

# GCSE History

# Revision

## Unit 3C

### A Divided Union?

### The USA 1945-70

#### Contents

\*About the exam

*Key information about the exam and types of questions you will be required to answer.*

\*Revision Diagrams & Activities

*Use your class notes to help you complete the revision activities on the major issues of this unit.*

\*Basic Timeline

*Matching key events with who was in charge.*

\*Exam Practice Questions

*Practice answering real exam style questions to improve your exam technique.*

## About the Exam

This is the sources paper. You will be given an insert with five or six sources which focus on a particular aspect of this topic.

\*The topics you have studied are:

- 1) McCarthyism and the Red Scare
- 2) The Civil Rights Movement, 1945-62
- 3) Changes in the Civil Rights Movement, 1963-70
- 4) Other protest movements in the 1960s

\*You are expected to attempt all questions on the paper. The maximum mark for this paper is 50. This is divided up as follows:

**Inference question** (6 marks = abt 9 minutes)

**Source interpretation question** - purpose of source. (8 marks = abt 12 minutes)

**Cross-referencing question** - comparing sources. (10 marks = abt 15 minutes)

**Utility/Reliability question** - assessing accuracy or usefulness of source information. (10 marks = abt 15 minutes)

**Hypothesis testing question** - using the sources and your own knowledge to agree or disagree with a particular view. (16 marks = abt 24 minutes)

\*You will find it helpful to plan the 16 mark question and you may also find it helpful to do a brief plan for the cross-referencing question to make sure that you are comparing the relevant sources

### Useful Internet Resources

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/recent/civil\\_rights\\_america\\_03.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/recent/civil_rights_america_03.shtml) (The BBC's mini-site)

<http://www.learnhistory.org.uk/usa/> (Excellent materials designed specifically for the USA: Divided Union course. Clear and extensive explanations, ideal for revision purposes.)

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/topics/civil-rights.htm> (A typically excellent offering from the National Archives, including sources)

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/civil1.htm> (The civil rights movement broken down into topics)

<http://www.schoolhistory.co.uk/revision/usadivided.shtml> (Contains interactive quizzes and revision material)

<http://www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/USA.htm> (Immense and detailed encyclopaedia-like information about the USA- use this for additional revision)

## Revision Spider Diagrams

### Fear of Communism

Breakdown of relations

Growing fears

Hysteria

**Why did the USA  
develop a fear of  
Communism?**

McCarthyism

Why did it end?

Impact

Civil Rights, 1945-62

Black Americans in the  
1950s

Education & Buses

Little Rock

What was the Civil  
Rights movement in  
post-war USA?

President Kennedy

Successes

Failures

Other Protests: The Women's Movement

Impact of WWII

Women's demands

Part of the wider struggle

**How successful was the  
Women's Movement?**

Developments during  
1960s

Developments during  
1970s

Success?

Other Protests: The Student Movement

1950s Beginnings

Dramatic Increase

Vietnam

**Why did the 'Student  
Movement' develop?**

Anti-War demonstrations

Alternative lifestyle

Pessimism

Changes in the Civil Rights Movement

Struggle for Civil Rights

Demand for Action

Malcolm X

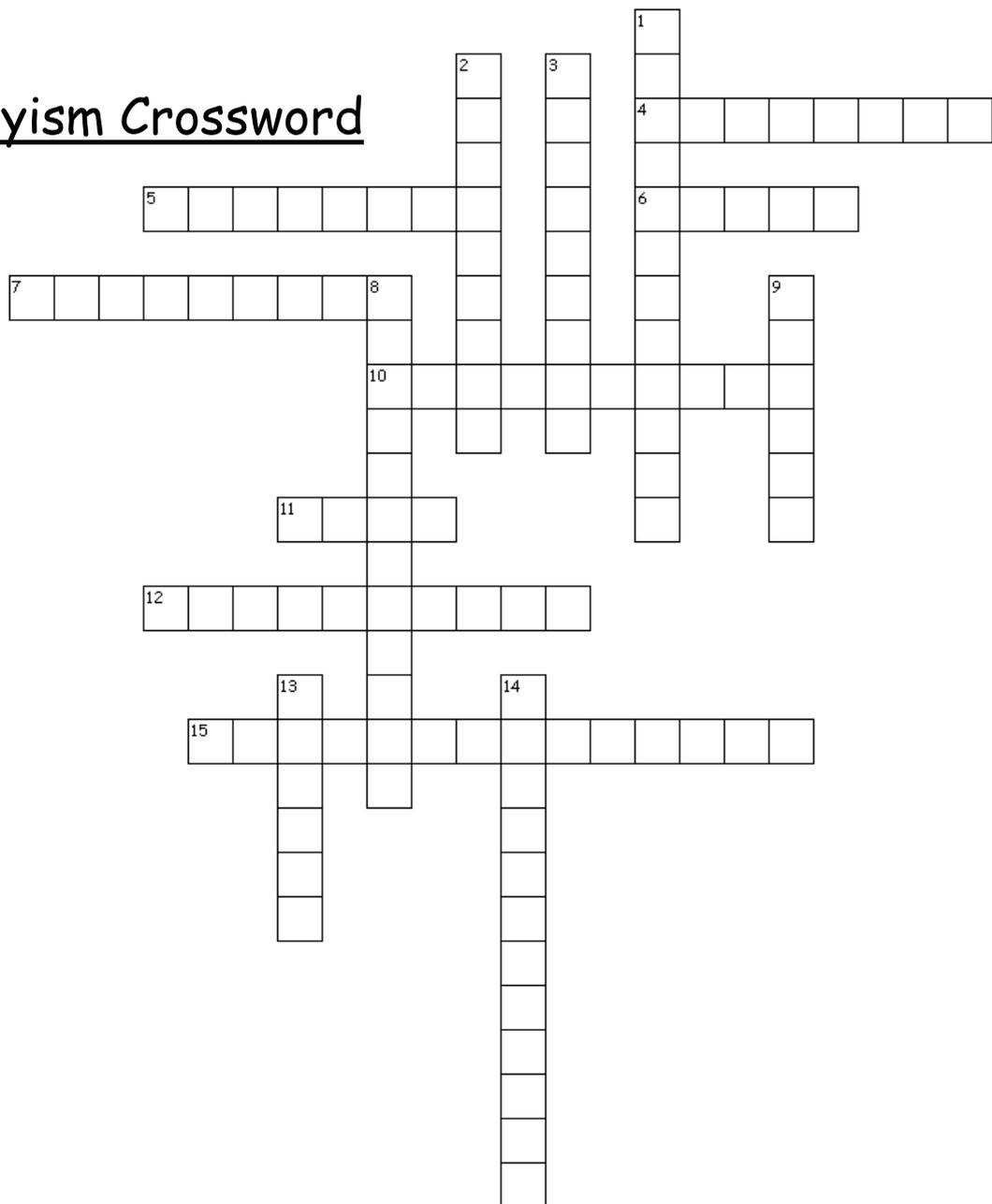
**What was the Black  
Power Movement?**

Alternative Ideas

The Effects

The Outcomes

# McCarthyism Crossword



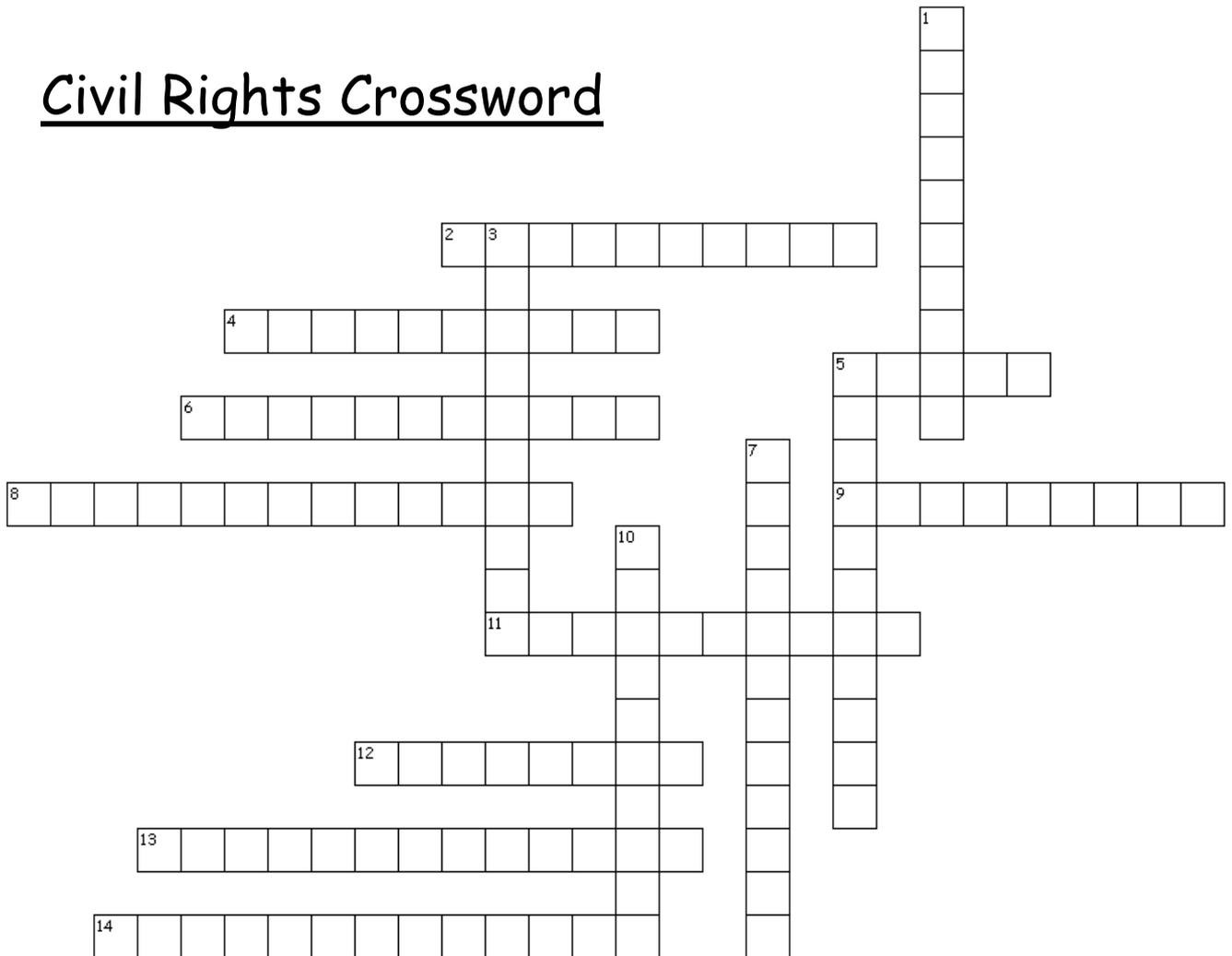
## Across

4. Name of the internal security act which meant members of the Communist party had to register with the justice department
5. Name given to an era of anti-communist feeling in America
6. Vice-presidential candidate who was quick to build on the hysteria created by McCarthy
7. Political theory arguing for state ownership of industry and agriculture
10. Couple found guilty of conspiring to commit espionage. Executed June 1953
11. Initials of the organisation responsible for investigating communist infiltration in the film industry
12. Name of the American political party that McCarthy belonged to
15. American President's belief that communism was a worldwide threat

## Down

1. Idea that neighbouring countries would adopt communist ideas
2. Government official who was convicted of espionage as a result of a microfilm found in a pumpkin
3. Term to describe the process McCarthy used to track down Communists
8. Financial aid to prevent the spread of Communism
9. McCarthy's first name
13. Surname of the leading American journalist who attacked McCarthy
14. Writers and directors who refused to answer questions about their possible links with Communism

# Civil Rights Crossword

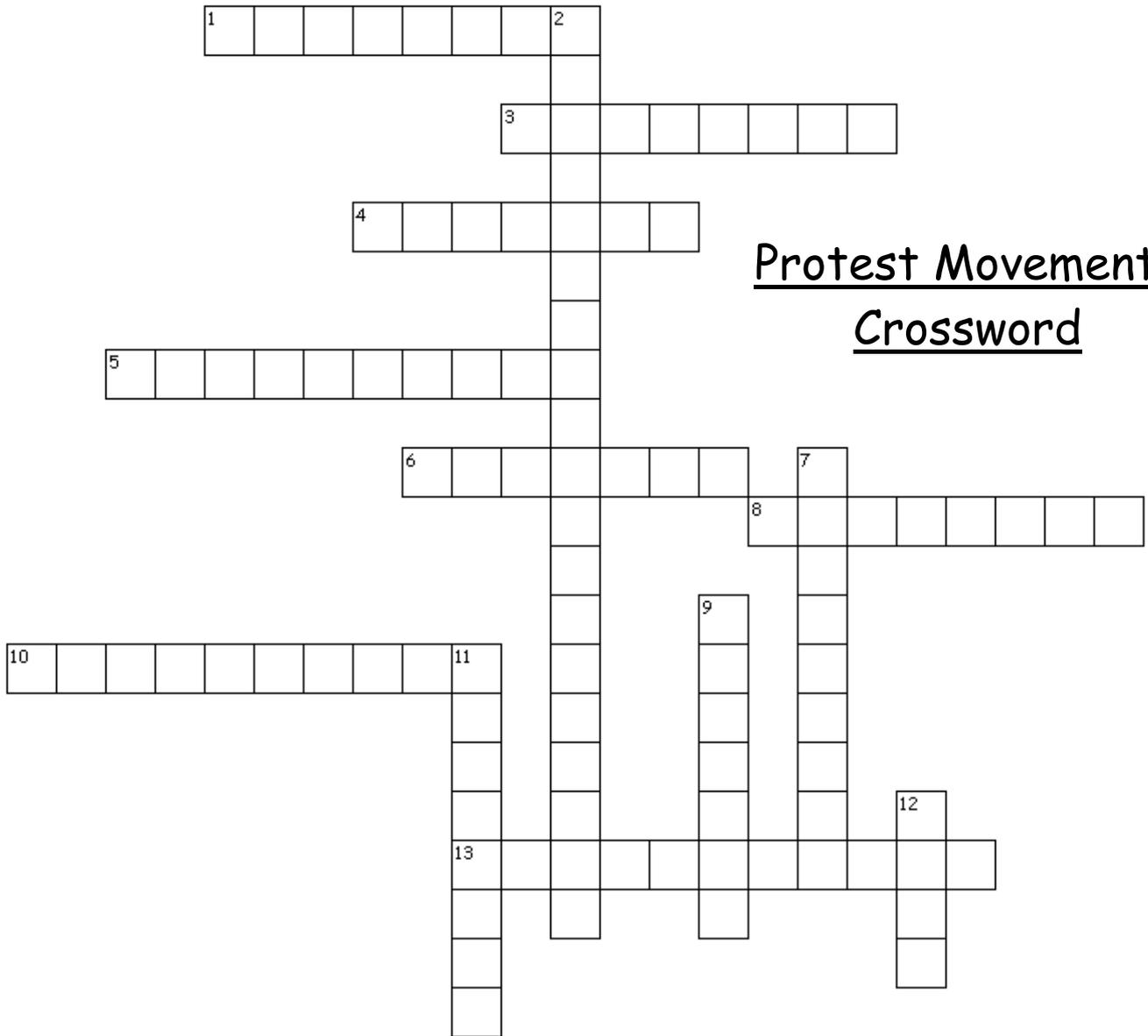


## Across

2. Movement founded by Stokely Carmichael which encouraged blacks to take responsibility for their own lives and rejected white help
4. Policy of keeping races apart - favoured by more militant black civil rights groups
5. Type of peaceful protest - it involves remaining in one place and refusing to move
6. Laws passed by the Southern States to separate blacks from whites in daily life
8. Militant black civil rights group in California. They wore uniforms and were prepared to use weapons when making their protest
9. Name of the lady whose arrest sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott
11. Secret organisation of white southerners opposed to black emancipation
12. Militant leader of the Nation of Islam
13. Black Americans who travelled by bus to the Southern States to ensure that integration was taking place
14. Name of the first black student at Mississippi State University

## Down

1. Nickname given to Democrat Party senators from the southern states
3. Name of the school where 9 black students attempted to enrol in 1957
5. A policy of separation
7. Another name for the Nation of Islam
10. A protest journey made by Martin Luther King and his supporters to the state capital of Alabama in order to present a petition asking for voting rights



## Protest Movements Crossword

### Across

1. Supporter of women's rights who believes that men and women are equal in all areas
3. Slogan for the American Indian Movement
4. Anti Women's Movement campaign set up by Phyllis Schlafly
5. Radical student protesters who were more militant
6. Name of popular American president whose untimely death angered and disillusioned many young Americans, driving them into protest movements
8. Protest singer who sang 'Blowin' in the Wind'
10. One reason for student protest, mainly because of the high casualty rate involved
13. Name of the American Indian settlement where there was a major protest in March 1973

### Down

2. Book by Betty Friedan, which had an important influence on the Women's Movement
7. Name of the famous music festival for student protesters - began in 1969
9. Young people who dropped out of society
11. Important legal case, which challenged the abortion law
12. Name of the State University in Ohio where National Guardsmen opened fire on a group of students who were peacefully protesting against Nixon's decision to bomb Cambodia in 1970

### Basic Timeline

*This is not an exhaustive list - but should provide you with a basic overview of the key events in the topic.*

Decade	Key event	President
1940-49	<u>1942</u> *Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) established	Franklin D Roosevelt
	<u>1944</u> *Double V Campaign	
	<u>1945</u> *NAACP membership reaches 450,000	Harry S Truman
	<u>1947</u> *The Truman Doctrine & the Marshall Plan *Introduction of the Federal Employee Loyalty Programme (FELP) *The Hollywood Ten	
	<u>1948</u> *The Berlin Blockade & Berlin Airlift *Alger Hiss testifies to the HUAC that he was not a Communist Spy *Release of <i>The Iron Curtain</i> - a film which highlighted the Communist threat to America	
	<u>1949</u> *Success of Communist Party in China	
1950-59	<u>1950</u> *Pumpkin Papers - Alger Hiss sentenced for perjury *McCarran Internal Security Act *Senator Joseph McCarthy claims to have lists of Communists working in the American government	Dwight Eisenhower
	<u>1951</u> *Julius & Ethel Rosenberg sentenced to death for espionage	
	<u>1953</u> *Rosenbergs executed *Arthur Miller writes <i>The Crucible</i> - a play about the Communist hysteria	
	<u>1954</u> *Televised investigation into Communism in the Army by McCarthy *May: Brown vs Topeka Board of Education	

	<p>*December: McCarthy publicly reprimanded by the Senate</p> <p><u>1955</u> *December: Montgomery Bus Boycott begins</p> <p><u>1956</u> *University of Alabama forced to accept a black student (Autherine Lucy) - but had to remove her following white student riots *November - Supreme Court upholds the decision that segregation is unconstitutional and the Bus Boycott ends</p> <p><u>1957</u> *Death of Senator McCarthy *Nine black students enrol at Little Rock High School. National Guard used to protect students *Civil Rights Act - aimed to increase number of Black Voters *Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) established *Crusade for Citizenship march to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington DC</p> <p><u>1959</u> *Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) established - mainly to give students a greater say on how courses and universities were run</p>	
1960-70	<p><u>1960</u> *Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) established *Greensboro Sit-in</p> <p><u>1961</u> *First Freedom Ride from Washington to New Orleans to test integration *Albany Movement</p> <p><u>1962</u> *James Meredith becomes first black student to enrol at university (Mississippi Uni) *Voter Education Project</p> <p><u>1963</u> *Birmingham March *Assassination of Medgar Evers (leader of the Mississippi branch of the NAACP)</p>	John F Kennedy

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*March on Washington - including the 'I have a dream' speech</li> <li>*Nov: Assassination of JFK in Dallas, Texas</li> <li>*Betty Friedan's book <i>The Feminine Mystique</i> is published</li> <li>*Equal Pay Act - required employers to pay women the same as men for the same job</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>1964</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*MLK awarded Nobel Peace Prize</li> <li>*Freedom Summer - large numbers of students attend Freedom Schools.</li> <li>*June: Chaney Goodman &amp; Schwerner (Freedom Summer volunteers) kidnapped and shot by KKK</li> <li>*July: Civil Rights Act</li> <li>*President Johnson declares war on North Vietnam</li> <li>*SDS organises a sit-in at the University of California to protest about a ban on political activities</li> </ul>	Lyndon B Johnson
	<p><u>1965</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Feb: Malcolm X assassinated by members of the Nation of Islam</li> <li>*Selma March for voting rights for Black Americans</li> <li>*Voting Rights Act</li> <li>*Aug: Major riot in Los Angeles as a result of continuing black American frustration - rise of the Black Power Movement and the Black Panthers</li> <li>*Estelle Griswold successfully challenges the anti-abortion laws in her home state (Connecticut)</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>1966</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Johnson's abolishment of student draft deferments results in increased membership of the SDS</li> <li>*Oct: Huey Newton and Bobby Searle founded the Black Panthers Movement in California</li> <li>*Betty Friedan establishes the National Organization for Women (NOW)</li> </ul>	
	<p><u>1967</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Phyllis Schlafly establishes STOP ERA - in opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment</li> </ul>	

	(opposition to the Women's Movement)	
	<u>1968</u> *Black power Movement gained publicity at the Mexico Olympics when two Black American winners gave the Black Power salute on the medal podium. *Martin Luther King assassinated in Memphis *Large casualties in Vietnam War increases opposition to the war within America *Women's Liberation Movement protest at the Miss America beauty contest in Atlantic City	
	<u>1969</u> *Woodstock Festival - one of the highlights of the "Hippy" Movement	
	<u>1970</u> *Peaceful protest against the Vietnam War held at Kent State University, Ohio ends tragically as four students are shot by National Guardsmen *Roe vs Wade case begins challenging the Abortion laws in America	Richard Nixon

## Practice Exam Questions

**June 2010 Paper: Sources**

### The Red Scare

**Background information**

*From the mid 1940s to the early 1950s a growing fear of communism, known as the Red Scare, developed in the USA. Some historians believe this growing fear of communism was due mainly to the impact of the Rosenberg Case. Some believe it was due to other factors, such as the Cold War after 1945 and the influence of McCarthy in the USA.*

**Source A:** From Judge Irving Kaufman, when sentencing the Rosenbergs to death in April 1951.

Your crime is worse than murder, for you put the A-bomb into Russian hands, years before our scientists predicted Russia would be able to perfect the bomb. This has already caused, in my opinion, the Communist aggression in Korea, with casualties exceeding 50,000. Who knows? Millions more innocent people may pay the price of your treason. Indeed, by your betrayal, you undoubtedly have altered the course of history to the disadvantage of our country.



**Source D:** A photograph of a march of leading actors and film-makers in October 1947. They were members of the Committee for the First Amendment protesting about the treatment of the Hollywood Ten.



**Source E:** From a broadcast by Judy Garland, a leading Hollywood actress, October 1947. The programme was called 'Hollywood Fights Back.'

For the past week, in Washington, the House Committee of Un-American Activities has been investigating the film industry. Now I have never been a member of any political organisation. But I've been following this investigation and I don't like it. There are a lot of stars here to speak to you. We're show business yes. But we're also American citizens. It's one thing if someone says we're not good actors; that hurts, but we can take that. It's something else again to say we're not good Americans! We resent that!

**Source F:** From a history textbook, published in 1996.

By 1950 the Red Scare had reached the point of hysteria. Relations between the capitalist USA and Communist Soviet Union had turned sour and led to the Cold War. The Hiss and Rosenberg court cases, and the work of McCarthy, encouraged fears of Soviet spies in high places. The investigations of the House Committee of Un-American Activities (HUAC) seemed to suggest that Communists were infiltrating even the film industry.

## June 2010: Questions

1) Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about the Rosenbergs (6 marks)

2) Study Source B and use your own knowledge.

Why was this photograph published in the newspapers? Use details of the photograph and your own knowledge to explain the answer. (8 marks)

3) Study Sources A, B and C.

Do these sources support the view that the Rosenbergs were innocent? Explain your answer, using these sources. (10 marks)

4) Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How useful are sources D and E as evidence of attitudes to the Hollywood Ten? Explain your answer, using sources D and E and your own knowledge. (10 marks)

5) Study all the sources (A-F) and use your own knowledge.

"The main reason for the growing fear of communism in the USA was the Rosenberg Case."

How far do the sources in this paper support this statement? Use details from the sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (16 marks)

## Specimen Paper

### The women's movement and student protest in the USA in the 1960s

#### Background information

*There were many different groups involved in protest in the USA in the 1960s. They campaigned against war, racial discrimination and gender inequality. Some historians believe the main reason for protest was US involvement in the conflict in Vietnam. Some, however, believe there were other important reasons such as the women's movement and changing popular culture.*

**Source A:** From *The Feminine Mystique*, written by Betty Friedan in 1963.

The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the minds of American women. It was a strange sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning that women suffered in the middle of the twentieth century in the United States. It was clear that truly feminine women should not want careers, higher education or political rights. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries and made peanut butter sandwiches with her children - she was afraid to ask of herself the silent question - 'Is this all?'

**Source B:** A photograph taken by the Women's Liberation Movement. It shows members of the movement demonstrating in August 1970.



**Source C:** From a declaration made at the first national conference of the National Organization for Women (NOW), in October 1966.

We, men and women of the National Organization for Women, believe that the time has come for a new movement toward true equality for all women in America, and toward a fully equal partnership of the sexes. The purpose of NOW is to take action to bring women into complete participation in American society now, having all the privileges and responsibilities in full and equal partnership with men.

**Source D:** A photograph of a student demonstration at the University of Berkeley, 1967, against the war in Vietnam



**Source E:** From the song *The Times They Are A-Changin'* by Bob Dylan. This song was written in 1963.

Come senators, congressmen  
Please heed the call  
Don't stand in the doorway  
Don't block up the hall  
For he that gets hurt  
Will be he who has stalled\*  
There's a battle outside  
And it is ragin'  
It'll soon shake your windows  
And rattle your walls  
For the times they are a changin'

\*stalled = delayed

**Source F:** From a textbook on the USA, published in 2005.

The 1960s saw a variety of protest movements in the USA, with many groups campaigning for improved black or female civil rights or opposing government policies. This unrest spread to colleges and universities and led to student demonstrations. Protest was also influenced by the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963, the pop music explosion of the 1960s, the war in Vietnam and student unrest across the world.

### **Specimen Paper: Questions**

1) Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about women in US society in the 1960s? (6 marks)

2) Study Source B and use your own knowledge.

What was the purpose of publishing this photograph in the USA at the time? Use details of the photograph and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (8 marks)

3) Study Sources A, B and C.

How far do these sources agree that women in the USA challenged their traditional role in society? Explain your answer, using the sources. (10 marks)

4) Study Sources D and E and use your own knowledge.

How useful are Sources D and E as evidence of protest in the 1960s? Explain your answer using sources D and E and your own knowledge. (10 marks)

5) Study all the sources (A-F) and use your own knowledge.

"The main reason for protest in the USA in the 1960s was the war in Vietnam."

How far do the sources in this paper support this statement? Use details from the sources and your own knowledge to explain your answer. (16 marks)