to people who were struggling to pay mortgages. Helped 300,000 in first year.</p>	<p>For the unemployed CCC Civilian Conservation Corps- Unemployed 18-25 year olds were employed in the countryside to plant trees, dig canals and strengthen footpaths. It created jobs for 2.5 million men.</p>  <p>CWA Civil Works Administration- Provided temporary work for 4 million men. Building schools, airports roads and public toilets.</p> <p>FERA Federal Emergency Relief Agency - \$500 million was given to states to help homeless.</p>	<p>FARMERS AAA & FCA set up for farmers.</p> <p>By 1936, farmers' incomes were one and half times higher than they had been in 1933.</p> 	<p>NATIVE AMERICANS The Indian Reorganisation Act 1934 provided money to help Native Americans to buy and improve land.</p> 	<p>BANKING Emergency Banking Act- ensured only banks with enough money reopened.</p>  <p>There were no major bank collapses during the New Deal period.</p>	<p>SUCCESS FAILURE MIXTURE</p>
			<p>WOMEN 10,000 women were employed in the CCC out of the 2.5 million employed.</p> <p>There were no New Deal programmes aimed directly at women.</p> 	<p>INDUSTRIAL WORKERS The NRA fair work codes were voluntary.</p> <p>During the 1930s, strikes continued to be broken up by violence.</p> 	<p>AFRICAN AMERICANS Many New Deal agencies discriminated against African Americans. They either got no work or received worse treatment or lower wages. 200,000 Black Americans gained employment.</p> 	<p>UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployment fell from a peak of 24.9 million to 14.3 million in 1933.</p> <p>Even by 1939, unemployment never reached the pre-depression levels.</p>



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WW2 1939-1945



ECONOMY

Roosevelt persuaded Congress to change the Neutrality Laws (Laws that said that USA would keep out of war). The USA then sold high quality weapons to Britain and France.

CASH AND CARRY PLAN 1939- Britain and France began buying US weapons, warships and planes. This created lots of jobs at a time when unemployment was still fairly high.



LEND LEASE 1941- Roosevelt agreed to a Lend Lease deal with Britain. Instead of selling, America would 'lend' Britain up to \$7000 million worth of weapons.



WAR PRODUCTION BOARD 1942- Was created to turn Industries from peace time work to war work.

In 1941 there were 5.5 million unemployed compared to over 10 million 4 years before. By 1944 unemployment had dropped to 670,000. Some consider that it was WW2 and not the New Deal that ended unemployment.



WOMEN

Women took over men's jobs in factories, railways and shipyards.

Between 1940 and 1945, the number of women in work rose from 12 million to 19 million.

Around 350,000 women joined the women's sections of the Armed forces.



AFRICAN AMERICANS

Early in the war, there had been suggestion of a huge march to Washington DC to protest against the treatment of African-American workers, especially in the weapons factories. Roosevelt asked for the march to be cancelled and then he set up the **Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC)**.

The **FEPC** found widespread racism e.g. one aircraft maker employed only 10 African-Americans out of a workforce of 30,000.

Around a million African-Americans fought in the war, despite widespread discrimination in the armed services.



When war broke out, black sailors were only allowed to work in ships' kitchens, black soldiers were not allowed to work in ships' kitchens, black soldiers were not allowed to train as officers and the air force wouldn't train black pilots at all!

Air force had 'black only' squadrons and all other army units were segregated. African American nurses were only allowed to treat other African Americans.





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Popular Culture 20's-50's



20's

CINEMA

was very affordable, you could get a ticket for five cents. Many people went to the cinema 2/3 times a week. Cinema had a 'Star System' - which is where the star actors of a film would heavily promote the film. Stars such as Charlie Chaplin, Rudolf Valentino, Clara Bow, Gloria Swanson and Laurel and Hardy Were household names. Talking films were introduced.



THE HAYS CODE- Hollywood introduced this to stop nudity and limit on screen kissing. This was introduced as older people had been shocked at many films.

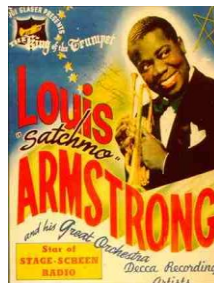
SPORT

'Golden Age' for American sport. Babe Ruth- baseball player for the New York Yankees, became a hero after setting a home run record that lasted until 1961.



JAZZ

Jazz originated in the southern states of America among African Americans. The music appealed to be both black and white. The Charleston, One Step, Tango and Black Bottom were popular dances. Black performers such as Duke Ellington became popular and made a lot of money.



30's

MUSIC AND MOVIES

Jazz was still popular- artists such as Glen Miller; Judy Garland and Bing Crosby found fame in this decade.



Most people listened to music on the radio but vinyl also became popular and so, people bought gramophones.

COMIC BOOKS

First publication of 'Action Comics' in 1938- this included the debut Superman.

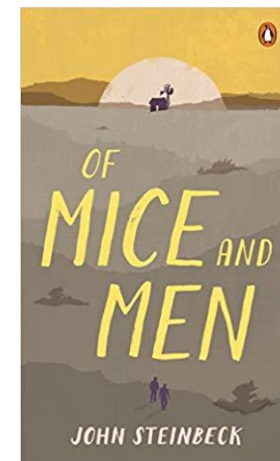


WRITERS

The Great Depression inspired writers such as Erskine Campbell, John Steinbeck and James T Farrell to write about poverty and racism.

THE ARTS

Roosevelt set up the WPA- Works Progress Administration. This provided work for unemployed artists of all kinds.



50's

BEFORE THE WAR

Young people had little freedom. They were expected to leave school, get a job and get married.

AFTER THE WAR

The economy was doing better and so parents wanted their children to finish High School and maybe college.

BIRTH OF THE TEENAGER

Teenagers had more leisure time and spending power. Teenagers spent between \$10 and \$15 a week compared to \$1 - \$2 in the early 1940s.

Some teenage boys became 'thrill seekers' who raced cars, drank heavily and formed gangs.

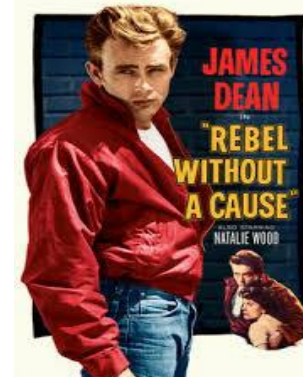
A 'generation gap' formed between old and young.

1953 film- The Wild One- portrayed a rebellious teenagers.



ROCK N ROLL

Blended 'Country and Western' music with 'Rhythm and Blues'. The lyrics often contained sexual references. It was very unpopular amongst older Americans. Before long, 'Rock n Roll' was seen as dangerous and was linked to teenage crime and gangs. In 1956- Elvis was watched by 82% of Americans.





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1950's-70's



MCCARTHYISM- 'SECOND RED SCARE' 50's

Senator Joseph McCarthy claimed in a speech that he knew of over 200 communists working in the government. The government set up HUAC (House of UnAmerican Activities) to investigate people to see if they were communists. The following were reasons why there was a second 'Red Scare'...



The Soviet Union and Nuclear Weapons



After World War Two, Russia of the Soviet Union emerged as a superpower and wanted to challenge America. Russia had learned how to make nuclear bombs, which America also had, and used against the Japanese in 1945, so the two countries were evenly matched in terms of weapons. This period of rivalry between the two nations became known as the 'Cold War' because there wasn't any actual fighting, but it became a war of words.

Spies



A member of the American government, Alger Hiss was accused of spying for the Soviet Union. Two other Americans, Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were also accused of spying and were executed in June 1953, which shocked America and filled the newspapers.

Communism in Eastern Europe and China



Many countries in Europe had also become Communist after the war and the Americans were worried that Communism might spread to America. So America came up with an idea to stop Communism coming to America which was called containment. However, as China became a Communist country in the late 1940s, it seemed that containment wasn't working!



JOHN F KENNEDY 1960-63 'NEW FRONTIER'

CIVIL RIGHTS

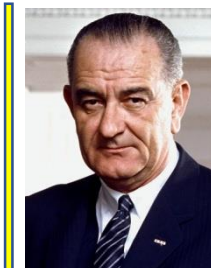
CEEO Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity. This ensured gov't workers were treated equally.

ECONOMY

He cut taxes. Gave \$900 million to businesses to create new jobs and gave grants to companies to buy high-tech equipment.

HEALTHCARE, POVERTY & EDUCATION

Increased the minimum hourly wage from \$1-\$1.25 and made \$4.9 billion available for loans to improve housing, clear slums and build roads. He also established the Peace Corps – an organisation that sent volunteers abroad to assist people in poorer countries.



LYNDON B JOHNSON'S 1963-69 'GREAT SOCIETY'

- 'Operation Headstart' - gave money to schools in cities to provide education.
- Minimum wage increased from \$1.25- \$1.40.

- Housing Act funded low income housing.
- Model Cities Act cleared up inner city slums.
- Elementary and Secondary Education Act provided major funding for schools.
- Medicare was introduced to fund healthcare for the elderly.
- The Job Corps was set up to help high school leavers get a job.

LBJ ALSO PASSED CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION



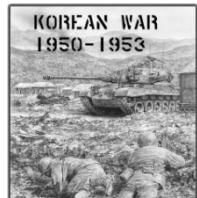
BABY BOOM

After the war, many soldiers returned home and wanted to start a family. Lots of babies were born. New housing needed to be built. This led to the growth of 'suburbs'.



CONSUMERISM

Luxury items such as fridges, vacuum cleaners and cars became popular again. TV was invented. Out of town shopping malls were created.



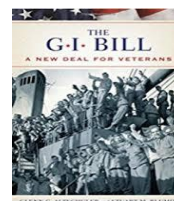
KOREAN WAR
1950-1953

NEW OVERSEAS MARKETS

After the war, Europe was buying from America. By 1952, America was supplying the world with 65% of its manufactured goods. In 1950, America entered the Korean War and then started making and selling Weapons.

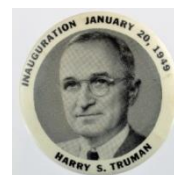
HELP FOR SOLDIERS

a GI Bill was passed. It established hospitals, made cheap home loans available and offered grants to pay for ex-soldiers to attend college. From 1944 to 1949, nearly 9 million received \$4 billion from the government.



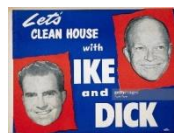
TRUMAN'S FAIR DEAL

He was a Democrat. Truman raised the minimum hourly wage from 45 cents, to 75 cents and cleared large slums to make way for new housing projects.



DWIGHT EISENHOWER

Was a Republican but America continued to be wealthy whilst he was President.

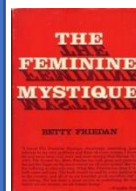


REASONS WHY AMERICA PROSPERED IN THE 50'S



KENNEDY 1960

Under pressure from his wife, Eleanor, he set up a report on women in the workplace. It found that: Women earned 60% less than men and women could be sacked if they were married in some jobs



BETTY FRIEDAN FEMININE MYSTIQUE

Explained that women should want more than being a housewife.

She set up, in 1966, NOW National Organisation for Women. It had 40,000 members.



NEW DOMESTIC GOODS

Products such as hoovers, gave women more free leisure time.

FEMINIST MOVEMENT



THE PILL
Gave women freedom to have children when they wanted.



CAUSES OF THE FEMINIST MOVEMENT

WW2
Gave women more freedom as they had begun to work.

Laws that were passed

ROE V WADE 1973- Supreme Court ruled that women had the right to safe and legal abortion.

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964- Banned discrimination in employment on the basis of race and sex.

In 1972, campaigners tried to get the ERA (Equal Rights Amendment) passed. This would have added to the constitution that people should not be discriminated against due to sex. Phyllis Schlafly however, argued against the change and it never passed.

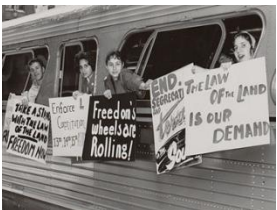
CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

PEACEFUL PROTESTS



SIT INS

First sit in took place at Woolworth store in 1960. White and black sat together in segregated areas.



FREEDOM RIDES

In May 1961, CORE activists began riding through segregated areas on buses. They faced massive violence. One bus was event set on fire.



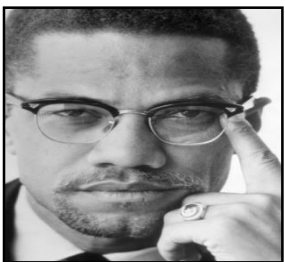
NATION OF ISLAM

Combined the ideas of Islam and Black 'Nationalism'. Malcolm X was a member.



BLACK PANTHER PARTY

Formed in 1966. They drew attention to racism in the north. They carried guns to monitor the police's behaviour. They also introduced community programmes. They scuffled with police and killed 9 officers.



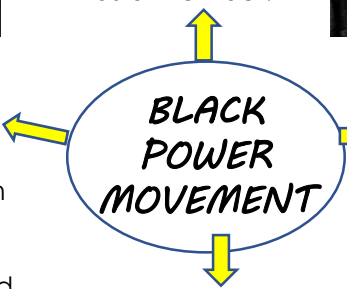
MACOLM X

Originally in the Nation of Islam. Believed that MLK and traditional Civil Rights movement were not acting quickly enough. He set up the Organisation of Afro-American Unity in 1964.



SNCC

Student non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Helped with voter registration drives in the south. Stokely Carmichael was leader and called for "Black Power" in a speech.



Brown V Board 1954



In Topeka, Kansas, Linda Brown had to walk 1 mile to get to the nearest all black school. She wasn't allowed to go to the nearest white school, due to segregation. The NAACP took this case along with others to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court ruled that schools must now be desegregated. They stated that "separate but equal" has no place in education. This overturned Plessy V Ferguson 1896, which had ruled that "separate is equal".

Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955



In Montgomery, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white person. She was arrested and then a bus boycott of the Montgomery bus service was called. Martin Luther King was involved in this. After a year, the supreme court ordered that the buses should be desegregated.

Little Rock 1957



The Little Rock Nine were chosen as the first nine black students to attend Little Rock Central High School in Arkansas. There were angry white protestors and the governor, Orville Faubus had sent the Arkansas national guard to stop them from entering the school. President Eisenhower had to send the army in to ensure that they could go to school.

March on Washington 1963



More than 200,000 African Americans and 50,000 white Americans gathered in Washington, D.C., for a political rally known as the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. MLK made his, "I have a dream speech" here.

Civil Rights Act 1964



Signed by Lyndon B Johnson, after the assassination of JFK. It brought legal segregation to an end across America. Although, black people still faced discrimination when voting, getting housing and trying to get employment.

Selma to Montgomery march 1965



March 7, 1965, when peaceful protestors in a Selma to Montgomery march for voting rights were met by Alabama state troopers who attacked them with nightsticks, tear gas and whips after they refused to turn back. Some protestors were severely beaten and bloodied, and others ran for their lives.

Voting Rights Act 1965



Signed by Lyndon B Johnson The act banned the use of literacy tests, enabled the government to oversee how people were registering to vote in areas where less than 50 percent of the non-white population had not registered to vote. It also allowed the U.S. attorney general to investigate the use of poll taxes in state and local elections.

Fair Housing Act 1968



Signed by Lyndon B Johnson, The Fair Housing Act of 1968 made it illegal to discriminate when selling or renting based on race, religion, national origin or sex.