

# USA 1945-74 [Revision Cascade]

<b>Economic Boom 1950-69: Aspects</b>	Economic Growth	The US economy grew 37% during the 1950s, esp. high-tech electronics, military and the aerospace industry.
	Affluent middle class	'Golden Age' – 25% of Americans lived in the suburbs, 60% owned their own homes, the number of TVs rose from 3 million to 55 million
	Consumerism	The Stockdale Center in Minnesota, opened in 1956, was the first shopping mall. Conspicuous consumption was the marker of status
	Teenagers	The economy increasingly aimed at young people with – for the first time in History – money to spend.
	Sham	No national system of health care, or of welfare benefits, 35% of the population were still living below the poverty line. Poverty for African Americans 3x higher than white Americans. Also excluded were the aged, the South, and Native, Mexicans & Hispanic Americans
<b>Economic Boom 1950-69: Causes</b>	American Dream	An idealized version of American suburban life, with a well-kept home, modern conveniences, healthy living & morals, and a happy family life, drilled home by advertisers.
	International Trade	Bretton Woods agreement of 1944 stabilised world trade/ Marshall Plan (1947) created international demand/ 1947 GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) reduced tariffs.
	Government Policy	GI Bill/ Truman raised the minimum wage to 75c per hour/ the government introduced Keynesian economics (e.g. Inter-State Highway)
	Industrial modernisation	Advances in automation and production techniques/ large corporations/ innovations, particularly aerospace, electronics, and pharmaceuticals.
	Money to spend	\$200 billion of war bonds matured, and people went out and spent them/ the growth of Unions led to increased wages
<b>Popular Culture: facts</b>	Music	Rock n Roll (e.g. Elvis Presley)/ California Sound (e.g. Beach Boys)/ Folk & protest (e.g. Bob Dylan)/ British Invasion (e.g. Beatles)/ Festivals (e.g. Woodstock)
	TV	e.g. <i>I Love Lucy</i> and <i>Leave It to Beaver</i> for adults; <i>Captain Kangaroo</i> and <i>Mr Rogers' Neighbourhood</i> for children
	Films	1950s films reflected societal anxieties such as the Cold War and, teenage angst; the 'New Hollywood' of the 1960s saw gritty, shocking films with anti-heroes (e.g. <i>Bonny &amp; Clyde</i> ).
	Art & Literature	e.g. Abstract impressionism (Jackson Pollock)/ pop artists (Andy Warhol)/ the Beat Generation (e.g. Jack Kerouac)
	Fashion	'60s fashions saw the 'Mod' movement, featuring bold colours & mini-skirts/ the hippie movement introduced tie-dye, bell bottoms, and unisex clothing.

<b>Youth Culture: facts</b>	Rebellion	disenchantment and a rejection of middle class materialism & the rat race – e.g. Catcher in the Rye
	Teenspeak	Phrases such as ‘swinging’ and ‘dullsville’
	Hippies	Timothy Leary: ‘Turn on, tune in, drop out’/ ‘Free love’ (‘the Summer of Love’, 1967), communes and communal living/ Naturism and care for the natural world (hence ‘flower power’ and ‘tree-huggers’).
	Drugs	The ‘psychedelic’ movement, and ‘trips’ created by drugs such as cannabis and LSD, or transcendental meditation (e.g. The Beatles).
	Make Love not War	Anti-war protest and calls to ‘ban the bomb’ and ‘make love not war’
<b>Students for a Democratic Society: facts</b>	Port Huron Statement	Its statement of principles – the Port Huron Statement – criticised racism and the horrors of the twentieth century, stating that ‘we may be the last generation’
	Civil Rights protests	At first it supported the Civil Rights movement
	University of Berkeley sit-in	In 1964, 3000 students at the University of Berkeley, California, staged a sit-down protest to prevent police arresting a student
	Vietnam and the Black Panthers	After 1965, it got involved in violent anti-Vietnam protests and the Black Panther movement
	Weather Underground	In 1969, a faction called the Weather Underground organised riots in Chicago (called the ‘Days of Rage’) and bombed banks and government buildings
<b>The Red Scare: causes</b>	The Truman Doctrine, 1947	America was a capitalist democracy which advocated freedom; the USSR a Communist dictatorship; the ‘Truman Doctrine’ (1947) advocated ‘containing’ communism
	The American Communist Party	The American Communist Party had 80,000 members in 1944; Truman's ‘Loyalty Order’ (1947) sacked 212 employees who supported the Soviet Union
	Red Menace, 1949	The film Red Menace (1949) imagined an America in danger from communism
	Fear of nuclear war	American schoolchildren watched the film Duck and Cover (1951) about what to do in a nuclear attack
	A fear of enemies ‘out there’	Science-fiction films such as Them! depicted society threatened by enemies ‘out there’
<b>International events which provoked the Red Scare</b>	Marshall's visit to Europe, 1947	General Marshall returned to the USA believing that Europe was so poor all Europe was about to turn Communist – hence the Marshall Plan (1948)
	The Berlin blockade, 1948–49	Seen in the USA as an attempt to drive the USA from West Berlin, June 1948 – May 1949; for 318 days, the Americans supplied West Berlin by air
	Communist victory in China, 1949	In 1949, Communists led by Mao Zedong conquered China; the USA blocked China’s application to join the United Nations, and instead sent \$4 billion in economic and military aid to Taiwan
	Russia's atomic bomb, 1949	Russia developed the atomic bomb in 1949, and this prompted the USA to enter into the arms race and to form NATO in 1955
	Invasion by North Korea of South Korea, 1950	In 1950 Communist North Korea invaded South Korea; the USA secured a UN resolution supporting South Korea and fought a war there – in 1953 they threatened to use the atomic bomb

<b>Who supported McCarthyism: facts</b>	J Edgar Hoover and the FBI	The FBI (under its fanatically anti-Communist boss, J Edgar Hoover) fed the names of people it suspected to McCarthy to accuse
	The Minute Women	Right-wing political groups such as the American Legion and the Minute Women organised pro-McCarthy campaigns
	Opponents of civil rights and public welfare	Opponents of liberal reforms such as labour rights and public welfare programmes saw a chance to stop them by labelling them 'Communist'
	Republicans	Republicans used McCarthyism to discredit left-wing Democrats
	President Eisenhower	In 1953, President Eisenhower promised to 'get tough' on communism
<b>Communist spy-scares 1945–53: facts</b>	Elizabeth Bentley, 1945	In 1945, Elizabeth Bentley, a Russian spy, defected; she named 80 Soviet spies working in the USA
	Federal Employee Loyalty Program, Mar 1947	Truman's 'Loyalty Order' (1947) sacked 212 government employees who supported the Soviet Union who had infiltrated the government
	The Hollywood Ten, Nov 1947	In 1947, ten Hollywood scriptwriters/actors were investigated and found to have been members of the Communist Party
	Alger Hiss, 1948	In 1948, Alger Hiss was accused of spying Espionage was not proved (he was found guilty of lying to HUAC about his Communist Party membership)
	Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, 1953	In 1953, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were found guilty of passing nuclear secrets to the Russians and executed. Three co-spies were imprisoned
<b>What was McCarthyism: facts</b>	Ohio Republican Women's Club speech, 1950	February 1950: McCarthy's speech to the Ohio Republican Women's Club about 'enemies within'; he said the State Department was 'thoroughly infested with Communists'
	The 'McCarthy Witch-Hunt'	He provoked a 'Red Scare' (the number of FBI agents doubled 1946–52)
	HUAC Permanent Committee of Investigation	McCarthy became Chairman of the HUAC Permanent Committee of Investigation
	The Communist Control Act, 1954	The Communist Control Act (1954) banned the Communist Party in the USA
	The Senate removed McCarthy, 1954	In 1954, the Senate removed McCarthy as Chair of the Committee of Investigation, and the Supreme Court overturned a number of HUAC's decisions.
<b>McCarthy's methods: facts</b>	HUAC, 1950-54	1950–54: the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) summoned 2,000 people (asking: 'Are you now or have you ever been a Communist?')
	Taking 'the Fifth' = guilty	People who 'took the Fifth' (refused to speak) were found guilty of espionage
	Refusing to name others = imprisoned	People were imprisoned when they refused to implicate friends
	The FBI used illegal methods	The FBI used wire-taps and burglary, and published false information about suspects
	Red Channels pamphlet	The pamphlet Red Channels named suspected Communists, many falsely

<b>McCarthyism's personal impacts: facts</b>	Blacklists	Employers drew up blacklists (e.g. Hollywood had a blacklist of 320 actors)
	400 imprisoned – 25,000 lost their job	400 imprisoned, 10,000 sacked and 15,000 resigned (including 300 actors)
	Homosexuals were sacked	Homosexuals were sacked as 'sexual perverts'
	Suicides	Some of the accused committed suicide; Charlie Chaplin fled to Switzerland
	Trade unions and the NAACP investigated	Liberal groups were investigated – e.g. civil rights campaigners, the National Lawyers Guild, trade unions and the NAACP
<b>McCarthy's decline: causes</b>	Alcoholism and bullying	McCarthy was criticised for alcoholism; when some hearings were televised, McCarthy was seen to be a bully
	Opposition by actors and intellectuals	e.g. in 1953, Arthur Miller wrote the play, The Crucible (about the Salem witch-trials of the 17th century) as an attack on McCarthyism
	Opposition in the media	e.g. in 1954, TV newsman Ed Murrow attacked McCarthy in his See It Now topical news programme.
	The Army-McCarthy hearings	His public support declined after 1954, when he accused a retired army war hero, General Zwicker; when some hearings were televised, McCarthy was seen to be a bully
	Court decisions against McCarthy	In 1957, a radio host, John Henry Faulk, successfully sued the editors of Red Channels for the loss of his job and income.
<b>McCarthy's decline: facts</b>	McCarthywasm	After McCarthy's dismissal in 1954, President Eisenhower mocked McCarthyism as 'McCarthywasm'
	Arthur Miller – The Crucible, 1953	In 1953, Arthur Miller wrote the play, The Crucible (about the Salem witch-trials of the 17th century) as an attack on McCarthyism
	Ed Murrow – See It Now, 1954	In 1954, TV newsman Ed Murrow attacked McCarthy in his See It Now topical news programme.
	The Zwicker hearings, 1954	His public support declined after 1954, when he accused a retired army war hero, General Zwicker; when some hearings were televised, McCarthy was seen to be a bully
	John Henry Faulk, 1957	In 1957, a radio host, John Henry Faulk, successfully sued the editors of Red Channels for the loss of his job and income.
<b>McCarthyism: interpretations</b>	'Americanism with its sleeves rolled'	McCarthy himself presented his actions as 'The Fight for America' (1952) against its enemies
	'Witch-hunt' hysteria	The traditional interpretation of McCarthyism is that it was – as US journalist Fred Cook called it – The Nightmare Decade (1971) of 'witch-hunt' hysteria
	An excessive response	'Liberal' historians acknowledge that there was a communist threat, but believe that the 'Red Scare' was an unnecessary and excessive response
	Bullying and false accusation	'Left' historians have denied that there was any threat – Cook campaigned for many years to try to prove that Hiss was innocent
	A response to a Communist threat	Recent historians have acknowledged that there was a very real threat from Communist espionage

<b>Civil rights inequalities in America before 1950: facts</b>	Separate but equal	The principle of 'separate but equal' — in many southern states 'Jim Crow laws' segregated buses, shops, restaurants (20 states had segregated schools)
	Discrimination and poverty	Black people were generally the poor people, poorly educated, in menial jobs; in the north, black people lived in ghettos
	Ku Klux Klan	The Ku Klux Klan — fiery crosses, lynchings to 'keep the negro in his place'
	Prevented from voting	In some southern states black people were legally prevented from voting or sitting on juries; other states insisted they took literacy tests before they were allowed to register as voters
	Bogus 'scientific racism'	Bogus 'scientific racism' claimed the black people were 'an inferior race'
<b>Civil Rights – progress before 1950: facts</b>	NAACP, 1909	The NAACP (under Charles Houston) had 450,000 members by 1945. It trained black lawyers and defended black people accused of crimes
	The 'Harlem Renaissance', 1930s	The 1930s Harlem cultural renaissance, based on Jazz, included black dancers, architects, artists, poets
	Fair Employment Practices Law, 1941	Fair Employment Practices law (1941) abolished discrimination in the defence industries
	CORE, 1942	James Farmer founded CORE (1942) to challenge segregation (e.g. they sat in 'white' seats on interstate buses)
	UN Declaration of Human Rights, 1948	The UN Declaration of Human Rights (1948) opposed discrimination and racism
<b>Impact of the Second World War: facts</b>	Self-image and ambition	It showed 1 million black soldiers a world beyond the cotton fields or ghetto, and gave them ambition; 'I went into the army a nigger, I'm coming out a man'
	Dorie Miller	Individual examples of heroism (such as Dorie Miller) showed that black soldiers were just as brave and patriotic as white soldiers
	Fair Employment Practices Law	Fair Employment Practices Law (1941) abolished discrimination in the defence industries
	CORE	James Farmer founded CORE (1942) to challenge segregation (e.g. sat in 'white' seats on interstate buses)
	Civil Rights Committee	Truman's Civil Rights Committee (1946) report recommending anti-lynching laws, voting rights and desegregating interstate travel did not become law, but Truman abolished segregation in the armed forces in 1947
<b>Brown versus Topeka: facts</b>	Background of segregation	'Jim Crow laws' in southern states segregated buses, shops, diners/ 20 states had segregated schools
	Charles Scott and the NAACP	Topeka NAACP was looking for an incident to make into a 'cause'; Charles Scott was its legal counsel
	Oliver Brown, 1951	Brown was a welder, local pastor and an NAACP supporter; Topeka School Board, Kansas tried to make his daughter attend a black school many miles away
	<i>Brown v Topeka</i> , 1954	A District Court ruled against Brown, but the NAACP took his case to the Supreme Court, which declared segregated schools unconstitutional
	Nine states desegregated their schools	By 1956, nine states (300,000 children) had desegregated

<b>Little Rock High School: facts</b>	The Blossom Plan, 1955	Virgil Blossom, Little Rock Superintendent of Schools, devised a plan of gradual integration, starting with a few black pupils
	The NAACP registered nine pupils, 1957	The NAACP registered nine black pupils to start school in September 1957; they were exceptionally bright, good students
	Governor Orval Faubus, 4 Sep 1957	Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus, who opposed desegregation, sent in the National Guard to prevent the pupils enrolling; they were followed by a mob
	President Eisenhower intervenes, 24 Sep 1957	When Governor Faubus refused to change his mind, Eisenhower sent in the 101 Airborne Division of the US army to protect the students
	The Lost Year, 1958-1959	Governor Faubus closed all Little Rock Schools for a year, rather than allow the black students to attend
<b>Montgomery Bus Boycott: causes</b>	Background of segregation	After World War II, black people were less inclined to accept Jim Crow laws and loss of their civil rights
	Trouble on Montgomery buses	e.g. white bus drivers drove away before black passengers (who had to pay at the front but board at the back) had got back on the bus
	Claudette Colvin, Mar 1955	15-year-old Claudette Colvin, an NAACP Youth member, was handcuffed and forcibly dragged off a bus when she refused to give up her seat to a white man
	Edgar Nixon	Edgar Nixon, local NAACP leader, was looking for an incident to make into a 'cause'
	Rosa Parks, 1 Dec 1955	Parks was a trained NAACP activist; in 1 December 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man
<b>Montgomery Bus Boycott: events</b>	Rosa Parks, 1 Dec 1955	On 1 December 1955, Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She was arrested and fined \$10
	Montgomery Improvement Association, 5 Dec 1955	Local NAACP leader Edgar Nixon formed the MIA (led by Martin Luther King; the MIA asked only that seats should be on a first-come-first-served basis
	381 days of walking, 1955-1956	For 381 days, black people refused to use the buses – they walked, organised car pools, or got free rides from black taxi drivers
	King's home was firebombed, 30 Jan 1956	A White Citizens Council was organised to oppose the boycott; King's home was firebombed by the KKK
	Browder v Gayle, 20 Dec 1956	The NAACP took the case to the Supreme Court (1956), which ruled segregated buses were unconstitutional
<b>Montgomery Bus Boycott: effects</b>	The first civil rights victory	It was the first sustained mass protest, and it proved that black people could win
	Rosa Parks	Rosa Parks became a civil rights hero and an inspiration to others
	Martin Luther King	Martin Luther King became the civil rights leader. In particular, the boycott established his principles of non-violence and 'direct action'
	All that walking for nothing	But it was the NAACP that had won ('all that walking for nothing' was the NAACP leader Thurgood Marshall's view).
	Retaliation, Jan 1956	The KKK drove intimidatingly through black areas, black riders were attacked, one pregnant woman was shot, 5 black churches bombed (Jan 1956)

<b>Civil rights advances by 1960: facts</b>	The 'New Negro', 1957	In 1957, Martin Luther King spoke on TV about the 'New Negro' – "a person with a new self-respect [prepared to] stand up courageously for what he feels he deserves on the basis of the law"
	Principle: Non-violent direct action	The events of the 1950s established the principles of non-violent direct action
	Principle: Desegregation	Brown v Topeka (1954) and the Little Rock incident (1957) established the right of Black Americans to integrated education
	Principle: Integration	The Montgomery Bus victory established the right of Black Americans to desegregation on the buses
	The Civil Rights Acts, 1957 and 1960	Made discrimination illegal, made it illegal to prevent someone voting and created the Federal Civil Rights Commission
<b>Civil rights limitations by 1960: facts</b>	Southern Manifesto, 1956	In 1956, southern senators launched the Southern Manifesto to resist integration
	White 'Citizens' Councils'	White 'Citizens' Councils' were set up to resist black rights/integration
	The Ku Klux Klan	The Ku Klux Klan revived; there were murders and bombings – in 1955, a fourteen-year old black boy, Emmett Till, was murdered for being cheeky to a white woman
	The Civil Rights Acts, 1957 and 1960	Made discrimination illegal but had no effective means of enforcement
	Federal v State government	State legislatures still demanded the right to overrule the Federal government in civil rights matters
<b>Martin Luther King: methods and leadership</b>	A Christian pastor fighting for justice	He was a Christian pastor and said it was a fight for justice
	We will meet violence with non-violence	He believed 'we will meet violence with non-violence'
	Moderate who believed in integration	He was moderate and believed in integration with white Americans (which is why white politicians felt able to do business with him)
	Direct action and civil disobedience	He believed in 'direct action' and civil disobedience – challenging prejudice
	Civil rights	He believed that 'civil rights' (especially the vote) were the vital thing; it would give black people the opportunity to better themselves
<b>Martin Luther King: limitations</b>	SNCC developed the sit-ins	Sit-ins at diners (the first was at Greensboro in 1960) were a Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) idea.
	CORE freedom riders	The freedom riders (1961) were a CORE idea.
	SNCC Freedom Summer	The Freedom Summer Schools (1964) were a SNCC initiative.
	King was not radical	After the Watts Riots of 1965, King went to live in Chicago, but his tactics did not work there; he quarrelled with the new, more radical black leaders such as Stokeley Carmichael
	Watts Riots, 1965	By the time he was assassinated in 1968, King believed he had failed, saying: 'The day of violence is here'

<b>The Civil Rights movement: methods</b>	Sit-ins	e.g. the 1960 Greensboro sit-ins at 'white' diners, organised by SNCC
	Freedom riders	e.g. the freedom riders of 1947 and 1961 on interstate buses; there were 60 'freedom rides', involving 450 CORE and SNCC members
	Direct action	King organised the first campaign of direct action and civil disobedience in Albany Georgia, in 1961, including a march and attempts to use civic amenities
	Freedom marches	e.g. Washington 1963 and Selma 1965; most of King's campaigns involved a large march; these were more effective when they were attacked
	Project Confrontation	King selected Birmingham, because the chief of police, 'Bull' O'Connor, was racist and KKK; King called his campaign 'Project C' ('Project Confrontation')
<b>The freedom riders: events</b>	Anniston incident, 14 May 1961	First ride on an interstate buse; at Anniston the KKK tried to burn the riders alive; in Birmingham, Bull O'Connor let the KKK beat them (especially white riders)
	SNCC takes over	When CORE agreed to Robert Kennedy's request that they abandon the ride, SNCC members took over
	60 rides involving 450 riders	In all there were 60 'freedom rides', involving 450 people
	Civil disobedience and freedom songs	During the rides, SNCC members used segregated toilets and diners; when arrested they sang freedom songs
	Robert Kennedy ended segregation, Nov 1961	In November 1961, Attorney General Robert Kennedy forced the interstate buses to end segregation
<b>Birmingham, 1963: events</b>	Project 'C' and 'Bull' O'Connor	King selected Birmingham, because the chief of police, 'Bull' O'Connor, was racist and KKK; King called his campaign 'Project C' ('Project Confrontation')
	Sit-ins and marches	The campaign began with sit-ins and marches
	Children's Crusade, 3 May 1963	A huge march involving 1000 schoolchildren was attacked by the police, using dogs, batons and water hoses; the events were televised world-wide
	International outcry	There was an outcry and the city council was forced to desegregate its facilities
	Kennedy's civil rights law	In June 1963, President Kennedy announced his intention to introduce a civil rights law
<b>Washington March, 1963: events</b>	Anniversary of Emancipation	The march marked the centenary of Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation of 1863 which gave the black slaves freedom
	Philip Randolph wanted jobs and freedom	The march was proposed by Philip Randolph of American Federation of Labour and was styled a march for 'jobs and freedom'
	Washington March, 28 Aug 1963	The march of 250,000 (including 75,000 white supporters) to the Lincoln Memorial; it united many black activist groups, including SCLC, SNCC and CORE
	I Have A Dream	King gave his inspirational 'I have a dream' speech
	John Lewis's speech was censored	There was controversy when a young SNCC activist's speech had certain inflammatory statements cut, including a threat to 'burn Jim Crow'



<b>Freedom Summer, 1964: events</b>	Voter registration	Mississippi voter registration required 21 questions/only 7% of Mississippi black people were registered
	1000 volunteers	Most volunteers were white and from the North; they were supported by volunteer doctors (when they were beaten) and lawyers (when they were arrested)
	The Mississippi Murders	80 civil rights workers beaten, 1000 arrested and 37 churches bombed or burned; three volunteers were murdered – the murderer was only convicted in 2005
	Freedom Schools	Thousands of people attended summer schools to learn about black history and constitutional rights
	Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party	When the Mississippi Democratic Party refused to accept black members, the Freedom Summer organisers created the MFDP, which accepted members of all colours
<b>Civil Rights successes, 1962–68</b>	The Civil Rights Act, 1964	The Civil Rights Act outlawed segregation in schools, public places and employment
	The Education Act, Apr 1965	The Education Act provided funding for public schools, which gave black students in state schools equal opportunity
	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Jul 1965	Set up to enforce the civil rights legislation of 1964, by legal prosecutions of necessary
	The Voting Rights Act, Aug 1965	The Voting Rights Act ended literacy tests and enforced one man, one vote
	The Fair Housing Act, 1968	The Fair Housing Act banned discrimination in housing
<b>Malcolm X: facts</b>	Ex-convict and ex-slave	Malcolm X was an ex-convict who became a Muslim; 'X' stood for 'ex-slave'
	Malcolm X argued for 'Self defence'	Violence: Malcolm X argued that White violence left Black people with no alternative but to fight back – 'self-defence' – 'by whatever means necessary'
	Expelled from Nation of Islam	Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam group, but was expelled in 1963 because of his extreme views; he once said that White people were devils
	Social and economic justice	Malcolm X believed that Black people needed SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC justice; he also wanted a separate Black state
	A role model for radicals	Malcolm X was the role-model for many of the more extreme young Black leaders after 1965
<b>President Kennedy's role: facts</b>	Supported civil rights	Kennedy supported black civil rights, was a friend of King,
	Appointed black officials	Kennedy appointed the first black ambassador, the first black warship captain and the first black federal judge.
	James Meredith, 1962	In 1962, Kennedy sent federal troops to help James Meredith, a black student, go to the University of Mississippi.
	Civil Rights Act, 1964	Although assassinated before it became law, Kennedy formulated the 1964 Civil Rights Act
	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, 1965	Although assassinated before it became law, Kennedy formulated the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (1965), set up to enforce the civil rights legislation of 1964

<b>President Johnson's role: facts</b>	Civil Rights Bill, 1964	Johnson put Kennedy's civil rights bill through the Senate
	Education Act, 1965	Johnson formulated an Education Act (1965) to fund black schools and colleges
	Fair Housing Act, 1968	Johnson formulated the Civil Rights (Fair Housing) Act of 1968, which ended discrimination in housing
	Affirmative Action	Johnson realised the importance of 'affirmative action' (positive discrimination to help black people)
	The 'Great Society' failed	Johnson's 'Great Society' plan to end social deprivation failed because of the cost of the Vietnam War
<b>President Nixon's role: facts</b>	Committee on Education	Nixon set up the Committee on Education, under his vice-president, Spiro Agnew, to implement the school desegregation laws; this was done by 1974
	Affirmative Action	Nixon appointed James Farmer as Assistant Secretary to introduce affirmative action recruitment into the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare
	Revenue sharing	Nixon devised 'revenue sharing', where he matched state social spending with federal grants
	Family Assistance Plan	Nixon devised the Family Assistance Plan (direct payments) instead of the humiliating food stamps
	Watergate ruined his projects	Neither revenue sharing nor Family Assistance fully implemented because Nixon had to resign in 1974 in the Watergate scandal
<b>Black Power: causes</b>	Malcolm X	Malcolm X wanted social and economic justice; he argued white violence left black people with no alternative but 'self-defence' – 'by whatever means necessary'.
	Freedom Houses	After 1964, CORE workers rented houses in northern ghetto areas and got involved in social action to improve education, health and housing
	Watts Riots, 1965	The Watts Riots in Los Angeles made everyone realise that getting civil rights did not make black Americans any more prosperous
	Affirmative action	After 1965, James Farmer of CORE argued equal rights was not enough – poor blacks needed 'affirmative action' (positive discrimination) to get out of poverty
	Stokely Carmichael, 1966	The 'Black Power' movement began in 1966 when Stokely Carmichael shouted out 'now is Black Power' on the 'Meredith March' with Martin Luther King
<b>Black Power: facts</b>	Floyd McKissick became CORE leader, 1966	Floyd McKissick became leader of CORE; he expelled all white members
	Huey Newton formed the Black Panthers, 1966	Huey Newton formed the Black Panthers; they were a Communist group who attacked police and contacted international terrorist groups
	The SNCC chose Stokely Carmichael, 1966	The SNCC chose Stokely Carmichael as their leader; on the Meredith March in 1966 SNCC members sang: 'O what fun it is to blast, a trooper man away'
	H Rap Brown urged looting, 1967	H. Rap Brown became SNCC president; he urged black people to loot local stores – this resulted in rioting in Maryland
	Black Power protest at the Olympics, 1968	At the Mexico Olympics, US athletes Tommie Smith and John Carlos celebrated their medals by giving the Black Power salute

<b>The status of women in 1961: facts</b>	Eleanor Roosevelt was a role-model	Eleanor Roosevelt chaired the UN Commission on Human Rights (1948); in her 'My Day' column she tried to persuade women to 'become more conscious of themselves'
	President's Commission on the Status of Women, 1961	Set up by Kennedy: it recommended equal opportunities, maternity leave and child care, but achieved no change
	Women as 'The homemaker'	Gadgets and consumer durables made a housewife's life easier, but she was still expected to be 'the homemaker' – raising children, and looking after her husband
	Bound by the 'traditional family' stereotype	The 'traditional family' stereotype was reinforced in magazines and on television
	'Pink collar' jobs	Most women's employment was in certain 'pink collar' jobs – e.g. secretaries, nurses, teachers, librarians
<b>The women's movements: facts</b>	Betty Friedan's The Feminine Mystique, 1963	In 1963, Betty Friedan wrote the feminist book The Feminine Mystique
	NOW, 1966	In 1966, Betty Friedan formed NOW (National Organization for Women) to campaign for gender equality in the workplace
	SCUM, 1967	In 1967, Valerie Solanas wrote her SCUM (Society for Cutting Up Men) manifesto, calling on women to overthrow men and take over society
	Women's Lib, 1968	After 1968, Women's Lib groups were formed all over America. Their actions included protesting at the Miss America pageant and burning their bras
	The Redstockings, 1969	In 1969, the Redstockings group was formed; they held disruptive protests called 'zap actions'
<b>Achievements of the women's movement: facts</b>	Civil Rights Act, 1964	In 1964, the Civil Rights Act banned discrimination on account of gender
	Bella Abzug was elected to Congress, 1970	In 1970, the Feminist Bella Abzug was elected to Congress
	Title X, 1970	In 1970, the 'Title X' Family Planning Program gave access to contraceptives as a civil right
	Educational Amendment Act, 1972	In 1972, the Educational Amendment Act assured women of equality in education
	The right to an abortion, 1973	In 1973, the Supreme Court confirmed a woman's right to have an abortion
<b>Women in the workplace: facts</b>	Equal Pay Act, 1963	In 1963, the Equal Pay Act made wage discrimination based on gender illegal
	Equal Employment Opportunities Commission, 1965	In 1965, the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission was set up to investigate cases of discrimination based on race, religion, gender, age or disability
	Johnson's Executive Order 11375, 1967	In 1967, President Johnson's Executive Order 11375 opened the way for women to apply for many jobs previously restricted to men
	Betty Friedan's Strike for Equality, 1970	In 1970, Betty Friedan organised a women's Strike for Equality
	The 'Quiet Revolution'	The 'Quiet Revolution'; in the 1970s, women started to go to university, took a career in 'male' professions, married and had children later

<b>The 'New Frontier', 1960-63: facts</b>	Economic Growth	1961 Economic Stimulus programme – esp. construction and the Space Race/ reduced interest rates and cut tax/ trade negotiations with the EEC
	Civil Rights and Women's Rights	<i>Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity</i> (1961)/ banned segregation on interstate transport/ <i>Report to the American People on Civil Rights</i> (1963)/ Equal Pay Act (1963)
	Alleviate Poverty/ Housing	A number of measures to help the poor and aged, and to improve urban housing
	Public Health/ Environment	<i>Social Security Amendments</i> (1961) improved medical services for disabled children and prenatal care for low-income families/ <i>Clean Air Act</i> (1963) and new wildlife/ outdoor areas ... but a Bill for Medicare failed
	Education	Funding for Special Education and vocational training/ <i>Health Professionals Educational Assistance Act</i> (1963)/ Peace Corps (1961)
<b>The 'New Frontier', 1960-63: Poverty</b>	Minimum Wage	The <i>Fair Labor Standards Act</i> (1961) increased the minimum wage from \$1 an hour to \$1.15
	Social Security	The 1961 economic stimulus package included a 20% increase in Social Security/ the 1961 <i>Social Security Amendments</i> increased aid to widows/widowers & extended benefits to an additional 5 million Americans
	Food	A pilot Food Stamp programme (1961)/ free school meals extended to ¾ million more children
	Housing & Slum clearance	<i>Area Redevelopment Act</i> (1961)/ <i>Housing Act</i> (1961)
	Senior Citizens	<i>Social Security Amendments</i> (1961) allowed retirement at 62/ <i>Senior Citizens Housing Act</i> (1962) funded loans for apartment projects for people 62+
<b>The 'Great Society', 1964-69: facts</b>	Economic Growth	<i>Revenue Act</i> (1964) cut taxes by \$11 billion (though the Vietnam War forced him to draw back on this)/ Space Race Spin-offs such as satellites, computer technology and 'clean rooms' in manufacturing
	Civil Rights and Women's Rights	<i>Civil Rights Act</i> (1964)/ <i>Voting Rights Act</i> (1965)/ <i>Fair Housing Act</i> (1968)/ 1967 discriminatory hiring on the basis of sex banned. But Johnson did little for women & not enough for Black Equality (so 1964-68 riots)
	Alleviate Poverty/ Housing	A number of measures to help the poor and aged, and to improve urban housing
	Public Health/ Environment	<i>Social Security Amendments</i> (1965) – Medicare and Medicaid/ <i>Social Security Amendments</i> (1967) – funding for family planning/ <i>Wilderness Act</i> (1964) – the <i>National Wilderness Preservation System</i> / <i>Motor Vehicle Air Pollution Control Act</i> (1965)/consumer protection measures
	Education	<i>Elementary and Secondary Education Act</i> and the <i>Higher Education Act</i> (1965)/ <i>Bilingual Education Act</i> (1968) to help children who spoke little English/ Headstart for early learners/ Adult Education
<b>The 'Great Society', 1964-69: Poverty</b>	Minimum Wage	Increased to \$1.40 an hour
	Economic Opportunity Act (1964)	<i>Office of Economic Opportunity</i> / <i>Job Corps</i> / Work Study grants to colleges for students from low-income families/ loans to small businesses/ Health Centres in poor neighbourhoods/ VISTA ( <i>Volunteers in Service to America</i> )/ Headstart (an early education initiative)/ Foster Grandparents/ <i>Legal Services for the Poor</i>
	Social Security	There was a push to get eligible people onto assistance schemes (e.g. Assistance for Needy Children/ Assistance for Migrants)
	Food	The <i>Food Stamp Act</i> (1964) expanded the food assistance programme, including (from 1965) home-delivered meals to the aged
	Housing & Slum clearance	<i>Housing and Urban Development Act</i> (1965) and the <i>Model Cities</i> programme