

USA			
<p>Wall Street Crash & Great Depression 1929-1933</p> <p>Impact</p> <p>Hoover's Response</p>	<p>Why: 1920s economic 'boom' but not regulated, over-production, tariffs, short-term speculation on the stock market - 'buying on the margin', 29th October 1929 -16.5 million shares sold, \$40 billion loss overall</p> <p>Impact: Jobs - 1932 - 13 million unemployed (black - 50%, white 20%). Cities - one third unemployed - industrial production down 45%. Hobos - 2 million, 5000 banks go bust</p> <p>Impact: Countryside - bankruptcies & a natural disaster (dustbowl of Oklahoma, Kansas etc – 20 million hectares) - 1 million Okies go west to California – fruit growing.</p> <p>Impact: Families - Homelessness – Hooverilles - 100s of thousands, Marriage - down 1.23 million - 982000, births down, 25% without income, soup kitchens, 1932 Bonus Marchers, 12,000 WW1 veterans demand early bonus payments - \$2.3 million. 5,000 refuse to leave Army called in - 2 killed. Armed forces destroy Bonus Marchers' Hooverville - 100 hurt</p>		<p>President Hoover - the Republican Response 1929-1932 laissez-faire, rugged individualism, determined to balance the budget – not spend taxes on welfare etc.</p> <p>Farming: Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act 1930 (taxes on foreign food - more expensive), Agricultural Marketing Act 1930 (co-operatives - set production levels and bought up surpluses - \$500 million - tried to increase prices),</p> <p>Relief Agencies: Organisation on Unemployment Relief (fund raising - charity), soup kitchens - \$4 million, Emergency Relief Act 1932 - \$300 million to support unemployed (states only used \$30 million),</p> <p>1932 - Jobs & Aid - job creation e.g. Hoover Dam (\$1.8 billion) Reconstruction Finance Corporation 1932 \$2 billion in loans - banks, insurance companies and railroads, Home Loan Bank Act 1932 \$125 million - house building.</p> <p>Good - spent more in 4 years than all governments in previous 30 years</p> <p>Bad - 'too little too late', lots of actions in 1932 - 3 years after Crash</p>
<p>Roosevelt 1933-1939</p> <p>First 100 Days</p> <p>2nd New Deal</p>	<p>1st 100 Days 1933 - 3 'Rs' – Relief, Recovery, Reform</p> <p>Banking crisis</p> <p>Over 2000 banks closed in 12 months to March 1933, people withdrew savings, Bank Holiday - closed 10 days.</p> <p>Emergency Banking Act - only healthy banks re-open – by 1934 only 61 closures.</p> <p>3 Acts in 1933/34 to regulate stock market – led to Securities & Exchange Commission</p> <p>Confidence (fireside chats), first broadcast 12 March 1933, 60 million listen, Within 2 months \$2 billion re-deposited in banks by Americans</p> <p>Fireside Chats, Emergency Banking Act 1933, Securities Act 1933 - Restored confidence BUT too much power with the President</p>	<p>1st 100 Days 1933 - 3 'Rs' – Relief, Recovery, Reform</p> <p>Alphabet Agencies</p> <p>JOBS (Recovery)</p> <p>CCC - 18-25, \$1 a day, short term, low pay, by 1941 - 2 million jobs</p> <p>CWA - one year project, Jan 1934 - 4 million jobs</p> <p>PWA - skilled jobs, large projects - builds schools & hospitals</p> <p>TVA - 21 dams - creates hydro-electricity, jobs</p> <p>AAA - paid farmers not to produce so prices could recover e.g. 5 million pigs killed</p> <p>Agriculture - prices rose 50% BUT black sharecroppers and tenants not helped, food destroyed when people starving</p> <p>Unemployment - falls from 25%-14%</p> <p>But: often short term, low pay, unfair for women & black Americans</p> <p>RELIEF</p> <p>FERA - \$500 million - states to provide food & shelter - state gives \$3- federal government tops up with \$1.</p> <p>Provided essential emergency relief BUT 'sponging off the state' - rugged individualism</p> <p>REFORM</p> <p>NIRA(the law) - NRA(the organisation) - sets minimum wages, maximum hours & conditions - Blue Eagle Badge scheme,</p> <p>Provides protection for workers BUT interference in state matters e.g. Supreme Court said NRA unconstitutional</p>	<p>2nd New Deal</p> <p>JOBS (Recovery) (10 million unemployed January 1935)</p> <p>WPA The Works Progress Administration 1935 - jobs for 8.5 million, \$4.8 spent, 'priming the pump'.</p> <p>Rural Electrification Administration - set up 1935 - 9/10 had electricity by 1950 (only 1/10 in 1935)</p> <p>WPA & Rural Electrification - created employment and built infrastructure BUT government borrowed to pay for it (deficit spending) & accused of using 'cheap' labour</p> <p>REFORM</p> <p>Fair Labour Standards Act 1938 - minimum wages (25 cents) & maximum hours (44 per week). 1 million - shorter hours</p> <p>National Labour Relations Act 1938 (Wagner Act)</p> <p>National Relations Board - union membership increases from 3 million to 9 million</p> <p>Unions strengthened - standards set for minimum pay etc BUT employers hostile - 'un-American' interference in business, women & black Americans got less pay</p> <p>SSA Social Security Act 1935 - 'safety net'- pension benefits: elderly, dependent mothers and children, physically handicapped; unemployment benefit</p> <p>SSA - federal government - safety net BUT 'socialist' idea & people 'sponging' off the state,</p>
<p>Opposition to New Deal</p>	<p>Individuals: Huey Long - Share Our Wealth - personal wealth over \$3 million would be redistributed, Father Charles Coughlin broadcast on CBS, wanted to nationalise the banks. Dr Francis Townsend - The Old Age Revolving Pension Plan attracted 5 million members in 1933 - \$200 pensions for the over 60s, they spend this within a month -increase demand for consumer goods.</p>	<p>Politicians & Businessmen: Wealthy businessmen (largely Republican) - American Liberty League 1934 - federal government too powerful; New Deal challenged rugged individualism. Roosevelt had betrayed his own class</p> <p>Politicians (Republican) opponents said Roosevelt had spent too much government money - meant more taxes, encouraged trade union movement which was un-American, Southern Democrats (Roosevelt's party) - southern farming areas against Wagner Act - against increased union power</p>	

<p>Opposition to New Deal</p>	<p><u>Supreme Court:</u> 1st New Deal Sick Chickens 1935 - Supreme Court declared the NIRA illegal. NRA took poultry company to court for selling diseased chickens - they appealed to Supreme Court - said federal government could not intervene in matters which were the responsibility of the state. They won - 750 of the NIRA codes of practice were scrapped. Alphabet Agencies US v Butler 1936 - said AAA unconstitutional because this role (helping farmers) was responsibility of the states - all help stopped. Reform of Supreme Court: November 1936 - Roosevelt - decided that he had public backing to tackle the Supreme Court. 'Pack the Supreme Court - 5th February 1937 - Judicial Procedures Reform Bill - judges over 70 -President could appoint a new 'assistant' justice -would give Roosevelt a 'majority'. Opposed – seen as unconstitutional</p>		
<p>Civil Rights WW2 Education</p>	<p><u>WW2:</u> Armed forces - army (761st Tank Battalion), air-force (Tuskegee Airmen), navy (Golden 13). Home-Front - jobs (defence industries, women) & employment rights, (Executive Order 8802 - stop discrimination), Changing attitudes amongst black Americans. Campaigns e.g. Double V, CORE</p>	<p><u>WW2 Armed Forces:</u> Segregated units & non-combat roles - gradually challenged e.g. Tuskegee Airmen, 1948 - armed services were desegregated. <u>WW2 Home-front</u> By 1945 2 million black Americans working in industry. Registered voters increased from 3%-12%</p>	<p>WW2 Home-front Blacks paid less than whites. FEPC could not force private companies to employ black Americans on non-government contracts.</p>
<p>Martin Luther King Legislation</p>	<p><u>EDUCATION</u> Brown V Topeka 1954 Linda Brown, NAACP Thurgood Marshall (Primary - <u>first legal challenge</u>) Little Rock 1957 Elizabeth Eckford, Governor Faubus, President Eisenhower - 1000 troops (Secondary) James Meredith 1962 Battle of Oxford - 2 dead. President Kennedy 2000 troops Mississippi University</p>	<p><u>B v T</u> May 1954, Supreme Court ordered desegregation - first successful <u>legal challenge</u>. Little Rock: President involved. State over-ruled by Supreme Court, Civil rights a national 'issue' <u>James Meredith:</u> President willing to act - troops remained permanently so Meredith completed his degree safely</p>	<p><u>B v T</u> Opposition - Southern Manifesto, Citizens' Councils. late 1956, 6 southern states had not attempted to integrate <u>LR</u> - Progress was slow - 1957, 300,000 black children attended desegregated schools 2.4 million did not. <u>JM</u> - Opposition to integration remained - e.g. Governor Wallace. Did not help other black students</p>
<p>Transport Black Radicals</p>	<p><u>MLK: Marches:</u> Birmingham April 63(segregated facilities) 'Letter from Birmingham Jail', Eugene 'Bull' Connor. Washington August 63 (pressure on Kennedy - CRA), Selma March 65 (voter registration-383 of Selma's 15,000 black citizens registered) Jim Clark leadership– Montgomery Bus Boycott –role of MIA Rosa Parks, 13 months Christian non-violent (SCLC) Publicity – articulates frustrations of black community - 'I have a dream'</p>	<p><u>Birmingham</u> - worldwide publicity, segregation to end after 90 days, Kennedy decided to introduce Civil Rights Bill <u>Washington:</u> Put pressure on Kennedy to pass the Civil Rights Bill <u>Selma:</u> Huge publicity, exposed racist treatment. Helped Johnson pass the Voting Rights Act 6 August 1965, <u>Leadership e.g. MBB, no-violent approach - but organised & determined. Role of SCLC</u> <u>Achievements:</u> <u>Publicity, MBB, CRA, VRA</u></p>	<p><u>Birmingham:</u> NAACP Medgar Everts murdered, <u>Washington:</u> BUT Republican opposition, violence - 4 girls murdered at Sunday School, <u>Leadership:</u> - criticisms from those who felt King's non-violent approach too slow <u>Achievements:</u> MBB, CRA, VRA BUT criticism from those who felt King's speeches did not change problems of unemployment, poor housing & low pay e.g. Malcolm X</p>
	<p><u>LEGISLATION</u> Civil Rights Act 1964 (banned discrimination on basis of race, gender or religion), Voting Rights Act 1965 (ended literacy tests), Civil Rights Act 1968 (Fair housing act - banned discrimination in allocation of housing)</p>	<p>Civil Rights Act 1964 – Huge achievement - discrimination in public places ended despite Republican Senate. EEOC to oversee. <u>Voting Rights Act 1965</u> – 64% registered by 1969</p>	<p>Civil Rights Act 1964 Resented by southern whites & some black Americans - progress 'late in the day', Voting Rights Act 1965 resentment in the white community in the south and criticism by blacks that progress was not enough & too slow</p>
	<p><u>TRANSPORT</u> Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955/56 - Rosa Parks - Role of the MIA - MLK & Ralph Abernathy Freedom Rides 1961 - James Farmer, CORE, violence - Anniston & Montgomery, 27 jailed in Mississippi (Plus 'Sit-ins') Woolworths, Feb 1960 - Greensboro Alabama, 70,000 take part across .</p>	<p><u>MBB:</u> Black co-operation and economic power (75% of passengers) December 1956, Supreme Court ruled segregation illegal. Freedom Rides: Publicity. Federal government in charge of interstate commerce. 22nd Sept 1961 ruled segregation in bus terminals illegal. <u>Sit-Ins July 60</u> <u>Woolworths Greensboro</u> desegregated</p>	<p><u>MBB</u> still white anger & resentment Freedom Rides violence against the protestors in Anniston & Montgomery, arrests in Jackson Sit-Ins - similar desegregation in 'upper' southern states but states like Mississippi no progress</p>
	<p>BLACK RADICALS: Black Power - Stokely Carmichael, Mexico Olympics 1968, John Carlos & Tommie Smith Nation of Islam, Malcolm X - OAAU - build school etc, Black Panthers (Bobby Seale & Huey Newton) violent, 1968 - 5,000 members carried weapons, inner city riots e.g. LA</p>	<p>Black Power - Raised black morale - 'Black is Beautiful', huge publicity from Olympics Malcolm X drew attention to ghettos & poverty, attracted young urban blacks, accepted violence Black Panthers some practical help in ghettos e.g. Free Breakfast for Children</p>	<p>Black Power Mexico Olympics - protest seen as negative and 'un-American' Malcolm X - views on violence reduced white sympathy, ghettos remained, unrealistic aims e.g. a separate black nation within USA, Black Panthers - violent, short-lived, impact only in California</p>

<p>SOCIAL CHANGE</p> <p>Media & Entertainment</p> <p>Music Cinema Television IT Literature</p>	<p><u>MEDIA & ENTERTAINMENT</u> <u>Music – 1950s</u> Rock & Roll, Presley, ‘teenagers’, <u>1960s</u> Protest Music, British Bands, California Youth Culture. <u>1970s onwards</u> - disco, heavy metal, rap, grunge, <u>Cinema</u> - 1950s & 1960s drive-ins, multiplexes, anti heroes appeal to the young, 1970s onwards - blockbusters, technical improvements - VCRs/DVDs, <u>Television</u> - ownership numbers, range of programmes e.g. soaps, westerns, chat shows <u>Information Technology</u> - personal computers & the internet 1990s, gaming e.g. X-Box, <u>Literature</u> - 'Great American Novel', themes e.g. sexual, racial & sexual inequality, drugs</p>	<p><u>Music 1950s</u> Creation of distinct teenage music <u>1960s</u> - music fuelled Generation Gap e.g. protest singers, <u>Cinema</u> Offered greater social freedom for the young and alternative role models e.g. James Dean <u>Television</u> - 96% ownership by 1970. Cheap and easily accessible. <u>IT</u> - instant, easy communication, social networking, gaming entertainment. <u>Literature</u> The 'Great American Novel' - some of the best work ever produced e.g. 'To Kill a Mockingbird'</p>	<p><u>Music 1950s</u> rock & roll disapproved of by parents - sexualised. 1960s - music affected lifestyle e.g. Hippies and views on politics e.g. views on Vietnam War <u>Cinema</u> seen by parents as encouraging immoral behaviour and 'un-American' values. <u>Television</u> unrealistic - presented American life as middle class, white & suburban. <u>IT</u> dangers e.g. grooming, misinformation, obesity in children <u>Literature</u> Seen as a challenge to traditional, 'Conservative' American values.</p>
<p>Youth Culture</p> <p>Teenagers Counter Culture</p>	<p><u>YOUTH CULTURE 1950s - Teenagers</u> - distinct from parents, affluent - 1957 \$10-15 pw to spend, multiple influences e.g. cinema - , nuclear w social freedom for the young and alternative role models e.g. James Dean. Cold War is background to life - determined to 'enjoy' life.</p>	<p><u>Youth Counter Culture 1960s</u> <u>1960s - counter-culture</u>: appearance, drugs, sexual promiscuity. <u>Hippy Movement</u> , 'dropped out' of conventional life choices, 'Make love not war'- anti-Vietnam, drug use, often middle class backgrounds. Refused to work <u>Individual choice dominated behaviour and gave greater freedom.</u></p>	<p><u>Teenagers</u> - rebellion - shocked parents because of their children's lack of respect for the law. Beatniks. Hence the term the Generation Gap. <u>Youth Counter Culture</u> middle class young who rejected their parents' values e.g. marriage, conventional jobs</p>
<p>Student Protest</p> <p>Role of Women</p>	<p><u>STUDENT PROTEST 'Swinging Sixties'</u>- demand for greater freedom, protest Singers expressed beliefs e.g. Dylan, <u>University protests</u>, Students for a Democratic Society- Tom Hayden 1959, supported <u>Civil Rights</u> & Martin Luther King - supported marches, sit-ins, freedom rides, <u>Vietnam War</u> student protests e.g. 700,000 march 1969 in Washington, Kent State University 1970 - 4 dead</p>	<p><u>Student Protest</u> - principled action on bringing change in their own lives and nationally. <u>Anti war protests</u> - questioned legality of Vietnam and methods e.g. use of napalm. <u>Civil rights</u> - supported campaigns to end inequality etc. e.g. Sit-Ins Forced changes in government policy & influenced decision of Johnson not to run for President in 1968</p>	<p><u>Student Protest</u> Middle class students traditionally were supposed to support the government but the young protesters were highlighting the 'failures of America'. Damaged America's reputation. Viewed as <u>self indulgent and unpatriotic</u> by older generation.</p>
<p>WW2 NOW Women's Lib</p>	<p><u>ROLE of WOMEN</u> <u>Impact of WW2</u> - jobs e.g. munitions, shipyards, armed forces - 300,000 women joined military <u>1950s</u> women's role reverted to home makers but technology creates opportunities and increased access to education. Important publications <u>1960s</u> - Eleanor Roosevelt - report: 4% female lawyers, wages 50-69% of mens. Betty Friedan - Feminine Mystique. <u>NOW</u> National Organisation for Women - peaceful protest, equal pay, contraception, <u>Women's Liberation Movement</u> - more radical (feminists) - off-putting to many</p>	<p><u>WW2</u> - employment increased from 12 - 18.5 million <u>1950s</u> - more university access (increased by almost 600,000 between 1950-1960) and advent of contraceptive pill choice gave choice over when/whether to have children, labour saving gadgets provided time <u>1960s</u> Eleanor Roosevelt/Betty Friedan highlighted inequality, <u>NOW</u> promoted change on maternity rights, pay e.g. \$30 million in back pay (wages owed because doing same job as men) <u>Women's Lib</u> - gained publicity, exposed discrimination</p>	<p><u>WW2</u> less pay (50-60% of men) & forced out when war ended. <u>1950s</u> 'traditional role' still promoted; many women complied. Sense of frustration. <u>NOW & Women's Lib</u>; slow progress e.g. abortion was still illegal until 1973, In 1998, women only earned 75 per cent of the salaries earned by men, Only 30% of managers were women. Many in part-time jobs. <u>Women's Lib</u> - Feminists alienated many people</p>

<p>Economy 1941-1960</p> <p>WW2</p>	<p><u>WW2 - War Demand</u> – equipment - in 1944 US Production- 25% of GB military equipment, 88,000 tanks, 318,000 aircraft, 7333 war ships, Jobs – conscription -16 million 18-45 year old men , women – one third of all industrial workers, black Americans. Increased role of government - War Production Board - efficient</p>	<p>Unemployment fell from 9.5 million to 670,000</p> <p>Increased industrial production e.g. by 1945 US producing over 50% of worldwide manufacturing</p>	<p>But - women & black Americans paid less</p>
<p>Military Spending</p> <p>Availability of Money</p>	<p><u>Military Spending After WW2</u> Cold War begins 1947 - expensive technology - \$11 billion in 1948 to \$50 billion in 1950s, 1950s - Korean War. Benefits to regions e.g. California, Arizona</p>	<p>jobs fuelled by Cold War, Korean War - spending rose from \$11 billion in 1948 to almost \$50 billion per year in the 1950s.</p>	<p>Cost Military spending 1948 - 3.5% of GDP 1953 - 14.2% - so increasingly expensive. Skilled jobs not available to black Americans</p>
<p>Housing</p> <p>Demand</p>	<p><u>Availability of Money & Consumerism:</u> 1945 - War Bonds - \$200 billion, 1950s - Hire Purchase – 800% increase Spent on consumer goods – washing machines, cars TV etc</p>	<p>War Bonds & HP – impact on quality of life TV ownership increased from 26% in 1950 - 81% in 1956 Wages increased from \$55 pw in 1950 to \$80 in 1959</p>	<p>Poverty many non-white Americans live below poverty line e.g. 54.9% of black families</p>
	<p><u>Housing</u> New homes 1945-1950, Suburbanisation – 1950s baby boomers - Cheap Housing - Move to new suburbs. e.g. Levittown on Long Island- 65000 homes. Home ownership 23,600,000 to 32,800,000 by 1960.</p>	<p><u>Affordable Housing</u> - house building & suburbanisation fuelled by 'Baby-Boomers'- 1945-1960 - population increased by 40 million</p>	<p>Segregation - cities 'white flight leads to inner city ghettos - less investment, no black Americans in Levittown,</p>
	<p><u>Demand</u> Domestic demand: jobs created e.g. car sales - Demand in Europe, no tariffs, 1950 US produced 57% of steel, 62% of oil and 80% of cars.</p>	<p>Advantage over Europe - no war damage - e.g. US produced 50% of world's manufactured goods</p>	<p>11 million families eared less than \$2000 per year so did not share in the opportunities</p>
<p>Those Left Out Black Americans</p>	<p>Segregation: Black Migration north. 1940, 77% of US Blacks lived in the south, 1970, only 50% of US Blacks lived in the south. White Americans moved to the suburbs - 'white flight' -city centres increasingly become black with less investment. Job Opportunities - Southern states 1950's, 75% of the black men worked in unskilled jobs, 25% of white men. 50% of black working women worked as domestics, less than 1% of white working women Incomes 16.5% of white families lived below the poverty line, 54.9% of black families. Other Groups - 29% poor eg the hillbillies of the Appalachian Mountains. Hispanic workers in the west. 50% of black Americans in New York City during the mid-1950s had incomes of less than \$4.000 a year; only 20% of whites. Difficulties in affording healthcare.</p>		
<p>Middle East</p> <p>Iranian Hostage Crisis 1979</p> <p>First Gulf war 1991</p>	<p><u>US Involvement in Iran</u> Why: US had vital oil interests in the Middle East. Her closest ally for many years was the Shah of Iran. However, his modern policies, such as the emancipation of women, led to his removal by the religious fundamentalist Ayatollah Khomeini. This threatened US oil supplies. Events - The Hostage Crisis On 4th November 1979 the US Embassy in Tehran was taken over by Iranian militant students – 66 Americans held hostage. To release them Khomeini demanded the return of the Shah who was having treatment for cancer in New York. The US government refused and threatened military action if the hostages not released. Khomeini refused and retaliated saying he would charge hostages with spying. President Carter’s rescue mission in April 1980 was a disaster – 8 servicemen killed. Outcome The Shah died in July 1980. Negotiations resumed – the hostages eventually released on 20 January 2981 after 444 days in captivity Overall: The end of the Cold war meant USA increasingly involved in the Middle East. It needed to protect its oil supplies and this brought it into conflict with religious Islamic fundamentalism in Iran</p>	<p><u>US Involvement in Iraq</u> Why: 2nd August 1991 Saddam Hussain invaded Kuwait (major oil producing country in the Middle East). Thought he would not be opposed by US because USA had supported him in his war with Iran. Had also taken no action when he had murdered Kurds in the north of Iraq. Events - Military Campaign: Operation Desert Shield - designed to protect Saudia Arabia - USA, Britain & other countries sent troops. Second stage - Operation Desert Storm commenced 16th January 1991 - Kuwait liberated 23rd February 1991 Outcome: President Bush agreed ceasefire with Iraqi forces allowed to retreat intact. Thought Saddam Hussein would be toppled by his own people BUT.... he survived and used his military to brutally suppress Shia Muslims in the south and Kurds in the north Overall: USA needed to protect its oil supplies and this brought it into conflict with the ambitions of Saddam Hussein in Iraq.</p>	

Cold War Rivalry	Superpower Rivalries - 1945-1991 - 'Stand-off' between USSR/USA. Beliefs: USA - Democracy. USSR - Communist. Disagreements at Yalta & Potsdam. Satellite states e.g. Poland - USSR troops		Truman Doctrine - March 1947 - 'Policy of Containment' - stop the spread of Communism Domino Theory one country falls to Communism neighbours will follow.	Marshall Plan 1947 - \$17 Billion of US money to countries who were struggling after WWII. Theory - if America helped them re-build, they would be less likely to turn to Communism.
	Berlin Blockade 1948	Berlin Blockade 1948 Reasons Germany divided into 4 zones: USSR, USA, GB, France. Replicated in Berlin - Stalin feared capitalist base inside USSR zone. Events Stalin blocked all road, rail and canal access to force them out of West Berlin. 'Test' for Truman & containment. 28 June 1948 - USA kept West Berlin supplied by airlift - 11 months e.g. 16/17 April 1949 - 1398 flights landed with 13000 tonnes of goods. 275,000 flights in total. USSR eventually backed down. Shooting down planes as would be act of war. Called off 12 May 1949	2 Different Countries Germany divided into 2 different countries- FRG in West and GDR in East. Berlin also officially split. Containment worked.	BUT made the 2 military 'power blocks' - the tension grew. NATO- USA and Western European military alliance against USSR - April 1949. Warsaw Pact- USSR created own military alliance of satellite states in Eastern Europe 1955
	Berlin Wall 1961	Berlin Wall 1961 Reasons By 1958 3 million East Germans had crossed to the West (1/3 pop). Khrushchev wanted to stop this. The Crisis June 1961 Khrushchev saw inexperienced opponent (Kennedy) gave a 6 month ultimatum for US troops to be withdrawn from Berlin. 28/29 October - USSR & USA armies in Europe mobilise but Kennedy backed down. Berlin Wall - 12 August 1961 a barbed wire fence built around West Berlin - 165km	Khrushchev abandons plans for a united Communist Germany and accepted Western powers in Berlin. City became 'symbol' of resistance Containment worked.	BUT it did stop the refugee problem and showed communism was in control in the East
	Cuban Missile Crisis 1962	Cuban Missile Crisis 1962 Reasons Fidel Castro Marxist (Communist) 1959. The Bay of Pigs 1961 US support attempt to overthrow Castro April 1961. Cuban rebels launch invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Disaster - Cuba turned to USSR for support The Cuban Missile Crisis In 1962 Khrushchev sent medium-range nuclear weapons to Cuba. On 14 th October 1962, U2 spy planes see missiles with a 2500-mile range. 22 nd October Kennedy announced 500-mile naval blockade of Cuba. Khrushchev & Kennedy 'face-off'. 28 th October USSR agreed to remove its missiles from Cuba; USA ended its blockade on 20 th November.	Brinkmanship - led to Hot-line being set up between Moscow and Washington. A much greater spirit of co-operation existed 1963 a Test Ban Treaty was signed, banning the testing of nuclear weapons in the air or under water. Containment worked,	BUT USA had to remove nuclear from Turkey under secret deal
	Vietnam 1965-1973	Vietnam 1965-1973 Reasons 1954 Geneva Agreement - 17th Parallel - country divided The North - Ho Chi Minh – leader of Vietminh - support from China and Russia. The South Ngo Dinh Diem in power – supported by USA. US Tactics fail Operation Rolling Thunder 65-68 - 90,000 killed and cost \$4 billion, Chemical Warfare – Napalm, Agent Orange, Search and Destroy - Hunt down/destroy Vietcong in South made US troops unpopular. Vietcong tactics work: Guerrilla Warfare low tech war: Ho Chi Minh Trail & The Tunnels 600 miles long trail through Laos and Cambodia in South– used to provide supplies & ambush spots External Support - USSR & China Hearts & Minds: North Vietnamese forces 'believed' in what they were fighting for.	Leads to a switch in strategy – the search for detente - Nixon Doctrine	Containment fails -The North Invades March 1975 and wins the war, Cost – 1968 war cost \$26.5 billion p.a., Domino Theory - Laos & Cambodia became Communist Propaganda disaster,
China	Reasons for Change Czechoslovakia 1968 - USSR/China disagreement - opportunity for USA Vietnam Linkage - Nixon hoped for Chinese pressure on N Vietnam to end war	Events: Ping-Pong diplomacy - World Table tennis Championship Japan 6th April 1971. US player missed bus - given lift by Chinese. This led to formal invite to China for US team. Goodwill reinforced by Nixon's visit in 1972	Outcomes 14th April 1971 US lifted trade embargo that had lasted over 20 years. US allowed China to have representation in United Nations (had previously blocked over Taiwan). Nixon visited China 1972 BUT: trade opportunities proved limited and 'ping pong' diplomacy seen as a stunt	

<p>Detente</p> <p>1970s</p>	<p><u>Reasons For Change</u> <u>Fear</u> Cuba crisis - desire for détente. <u>Brezhnev Doctrine</u> - all Soviet satellites must remain members of Warsaw Pact - worried USA - realised they needed to talk <u>Cost</u> USA & USSR needed to reduce spending</p>	<p><u>Vietnam - Linkage</u> - improved trade opportunities in return for USSR & Chinese pressure on North Vietnamese to end war</p>	<p><u>China</u> Nixon's 1972 visit to China - competition for USSR in getting trade opportunities</p>
<p>Afghanistan & 2nd Cold war</p>	<p><u>1970s SALT 1</u> 1972- Limited intercontinental missiles & anti-ballistic missiles both sides had. <u>Helsinki Accords</u> 1975- agreed to respect borders e.g. West Germany, work for closer relations and respect human rights. <u>SALT 2</u> 1979- talks collapsed</p>	<p>USSR - Limited the growth in arms and stockpiles of weapons</p>	<p>BUT USSR ignored Helsinki and human rights, SALT 2 never signed</p>
<p>Gorbachev 1985-1989</p> <p>Collapse of the UuSSR</p>	<p><u>Afghanistan & 2nd Cold War 1979 - 1985</u> <u>Reasons</u> There was a communist revolution in Afghanistan in 1978 and civil war broke out. USSR invaded in 1979 to help the communist government. Cost USSR \$8 billion a year and 15,000 troops were killed <u>USA Reaction</u> USA very unhappy with this and ended détente. Supported Afghan rebels (Mujahedeen) Concern over oil supplies - Persian Gulf, Boycott of Moscow Olympics 1980. <u>Change in Policy</u> Reagan 1980, called the USSR an 'evil empire' and ended détente. Planned <u>SDI</u> 1983 nicknamed 'Star Wars'- using satellites to destroy soviet missiles in space. USSR too poor to compete but didn't know USA hadn't actually made SDI yet.</p>	<p>USSR too poor to compete - change would be essential</p>	<p>Relations deteriorated to an all-time low - Reagan's Second Cold War</p>
	<p><u>Gorbachev 1985-1989</u> <u>Reasons – Cost</u> USSR couldn't afford war in Afghanistan or new missiles to compete with USA, and living standards in USSR were low. <u>Changes</u> Perestroika- reform economy to include some capitalist ideas. Glasnost- introduce more openness e.g. free speech. <u>Reagan's Response - Reykjavik Summit</u> 1986- No agreement but improved personal relations. <u>Washington Summit</u> 1987- Agreed a treaty <u>removing</u> intermediate range missiles - INF Treaty. <u>Moscow Summit</u> 1988 - 'Gorbymania' CFE Treaty - conventional forces (e.g. tanks) reduced <u>Bush & Gorbachev</u> Malta Summit 1989- No new agreements but seen as the end of the Cold War Washington - START 1 July 1991 reduce nuclear warheads by 25-35%</p>	<p>INF Treaty - <u>1st Treaty to reduce nuclear weapons, allowed inspection of each other's weapons.</u></p>	<p>BUT rivalry between 'super powers' remained</p>
	<p><u>Collapse of the USSR: Reasons - Changes in Eastern Europe</u> December 1988 - Gorbachev withdraws USSR troops. Satellite states free to reform. Many hold new elections and elect non-communists (Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia) <u>Fall of the Berlin Wall</u> 9 November 1989 – The Wall opened by East German government. 1 million people cross from east to west. Unification of Germany 1990 <u>Collapse of the USSR</u> 12 Soviet Republics left the USSR e.g. Baltic States. Gorbachev resigned 25 December 1991, USSR splits internally e.g. Ukraine; ends communist rule in Europe. Warsaw Pact formally dissolved 1991.</p>	<p>Tension in the world reduces – USA now only world super power</p>	<p>BUT USA no longer had to worry about Soviet reaction to world events and so could become more involved in areas such as the Middle East e.g. Iraq</p>
<p>Gorbachev</p>	<p><u>The Weakness of the Soviet Union</u> Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in March 1985. He inherited a poor economy because of the Soviet War in Afghanistan lasting 10 years. He wanted to improve living standards for those in the USSR and pushed for reforms to change the USSR's government spending habits and allow a more open society. He introduced the twin policies of <u>Perestroika</u> (economic restructuring) and <u>Glasnost</u> (openness & free speech). The powers of the KGB (secret police) were limited and criticism of government was permitted <u>Changes in Foreign Policy</u> Gorbachev also understood that the Soviet economy was under immense pressure and the huge investment on military spending severely limited state support for its own people. To change this he decided to reduce defence spending; this in turn meant changes in foreign policy. He withdrew Soviet troops from Afghanistan and sought détente</p>	<p><u>Detente</u> This led to a series of crucial summits with Presidents Reagan and then Bush. START 1 was the final treaty in 1991 which sought to reduce warheads by 25-35% over 7 years. However, for Gorbachev time was running out as his own policy of Glasnost led to the collapse of Communism. In 1989 he had to accept that the satellite countries of Eastern Europe were no longer under Soviet control e.g. breaking of Berlin wall and in 1990 the USSR itself collapsed.</p>	

THE PRESIDENTS

<p>Kennedy (JFK) New Frontier</p>	<p>Social Care Medicare Planned to introduce state health insurance SSA (Social Security Act 1962) financial help for the elderly and unemployed Housing Act 1961 - cheap loans for the redevelopment of inner cities Manpower & Training Act 1962 - retraining for the long term unemployed Area Redevelopment Act 1961 - federal money to states with long term unemployed Pay - planned to raise minimum wage from \$1 to \$1.25</p>	<p>Civil Rights Supreme Court - 5 appointments - Thurgood Marshall was black, James Meredith - sent 23,000 federal troops to ensure Meredith could attend Mississippi University Civil Rights Bill to Congress - defeated</p>	<p>The Economy Tax Cuts - more spending by the public = more tax Public Works - \$900 billion - new roads etc High Tech Companies - grants. Defence & Space Spending - Cold War & Kennedy promised to put a 'man on the moon' The Budget - deliberate decision not to balance the books</p>
<p>Johnson Great Society</p>	<p>Social Care Medical Care Act 1965 created Medicare and Medicaid, older people - medical insurance, poor people - free health care. Money spent on the poor Between 1965 and 1968 doubled from \$6 billion to \$12 billion, Economic Opportunity Act 1964, provided young Americans with job training Elementary & Secondary Education Act 1965 - federal support to improve standards Head Start Programme - \$1.5 billion to support children from poorer backgrounds Model Cities Act 1966 - federal funds for slum clearance & services</p>	<p>Civil Rights Civil Rights Act of 1964 - Made discrimination in employment and public facilities illegal. Voting Rights Act of 1965 - Literacy tests and other methods to prevent voter registration removed Civil Rights Act of 1968 - Discrimination e.g. in housing was made illegal.</p>	<p>The Economy Appalachian Regional Development Act (ARDA) 1965 1/3 lived in poverty Revenue Act of 1964 - cut the top rate of tax and taxes for businesses to encourage spending 1964 Consumer Affairs Clear labelling, sell by dates etc Department for Transportation 1966 - railways roads</p>
<p>Reagan</p>	<p>Social Care Benefits Cut welfare benefits by \$20 billion e.g. Food Stamp Programmes, cut Medicaid benefits. AIDS - by 1989 46,000 deaths, 800,000 infected. By 1989 government spending \$2.3 billion p.a. to combat the illness,</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Hugely popular BUT national debt larger than all the deficits of his 39 predecessors combined.</p> </div>	<p>Civil Rights – opposed to MLK Day – only agreed after huge pressure in Congress. Opposed abortion</p>	<p>Reaganomics - The Economy Inflation 1980 15%, unemployment 7.5% Taxes –cut by \$33 billion for rich - people had money to spend on goods which would create jobs. Wealth would "trickle down" through society. Debt - National debt soared - \$1 trillion Space - SDI - Star Wars - cost \$26 billion, eventually scrapped. Disasters e.g. 1986 Challenger exploded</p>
<p>Bush Snr</p>	<p>Social Care Census showed 14.2% of Americans living in poverty. The Clean Air Act (1990) focused on reducing pollution.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>1992 interest rates and inflation were the lowest in 10 years BUT unemployment high. Drug Enforcement Agency failed to curb numbers Race riots</p> </div>	<p>Civil Rights The American Disability Act (1990) protected disabled people from prejudice. Most important anti-discrimination legislation since the Civil Rights Act.</p>	<p>The Economy Debt 1990, 3 times more than it was in 1980 (\$300 billion) - world-wide recession began in 1987 Taxes Bush's election - no new taxes." BUT he increased taxes on goods & services, taxes on the wealthy; he had to cut military spending. Jobs/Poverty - unemployment 7.8% the highest since 1984.</p>
<p>Clinton</p>	<p>Social Care Home Ownership 64.2% 1992,67.9% in 2 000 Family and Medical Leave Act 1992 unpaid leave to pregnant workers or serious medical condition. Mothers & Newborns - ante natal care (82% received this) infant deaths down from 8.5 to 7.2 deaths per thousand births. Health He tried to introduce a national health system - failed</p>	<p>Civil Rights Gay Rights - gay men and women given the right to serve in the armed forces.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>Balanced budget BUT impeached, failed to deliver health care reforms</p> </div>	<p>Balanced Budget reduced debt to \$107 billion by 1996, 1998 balanced budget Minimum Wage 1996 \$4.75 per hour, 1997 \$5.15 North American Free Trade Agreement 1992 - between USA, Canada & Mexico - stimulated US exports Employment – created 22 million jobs, in 1993 4% in 2000</p>

The Presidents – Nixon

Nixon (Republican) - 1972 election - CREEP (The campaign to re-elect the president.)

The Watergate building - Democrats campaign headquarters. **Step 1:** 17th June 1972 CREEP burglars planting listening devices to arrested. The Washington Post link all 5 burglars to CREEP, but Nixon denied any involvement in the break-in. Nixon won 1972 **Step 2:** January 1973 the burglars went on trial and were all found guilty but claimed there had been a White House cover up. Nixon denied any involvement, but 2 advisors resigned.

Step 3: The Senate set up an investigation - televised. It became very clear that White House officials were involved. Told that Nixon had installed a tape-recording machine at the White House to record his meetings. Nixon refused to hand over the tapes. Then he handed over the tapes but they were heavily edited and had an 18 ½ minute gap on them. **Step 4** On 30th April 1974 Nixon was forced to hand over the White House tapes, unedited. They proved that Nixon did know about the fake burglary and had been lying to the American people. On 8th August 1974 Nixon became the first US president to resign before he was impeached.



