

PiXL Independence:

History - Student Booklet

KS5

The American Century, c.1890 -1990 9 (WJEC)

Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – 10 credits
- II. Short Answer Questions – 10 credits per set
- III. Context, change and continuity – 20 credits per question with 80 credits for each question in a box.
- IV. Questioning, similarity and difference – 80 credits per question
- V. Wider Reading – 50 credits per summary (and 100 extra credits for extra questions)
- VI. Essay Style Questions – 100 credits each and 20 credits for marking your own

i. Multiple Choice Questions

10 credits for each set of questions answered.

Theme 1: The Struggle for Civil Rights

The development of changing attitudes towards civil rights, 1890-1945

1. Where were 'Jim Crow Laws' passed in order to enforce legal segregation?
 - a. Southern states
 - b. Northern states
 - c. Throughout the United States

2. What did these states [answer to Q1] impose in order to disenfranchise African Americans?
 - a. Literacy tests
 - b. Poll tax criteria
 - c. Grandfather clauses
 - d. All of the above

3. What was the name of the white supremacist vigilante group that carried out intimidation, violence and lynching against African Americans?
 - a. KKK
 - b. NAACP
 - c. SS

4. How many members did this white supremacist vigilante group have by the 1920s?
 - a. Under 500,000
 - b. Approximately 1 million
 - c. Over 2 million

5. What best describes the occupation of most freed slaves in the Southern states?
 - a. Land owners
 - b. Sharecroppers
 - c. Skilled labourers

6. What motivated African Americans to migrate from the South?
 - a. The desire to escape oppressive economic conditions in the South
 - b. The promise of greater prosperity in the North
 - c. The threat of KKK violent activities in the South
 - d. All of the above

7. Where did a cultural movement emerge that also involved racial pride and racial awareness?
 - a. Harlem
 - b. Detroit
 - c. Chicago

8. Who stated that African Americans should accept disenfranchisement and social segregation as long as whites allowed them economic progress, educational opportunities and justice in the courts?
 - a. Marcus Garvey
 - b. W. E. B. Du Bois
 - c. Booker T. Washington

9. Who believed that direct demands for civil and political rights for African Americans was the only way to end discrimination and segregation?
 - a. A. Phillip Randolph
 - b. W. E. B. Du Bois
 - c. Booker T. Washington

10. What was the name of the organisation that was set up in 1909 to campaign peacefully for full equal rights for all African Americans?
 - a. KKK
 - b. NAACP
 - c. SS

11. After encapsulating the pride, frustration and energy of the urban African American, who laid the foundation for the militant Black Nationalist movement of the 1960s?
- a. Marcus Garvey
 - b. A. Phillip Randolph
 - c. Booker T. Washington
12. Who led the National Negro Congress that pressurised the government to promote civil rights in the workplace, becoming a leading black figure in the Labour Movement?
- a. Marcus Garvey
 - b. W. E. B. Du Bois
 - c. A. Phillip Randolph
13. Who was hit the hardest by the Great Depression?
- a. African Americans
 - b. White Americans
 - c. All Americans were hit equally as hard.
14. How did the Great Depression affect African Americans?
- a. Sharecroppers saw crop prices plummet, forcing them into debt or face expulsion from the land
 - b. First fired and last hired
 - c. Jobs once considered fit only for African Americans were given to desperate, unemployed whites
 - d. All of the above.
15. Which of the following US presidents initiated the New Deal?
- a. President Hoover
 - b. President Roosevelt (FDR)
 - c. President Truman

16. How many African Americans gained jobs through the New Deal?
- a. Over 1 million
 - b. Approximately 500,000
 - c. Under 250,000
17. What was the name given to the section of the US armed forces served by African Americans?
- a. African American Army
 - b. Black Segregated Army
 - c. Jim Crow Army
18. In what capacity did African Americans initially serve in the US armed forces?
- a. Combat roles
 - b. Non-combat support roles
 - c. Officers in charge.
19. How many African Americans migrated North in the Second Great Migration in the early 1940s in order to acquire employment in wartime work?
- a. Under 2 million
 - b. Over 4 million
 - c. Approximately 10 million
20. Between 1940 and 1945, membership of the NAACP rose from 50,000 to _____.
- a. 150,000
 - b. 300,000
 - c. 450,000

Changing developments in the demand for civil rights, 1945-68

21. In which sector was segregation declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court as a result of the *Brown vs. Topeka* case?

- a. Transport
- b. Housing
- c. Education

22. When was the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

- a. January 1954
- b. December 1955
- c. November 1956

23. Which of the following leaders came to the forefront of the fight for civil rights as a result of the Montgomery Bus Boycott?

- a. Martin Luther King
- b. Malcolm X
- c. Stokely Carmichael

24. Which of the following organised the Freedom Rides?

- a. SCLC
- b. NAACP
- c. CORE

25. Where did Martin Luther King deliver his 'I have a dream' speech?

- a. Birmingham, Alabama (1963)
- b. Washington (1963)
- c. Selma, Alabama (1965)

26. When was Martin Luther King assassinated?

- a. June 1966
- b. May 1967
- c. April 1968

27. What act was passed in the immediate aftermath of Martin Luther King's death?

- a. Voting Rights Act
- b. Civil Rights Act
- c. Housing Rights Act (Fair Housing Act)

28. Which of the following US presidents passed Executive Order 9981 to desegregate the US armed forces?

- a. President Truman
- b. President Eisenhower
- c. President Kennedy

29. Which of the following measures was put in place to enable the 'Little Rock Nine' to attend Little Rock High, Arkansas in 1957?

- a. The mob of white Americans were forcibly removed by the National Guard.
- b. The local police force were instructed to ensure the safe passage of the students.
- c. US paratroopers were sent by the US president to escort the students on their first day and units of the US army remained at the school for the remainder of the academic year.

30. Which of the following US presidents held White House meetings with prominent civil rights leaders and personally sought the release of King from jail?

- a. President Kennedy
- b. President Johnson
- c. President Eisenhower

31. Which of the following US presidents passed three Civil Rights Acts during his presidency?

- a. President Eisenhower
- b. President Kennedy
- c. President Johnson

32. The Black Power Movement emerged due to _____.
- a. Disputes over the direction of future protests (peaceful or violent)
 - b. Rivalries between certain spokesmen and activists
 - c. Frustration with the slow pace of change
 - d. All of the above
33. Black Power was first popularised by _____.
- a. Stokely Carmichael
 - b. Martin Luther King
 - c. Malcolm X
34. Which of the following leaders became a prominent spokesman and advocate for the Nation of Islam?
- a. Malcolm X
 - b. Stokely Carmichael
 - c. Martin Luther King
35. Which ideology did Malcolm X believe in and preach about?
- a. Acceptance of disenfranchisement and social segregation
 - b. Black Nationalism, black pride and the creation of a separate black state
 - c. Equality between all Americans regardless of race
36. When was Malcolm X assassinated?
- a. December 1967
 - b. January 1966
 - c. February 1965
37. Who became the leader of the newly formed Black Panthers in 1967?
- a. Martin Luther King
 - b. Malcolm X
 - c. Stokely Carmichael

38. How many Black Panther members had been shot and killed in police shoot-outs by 1970 due to their confrontational stance and activities?

- a. 28
- b. 128
- c. 228

39. During which decade did most major US cities witness an outbreak of race riots?

- a. 1960s
- b. 1950s
- c. 1940s

40. The race riots in _____ are often seen as the most violent race riots in US history.

- a. Cleveland, Chicago
- b. Watts, Los Angeles
- c. Detroit, Michigan

The consequences of the Civil Rights Movement, 1968-90

41. By the start of which decade had the Civil Rights Movement seemingly run its course?

- a. 1960s
- b. 1970s
- c. 1980s

42. Why had the Civil Rights Movement seemingly run its course by this time?

- a. Internal divisions within the movement weakened its momentum
- b. No other spokesman was able to fill the void left as a result of the death of Martin Luther King
- c. Jim Crow segregation had been completely ended in the South
- d. All of the above

43. What feelings did many members of the Civil Rights Movement have about President Nixon's victory in the 1968 presidential election?

- a. Feelings of dismay
- b. Feelings of encouragement
- c. Mixed emotions

44. Whilst president, Nixon was _____ with his dealings in civil rights matters.

- a. Conservative
- b. Liberal
- c. Unconvincing

45. Aid to black schools _____ under Nixon.

- a. Doubled
- b. Halved
- c. Remained the same

46. In which sector did the Supreme Court order desegregation to take place with immediate effect as a result of the *Alexander vs. Holmes County* ruling (1969)?

- a. Education
- b. Transport
- c. Housing

47. Which of the following rulings led to forced busing of black and white schoolchildren across urban areas to racially integrated schools?

- a. *Alexander vs. Holmes County* (1969)
- b. *Milliken vs. Bradley* (1974)
- c. *Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg* (1971)

48. Which of the following rulings stated that segregation was allowed on school buses as long as it was not considered an explicit policy of each school district?

- a. *Alexander vs. Holmes County* (1969)
- b. *Milliken vs. Bradley* (1974)
- c. *Swann vs. Charlotte-Mecklenburg* (1971)

49. When was the term 'New South' first popularised?

- a. 1974
- b. 1924
- c. 1874

50. The 1960s and 1970s led to a revival of the term 'New South' to describe a South that _____.

- a. Transformed and modernised from an agrarian to an industrial area in order to compete with the North
- b. Still enforced a social and racial hierarchy
- c. Would no longer be held back by Jim Crow Laws and other aspects of compulsory legal segregation

51. After the passage of civil rights legislation, African Americans in the South began to vote in large numbers for the _____ Party.

- a. Republican
- b. Democratic

52. Which of the following US presidents declared that 'the time of racial segregation was over' and also came to symbolise the values and attitudes of the 'New South'?

- a. President Nixon
- b. President Carter
- c. President Reagan

53. His liberal, moderate views saw this US president [answer to Q62] win _____ of all votes cast by African Americans.

- a. Under 10%
- b. Approximately 50%
- c. Over 90%

54. Which of the following US presidents established Martin Luther King Day as a national holiday despite being reluctant in his support of it?

- a. President Nixon
- b. President Carter
- c. President Reagan

55. The election of the _____ Republican Ronald Reagan as president in 1981 saw serious attempts made to _____ federal government support for civil rights programmes.

- a. Conservative / limit
- b. Liberal / increase
- c. Conservative / increase
- d. Liberal / limit

56. Which of the following had made a serious bid for the Democratic nomination in two presidential election campaigns?

- a. Jesse Jackson
- b. Shirley Chisholm
- c. Ralph Abernathy

57. What percentage of African Americans were bracketed within the American middle class by 1990?

- a. Under 15%
- b. Approximately 30%
- c. Over 60%

58. Which of the following policies reinforced the social and economic advancement of some African Americans?

- a. Affirmative Action
- b. Reaganomics
- c. New Federalism

59. What percentage of African Americans lived below the poverty line by 1990?

- a. Under 15%
- b. Approximately 30%
- c. Over 60%

60. By 1990, racial discrimination and repression was a _____ factor in American life.

- a. Insignificant
- b. Significant

Theme 2: Making of a Superpower

Change and continuity in US foreign policy, 1890-1945

61. In which centuries had European powers colonised most of the world?
- a. 14th and 15th centuries
 - b. 16th and 17th centuries
 - c. 18th and 19th centuries
62. During which decades did arguments grow for America to become a colonial power?
- a. 1840s and 1850s
 - b. 1860s and 1870s
 - c. 1880s and 1890s
63. An attempt by America to expand in which area would have resulted in an Anglo-American war?
- a. South America
 - b. Canada
 - c. Britain
64. When was the Anti-Imperialist League formed?
- a. 1898
 - b. 1900
 - c. 1902
65. When was the Spanish-American War?
- a. 1898
 - b. 1900
 - c. 1902

66. Which of the following US presidents negotiated for control of part of Panama in order to build a canal to link the Atlantic and Pacific oceans?

- a. President McKinley
- b. President Roosevelt
- c. President Taft

67. When did President Wilson declare war on Germany?

- a. 6th April 1915
- b. 6th April 1916
- c. 6th April 1917

68. By March 1918, how many US soldiers had arrived in Europe?

- a. 48,000
- b. 84,000
- c. 148,000

69. Which of the following generals were US forces under the command of during the First World War?

- a. General George Custer
- b. General John Pershing
- c. General Douglas Haig

70. In 1918 President Wilson set out his 'Fourteen Points', which seemed a _____ peace settlement.

- a. Fair and just
- b. Moderate
- c. Harsh

71. Where did the Peace Conference take place?

- a. Paris
- b. London
- c. Washington

72. What was the name of the peace treaty signed on 28th June 1919?

- a. Fourteen Points
- b. Treaty of Versailles
- c. First World War Peace Treaty

73. What organisation (which the USA refused to join) was created as part of the peace treaty?

- a. Association of Nations
- b. League of Nations
- c. United Nations

74. Which of the following foreign policies did America follow in the inter-war years (1919-41)?

- a. Détente
- b. Containment
- c. Isolationism

75. What was agreed at the Disarmament Conference in 1921?

- a. A 'Naval Holiday'
- b. Four Power Treaty
- c. Nine Power Treaty
- d. All of the above

76. Which of the following allowed Germany to borrow money from America (\$200 million) in order to rebuild the German economy and pay reparations?

- a. The Dawes Plan (1924)
- b. The Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
- c. The Young Plan (1929)

77. Which of the following reduced the reparations amount from \$33 billion to \$9 billion?

- a. The Dawes Plan (1924)
- b. The Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
- c. The Young Plan (1929)

78. Which of the following required countries who signed it to promise not to resort to war in order to achieve their goals?

- a. The Dawes Plan (1924)
- b. The Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928)
- c. The Young Plan (1929)

79. What did the Neutrality Acts in the 1930s aim to do?

- a. Create sympathy and ultimately extend support to Britain and France
- b. Prepare America for an inevitable crisis
- c. Prevent America being dragged into another European war

80. Which of the following later became the foundation of the United Nations?

- a. The Atlantic Charter
- b. 'Shoot on Sight'
- c. National Defence Research Committee

The impact of US involvement in the Second World War and the Cold War, 1941-75

81. When was the Japanese surprise attack on the US naval base at Pearl Harbor?
- a. 7th December 1941
 - b. 8th November 1941
 - c. 9th October 1941
82. When did President Roosevelt and the USA declare war on Japan?
- a. 10th October 1941
 - b. 8th December 1941
 - c. 9th November 1941
83. Which of the following was a code-name for one of the beaches on which US forces landed during D-Day?
- a. Sword
 - b. Juno
 - c. Omaha
84. When was D-Day?
- a. 6th June 1944
 - b. 5th July 1944
 - c. 4th August 1944
85. What method was used by US forces during the war in the Pacific?
- a. Blitzkrieg
 - b. 'Island hopping'
 - c. Naval blockades
86. When were the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively?
- a. 6th and 9th August 1945
 - b. 5th and 10th July 1945
 - c. 4th and 11th June 1945

87. During the Cold War, the USA and the USSR competed with each other _____.

- a. Second hand, by using countries to fight for them, e.g. Korea and Vietnam
- b. In sporting events and cultural activities
- c. By spying on each other
- d. All of the above

88. By what year did every state in Eastern Europe have a communist-dominated government?

- a. 1950
- b. 1949
- c. 1948

89. In a speech made in Fulton, Missouri, who declared that 'From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an Iron Curtain has descended across the continent'?

- a. Stalin (USSR)
- b. Truman (USA)
- c. Churchill (Britain)

90. When was the Berlin Blockade?

- a. July 1947
- b. June 1948
- c. May 1949

91. After the Berlin Crisis and what other event had the USSR lost the initiative in the Cold War?

- a. The Czechoslovakian Crisis (1948)
- b. The establishment of NATO (1949)
- c. The Korean War (1950-53)

92. Korea was divided along the _____ between the communists in the north and capitalists in the south.

- a. 37th Parallel
- b. 38th Parallel
- c. 39th Parallel

93. The possible end result of the Cold War (that being, the USA and the USSR becoming engaged in a nuclear war) became horribly apparent in the _____.

- a. The Korean War (1950-53)
- b. The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962)
- c. The Vietnam War (1955-75)

94. Which of the following tactics were used by US forces during the Vietnam War?

- a. Search and Destroy
- b. Operation Rolling Thunder
- c. Operation Ranch Hand
- d. All of the above

95. Which of the following US presidents announced a new policy of gradual withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam, called 'Vietnamisation'?

- a. President Kennedy
- b. President Johnson
- c. President Nixon

96. Within how many years of the cease-fire and formal peace treaty being signed had the communists conquered all of Vietnam, consequently uniting the country?

- a. 2 years
- b. 5 years
- c. 10 years

97. Which of the following foreign policies had failed as a result of the Vietnam War?

- a. Containment
- b. Isolationism
- c. Détente

98. When did the Chinese ping-pong team formally invite the US team to play in China on an all-expenses-paid trip?

- a. 1973
- b. 1972
- c. 1971

99. When did President Nixon make his 'Journey of Peace' visit to China?

- a. 1973
- b. 1972
- c. 1971

100. Which of the following foreign policies had failed as a result of the Vietnam War?

- a. Containment
- b. Isolationism
- c. Détente

The significance of détente and the end of the Cold War, 1975-90

101. Which of the following policies (promoted by West German politician Willy Brandt) aided the movement towards détente?

- a. *Ostpolitik* (Eastern Policy)
- b. 'Peaceful Co-existence'
- c. 'Geneva Spirit'

102. Which of the following banned the atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons?

- a. Non-proliferation Treaty
- b. SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)
- c. Test Ban Treaty

103. Which of the following was designed to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear states?

- a. Test Ban Treaty
- b. Helsinki Agreement
- c. Non-proliferation Treaty

104. Through which of the following did the USA and the USSR agree to maintain two ABM systems each and restrict numbers of ICBMs and SLCMs?

- a. SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)
- b. Non-proliferation Treaty
- c. Helsinki Agreement

105. Which of the following declared that the borders of European countries would not be changed from their current positions by force?

- a. SALT 2
- b. Helsinki Agreement
- c. SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)

106. Which of the following was rejected by the US Senate in 1980?

- a. SALT 1 (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty)
- b. SALT 2
- c. Non-proliferation Treaty

107. Which of the following countries did the USSR invade in 1979, resulting in the Cold War returning?

- a. Afghanistan
- b. Iran
- c. Iraq

108. After his country had undergone a revolution in 1979, the fundamentalist leader of which of the following countries called the USA the 'Great Satan' and wanted to get rid of all Western influences?

- a. Afghanistan
- b. Iran
- c. Iraq

109. Together with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, which of the following US presidents adopted a harder line towards the USSR?

- a. President Carter
- b. President Reagan
- c. President Bush Snr

110. Under whose leadership did the USSR make arrangements to try and reduce the amount of weapons each side had after 1985?

- a. Stalin
- b. Khrushchev
- c. Gorbachev

111. SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative) took the nuclear arms race to a new level because it planned to _____.

- a. Launch satellites into space equipped with powerful lasers
- b. Destroy Soviet missiles in space before they could do any harm to the USA
- c. Make the Soviet missiles useless, forcing the USSR to disarm
- d. All of the above

112. SDI (Strategic Defence Initiative) became known as _____.

- a. The War in Space
- b. Star Wars
- c. Star-fighter

113. Which of the following eliminated nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 300-3,400 miles?

- a. Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)
- b. Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START)
- c. Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)

114. Which of the following led to a reduction in the numbers of tanks, missiles and aircraft held by NATO and Warsaw Pact members?

- a. Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START)
- b. Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)
- c. Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)

115. Which of the following called for the USA and the USSR to reduce their strategic nuclear arms over the next 7 years?

- a. Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)
- b. Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)
- c. Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START)

116. As a result of the answer to Q115, the USA and the USSR were expected to reduce their strategic nuclear arms by _____ of all their warheads?

- a. 5-10%
- b. 25-30%
- c. 65-70%

117. When was the Berlin Wall (which had become a symbol of the Cold War) torn down?

- a. 9th November 1989
- b. 8th October 1989
- c. 7th September 1989

118. When was the USSR dissolved and replaced by the Russian Federation?

- a. 1989
- b. 1990
- c. 1991

119. After the collapse of the USSR, which of the following countries was the most powerful nation on earth?

- a. USA
- b. Germany
- c. Britain

120. Which of the following foreign policies had indeed worked and helped to restrict communism in Europe all of this time?

- a. Isolationism
- b. Détente
- c. Containment

ii. Short Answer Questions

Answer the questions with short responses from the text.

10 credits per question

Theme 1: The Struggle for Civil Rights

The development of changing attitudes towards civil rights, 1890-1945

1. Why were the Jim Crow Laws established?
2. How did white Americans reinforce legal segregation of the races?
3. What was the impact of the Great Migration?
4. How did Booker T. Washington believe African Americans should try to improve their lives?
5. Why and how did W. E. B. Du Bois challenge Booker T. Washington's ideology?
6. What did the NAACP aim to achieve?
7. What was the impact of the New Deal on African Americans?
8. What was the impact of the New Deal on popular attitudes towards the Democratic Party?
9. How did African Americans benefit from the Second World War on the US home front?
10. Why is the Second World War considered a turning point in the development of civil rights?

Changing developments in the demand for civil rights, 1945-68

11. Why did rulings of the Supreme Court become more liberal in the 1950s?
12. Why is the Montgomery Bus Boycott significant?
13. What was achieved through the Freedom Rides?
14. Why did Martin Luther King establish the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)?
15. Why did President Truman pass Executive Order 9981 to desegregate US armed forces?
16. Why was Eisenhower's use of federal troops to enforce desegregation in education significant?
17. What impact did President Kennedy have on the struggle for civil rights?
18. How was the Civil Rights Act of 1964 achieved?
19. What were the main principles of the Black Power Movement?
20. Explain the significance of Malcolm X as a militant African American activist.

The consequences of the Civil Rights Movement, 1968-90

21. Why did President Nixon do so much on the issue of civil rights?
22. What has the term 'New South' also been used to refer to in the world of politics?
23. By defeating segregationist George Wallace in Southern primaries, what problem did some Americans believe President Carter could solve?
24. What impact did the economics throughout the 1970s have on African Americans?
25. Why was Carl Stokes important to civil rights in the 1970s?
26. Why was Shirley Chisholm important to civil rights in the 1970s?
27. What impact did 'Reaganomics' have on economic inequality?
28. What had improved the lives of African Americans between 1890 and 1990?
29. Had the lives of ALL African Americans improved between 1890 and 1990?
30. Did racism and prejudice still remain in 1990?

Theme 2: Making of a Superpower

Change and continuity in US foreign policy, 1890-1941

31. Define the term 'imperialism'.
32. What was 'Manifest Destiny'?
33. What did the 'Monroe Doctrine' (1823) state?
34. What was a consequence of the Spanish-American War for the USA?
35. Why did the USA enter the First World War?
36. How did the USA contribute to the First World War?
37. Why did Wilson fail to get the Treaty of Versailles passed by Congress?
38. Why do most historians view the Treaty of Versailles as a bad treaty?
39. Why did the USA follow a policy of Isolationism in the 1920s and 1930s?
40. How far was the USA isolationist between 1919 and 1939?

The impact of US involvement in the Second World War and the Cold War, 1941-75

41. What was one of the key reasons for the entry of the USA into the Second World War?
42. In what way was the USA's contribution to the Second World War significant?
43. Why did President Truman drop the atomic bombs on Japan?
44. What was the Cold War and why did it occur?
45. What was the 'Truman Doctrine'?
46. Who was John Foster Dulles?
47. What were the effects of the Korean War on US foreign policy?
48. How could the Cuban Missile Crisis be viewed as the most dangerous moment of the Cold War?
49. Why and how did the USA become involved in the Vietnam War?
50. What was the immediate consequence of failure in Vietnam?

The significance of détente and the end of the Cold War, 1975-90

51. What was 'détente'?
52. Why was the policy of détente pursued?
53. What were the key elements of the policy of détente?
54. What was 'ping-pong diplomacy'?
55. Why was President Nixon's 'Journey of Peace' visit to China significant?
56. Why did the policy of détente come to an end in 1979?
57. Why did President Reagan change the direction of US foreign policy in the 1980s?
58. How did President Reagan aim to increase Western security?
59. When did the Cold War end?
60. What was the cost of the Cold War for the USA?

iii. Context – change and continuity

20 credits per question with 80 credits for each question in a box.

Theme 1: The Struggle for Civil Rights

Change in social conditions over the period

1. What social conditions experienced by African Americans were connected with segregation?
2. How did social conditions for African Americans change following the end of segregation?

3. Summarise the extent of change in social conditions between 1890 and 1990 **in 200 words.**

Change in voting rights over the period

4. Research the different campaigns across the period that led to reform in voting rights.

5. Summarise the extent of change in voting rights between 1890 and 1990 **in 200 words.**

Change in employment opportunities over the period

6. What changes in employment patterns for African Americans occurred between 1890 and 1990? Consider the impact of South to North migration, New Deal and World War II.
7. How did other American citizens react to these changes in employment patterns?

8. Summarise the extent of change in employment opportunities between 1890 and 1990 **in 200 words.**

Cultural change over the period

9. Research different African American musical forms and their impact upon attitudes towards race. Consider: jazz artists before the Second World War, new popular music in the 1950s, rap music in the 1980s, etc.

10. Summarise the extent of cultural change between 1890 and 1990 **in 200 words.**

Theme 2: Making of a Superpower

Attitudes to foreign policy over the period

1. How and why did attitudes towards US foreign policy change from expansionism to isolationism early in the century?
2. How and why did attitudes towards US foreign policy change from intervention to détente as the century progressed?

3. Summarise the extent to which US foreign policy changed between 1890 and 1990 in **200 words**.

The extent of military power over the period

4. Research the USA's military contribution to victory in the First and Second World Wars.
5. What were the consequences of the USA's military supremacy as the first nuclear power?

6. Summarise the extent of change in the USA's military power between 1890 and 1990 in **200 words**.

Politics and the language of power in foreign affairs over the period

7. How did isolationism emerge as an alternative philosophy to imperialism and Manifest Destiny?
8. Research the conflicting themes of the domino theory and détente.

Economic superiority and its impact on foreign affairs over the period

9. How did the USA's developing economic and technological superiority underpin the rise of the USA as a superpower? Consider: the USA's changing position from the 1920s to the 1930s to the Second World War, etc.
10. What were the consequences of the USA's leading economic position on its foreign policy over the period? Consider: change and continuity.

iv. Questioning Similarity and Difference

80 credits each

When exploring **Similarity and Difference**, always consider PESC:

- Political factors
- Economic factors
- Social factors
- Cultural factors

**** This should be exercised for ALL of the questions in this Level 4: Questioning.**

Theme 1: The Struggle for Civil Rights

1. Compare racial attitudes and discrimination in the Southern states with those in the Northern states **between 1890 and 1945**.
2. In what ways were the experiences of African Americans in the North **after the Great Migration** (until the 1960s) similar to and different from those of African Americans in the North **before the Great Migration**?
3. In what ways were the experiences of African Americans in the North **after the Great Migration**
4. (until the 1960s) similar to and different from those of African Americans who had remained in the South?
5. How far were the experiences of African Americans in the USA in the 1980s **similar** to those in the periods:
 - 1890-1945?
 - 1945-68?
 - 1968-90?
6. How far were the experiences of African Americans in the USA in the 1980s **different** from those in the periods:
 - 1890-1945?
 - 1945-68?
 - 1968-90?

Theme 2: Making of a Superpower

1. Compare the similarities and differences in the position of the USA as a world power by **1929** to its position in **1890**.
2. What were the motives behind the following influences on US foreign policy:
 - imperialism?
 - isolationism?
3. Compare the similarities and differences in the USA's world position in the **aftermath of the First World War** with that in the **aftermath of the Second World War**.
4. What were the USA's strengths and weaknesses as a superpower in the **late 1980s**?
5. Compare the similarities and differences in the position of the USA as a world power in **1990** with that **after the Second World War**.

v. Wider Reading

50 credits each for reading with a 10 point summary. Credits an additional 100 for any response between 200 and 300 words in response to questions given.

Theme 1: The Struggle for Civil Rights

1. Civil Rights Movement

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement>

Includes video clips on:

- March on Washington
- the Voting Rights Act of 1965
- *Plessy v. Ferguson*
- the Black Panthers

2. The Civil Rights Movement in America, 1945-1968

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/the-civil-rights-movement-in-america-1945-to-1968/>

3. A brief history of the Jim Crow Laws

<http://www.crf-usa.org/black-history-month/a-brief-history-of-jim-crow>

- Includes tasks for discussion and writing

4. W. E. B. Du Bois, Booker T. Washington and the origins of the Civil Rights Movement

<https://www.biography.com/news/web-dubois-vs-booker-t-washington>

Includes video clips on:

- W. E. B. Du Bois – the rivalry with Booker T. Washington
- Booker T. Washington – first Black Power broker
- W. E. B. Du Bois – the Niagara Movement

5. 'Bound for the Promised Land'

<https://www.theatlantic.com/politics/archive/2016/01/chicago-defender/422583/>

Having read the article, how far do you agree that the Great Migration was largely due to the role played by *The Chicago Defender*?

7. Montgomery Bus Boycott

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/montgomery-bus-boycott>

Includes video clips on:

- Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Bet you didn't know: Rosa Parks
- Bloody Sunday

In your opinion, were the actions of both the citizens of Montgomery as well as those of the US Supreme Court necessary for the success of the boycott?

Audio-visual resources

1. *Gone with the Wind* [DVD] (1939)
2. *Dr. Martin Luther King: A Historical Perspective* [DVD] (1994)
3. *Malcolm X* [DVD] (1992)
4. *Mississippi Burning* [DVD] (1988)
5. *Selma* [DVD] (2015)

Theme 2: Making of a Superpower

1. Spanish-American War

<http://www.history.com/topics/spanish-american-war>

Includes video clip on:

- Theodore Roosevelt's fight in the Spanish American War

2. The war that launched the American Century

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-one/inside-first-world-war/part-nine/10801898/why-america-joined-first-world-war.html>

How far do you agree that the USA emerged from the First World War as the most powerful nation in the world?

3. Was it right to bomb Hiroshima?

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/zq7yg82>

Includes:

- video clips
- interactive activities

In your opinion, was the USA justified in dropping atomic bombs on Japan?

4. The Cold War

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/modern-world-history-1918-to-1980/the-cold-war/>

5. The Korean War: an overview

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/coldwar/korea_hickey_01.shtml

Using evidence from the article, who 'won' the Korean War?

6. Cuban Missile Crisis

<http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/cuban-missile-crisis>

Includes video clips on:

- Cuban Missile Crisis
- the U2 programme
- Bay of Pigs: CIA's 'Perfect Failure'
- JFK: a new generation

Using evidence from the article, were there 'winners' and 'losers' in the Cuban Missile Crisis? If so, who were they?

7. Vietnam War

<http://www.history.com/topics/vietnam-war/vietnam-war-history>

Includes video clips on:

- Vietnam
- Chicago Seven Conspiracy Trial
- Vietnam War protests
- Nixon addresses 'silent majority'

In your opinion, what were the lessons of the Vietnam War?

8. Détente

<http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/detente>

9. Fall of the Soviet Union

<http://www.history.com/topics/cold-war/fall-of-soviet-union>

Includes video clip on:

- the fall of the Soviet Union

Audio-visual resources

- 1.** *Fat Man and Little Boy* [DVD] (1989)
- 2.** *Thirteen Days* [DVD] (2000)
- 3.** *Apocalypse Now* [DVD] (1979)
- 4.** *The Deer Hunter* [DVD] (1978)

vi. Essay Style Questions

100 credits for each completed essay and 20 credits for marking your own.

Theme 1: The Struggle for Civil Rights

Section A questions

1. How successfully did the New Deal impact the lives of African Americans during the 1930s?
2. How far do you agree that the development of civil rights for African Americans was mainly influenced by the Second World War in the period 1890-1945?
3. How far do you agree that Supreme Court activism in the 1950s and 1960s successfully impacted the lives of African Americans?
4. How successfully did American presidents meet demands for developments in civil rights for African Americans in the period 1945-68?
5. To what extent was the development of civil rights for African Americans mainly influenced by the peaceful protest movement in the period 1945-68?

Section B questions

1. 'The policies of US presidents were the most important influence on the development of civil rights for African Americans in the period 1890-1990.' Discuss.
2. How far do you agree that the impact of key individuals was mainly responsible for the achievements of civil rights for African Americans in the period 1890-1990?
3. To what extent was the Montgomery Bus Boycott the most significant turning point in the development of civil rights for African Americans in the period 1890-1990?
4. 'The Great Migration to northern cities had the greatest impact on the achievements of civil rights for African Americans in the period 1890-1990.' Discuss.
5. How far do you agree that desegregation and the New South was the most important turning point in the development of civil rights for African Americans in the period 1890-1990?

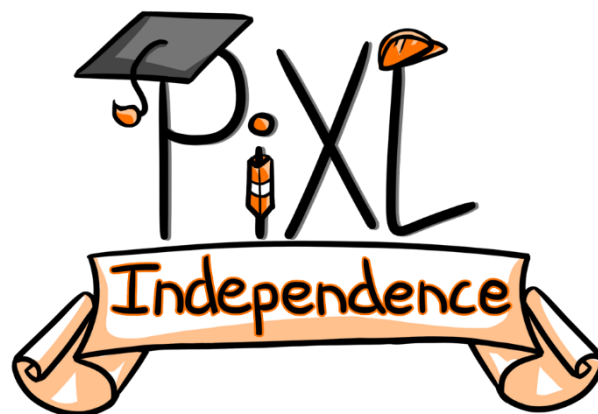
Theme 2: Making of a Superpower

Section A questions

1. How far do you agree that US foreign policy was mainly influenced by isolationism in the period 1890-1945?
2. To what extent did the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor have the greatest impact on US foreign policy in the period 1941-75?
3. How far do you agree that US presidents successfully dealt with communism in Asia in the period 1949-75?
4. To what extent was US foreign policy mainly influenced by détente in the period 1975-90?
5. To what extent was Reagan's foreign policy the most significant factor in ending the Cold War in the period 1975-90?

Section B questions

1. How far do you agree that the most significant turning point in US foreign policy was the USA's entry into the Second World War in the period 1890-1990?
2. 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was the most important influence on US foreign policy in the period 1890-1990.' Discuss.
3. To what extent was the policy of containment the most successful US foreign policy in the period 1890-1990?
4. How far do you agree that the Vietnam War was the most significant influence on US foreign policy in the period 1890-1990?
5. 'Détente was the most important turning point in US foreign policy in the period 1890-1990.' Discuss.



Commissioned by The PiXL Club Ltd.

This resource is strictly for the use of member schools for as long as they remain members of The PiXL Club. It may not be copied, sold, or transferred to a third party or used by the school after membership ceases. Until such time it may be freely used within the member school.

All opinions and contributions are those of the authors. The contents of this resource are not connected with, or endorsed by, any other company, organisation or institution.

PiXL Club Ltd endeavour to trace and contact copyright owners. If there are any inadvertent omissions or errors in the acknowledgements or usage, this is unintended and PiXL will remedy these on written notification.