

iGCSE History Revision

2022

Paper 1 Topics

Your need to revise ALL of the following topics and key questions.

Key Questions:

Core Content: Option B	1	2	3
Topic: Who was to blame for the Cold War?			
Why did the US–Soviet alliance begin to break down in 1945?			
How had the USSR gained control of Eastern Europe by 1948?			
How did the United States react to Soviet expansionism?			
What were the consequences of the Berlin Blockade?			
Who was the more to blame for starting the Cold War: the United States or the USSR?			
How effectively did the United States contain the spread of Communism?			
What was the USA's reaction to the war in Korea, 1950–53?			
What was the USA's reaction to the events in Cuba 1959 – 62?			
What was the USA's reaction to events in Vietnam?			
How successful was the USA's policy of containment?			
Why did events in the Gulf matter, c.1970–2000			
Why was Saddam Hussein able to come to power in Iraq			
What was the nature of Saddam Hussein's rule in Iraq?			
Why was there a revolution in Iran in 1979?			
What were the causes and consequences of the Iran–Iraq War, 1980–88?			
Why did the First Gulf War take place?			
Depth Study: USA			
On what factors was the economic boom based?			
Why did some industries prosper while others did not?			
Why did agriculture not share in the prosperity?			
Did all Americans benefit from the boom?			
How far did the US economy boom in the 1920s?			
What were the 'Roaring Twenties'?			
How widespread was intolerance in US society?			
Why was Prohibition introduced, and then later repealed?			
How far did the roles of women change during the 1920s?			
How far was speculation responsible for the Wall Street Crash?			
What impact did the Crash have on the economy?			
What were the social consequences of the Crash?			
Why did Roosevelt win the election of 1932?			

Who was to Blame for the Start of the Cold War? 1945 – 49

At the end of WWII the Grand Alliance fell apart and a Cold War began

Defining the Term Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cold War is a term given to a period of ideological, military, economic, political and even cultural tension between the two superpowers, the United States of America (USA) and the Soviet Union (USSR).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It occurred between 1945 and ended with the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1990
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conflict grew initially from ideological differences – but it had roots going back to 1917 and developed largely to different aims over the Post War World, especially in Europe.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Soviet Union was a communist state and had a political and economic system that was at odds with capitalist democratic America.
Wartime Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1941 GB, USA and Russia had formed the Grand Alliance.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHY? Germany invaded Russia in June (22) 1941 and Japan attacked the USA (Pearl Harbour) in December (7) 1941. GB was already at war with Germany.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'Big Three' (Roosevelt (USA), Stalin (USSR), Churchill (GB) met three times.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Big Three met at , Yalta, Feb 1945, & Potsdam, July/August 1945 to map out the Post War World. (Where difficulties started!)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Alliance often referred to as 'The Strange Alliance' (Unlikely partnership given differing ideologies /view)
Ideological Differences (The USSR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USSR was communist (based on the original ideas of Karl Marx) and adapted by Lenin and then Stalin to suit Russia's needs as they saw it.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One Party State (Communist Party)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No private Property (anti-capitalist)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual liberty (rights) are less important than those of the State.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strict censorship and controls over the media and free speech.
Ideological differences (The USA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Democratic and Representative , Accountable Government & systems e.g. Courts
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi Party State (Regular Elections).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual Citizens rights protected in law (Bill of Rights).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private ownership (Capitalist economic principles).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom of speech, worship and movement.
Key Personalities President	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Truman replaced Roosevelt after he died in April 1945
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Went into the 'relationship' with a 'get tough' attitude. Said 'If I don't get 85% the Soviets can go to hell.'
Truman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At Potsdam said 'win lose or draw – we must win'
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Called the Atomic bomb his 'ace in the pack' (Using atomic diplomacy to put pressure of Stalin).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Known for the development of the US policy of Containment which saw Marshall Aid, Berlin Airlift & Korean War & aid to the French in Vietnam. Held the view that Moscow was directing communism on an expansionist agenda – this had to be confronted to defend democracy and capitalism.
Key Personalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Had a 'cult of personality' in the USSR – Headed a fearful regime. Stalin suspicious about Appeasement – thought it was designed to push Hitler Eastwards.
Stalin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critical of the US and GB for not opening a Second Front before June 1944. (D-Day Landings in Normandy, France). Key post war objective was to secure the USSR's future security from invasion (Create a buffer zone of 'friendly' states on the USSR's borders).
Yalta February 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context: The War(s) were still going on, but Germany was near defeat. Main discussion: what to do with Germany – agreed to divide it into 4 zones of occupation. Same for Berlin (which was in the Soviet occupation zone) Declaration on Liberated Europe: All liberated countries free to hold democratic elections. (would become a source of tension). Idea of a Soviet 'Sphere of influence' accepted by USA / GB, but no details on what that would look like (Different interpretations!)
The Crimea (Ukraine)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churchill wanted freely elected Government in Poland – Polish borders become a problem at Potsdam. Stalin agreed to join the USA in the war against Japan once war in Europe was over. Agreed to punish Nazi War Criminals (lead to the Nuremberg Trials (13 trials between 1945 & 49). Agreed to setting up the United Nations.
ALL Change!	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April – Roosevelt dies – replaced by Truman May 8th 1945: VE (Victory in Europe) War in the West is won. July 1945: British electorate vote in Labour Party under Clement Attlee
Summary Commentary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It became clear by the Potsdam Conference in July 1945 that the Soviets had no intention of holding free and fair elections, and was busy installing communist governments across Eastern Europe. The new American President, Harry Truman, was far more confrontational than his predecessor Franklin Roosevelt had been. Safe in the knowledge that America had tested an atomic bomb, so no longer needed Russian help in defeating Japan, Truman was hostile towards Stalin. The seeds of the Cold War rivalry had been sown.
Potsdam July / August 1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of Germany confirmed and the principle of reparations discussed. Poland becomes a source of division: US and GB want a 'free' election. US suspicious of Red Army's presence in Eastern Europe – being used to support the imposition of Communist governments in Europe.

Political Rhetoric increases Two telegrams, a speech and a Doctrine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennan's said the USSR was heavily armed and feared the outside world.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was determined to spread communism and therefore there could be no peaceful co-existence between the USSR and the USA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, the USA was stronger than the USSR and communism could be 'contained' by a show of force. (Forms basis of Truman's Doctrine)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Soviet response to The Long Telegram was The Novikov Telegram,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Soviet ambassador to the USA, Nikolai Novikov, warned that the USA had emerged from World War Two economically strong and bent on world domination.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a result, the USSR needed to secure its buffer zone in Eastern Europe
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 5 March 1946, the by-now former British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, condemned the Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe in his famous Iron Curtain speech.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In that speech he famously noted that from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In a nutshell, what Churchill meant by this was that the Allies had spent six years fighting for the freedom from Fascism in Europe, only to have half the continent now under Soviet dictatorship.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin responded to it by calling it 'an act of war'
The Truman Doctrine 12 March 1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • March 12, 1947, in response to the British withdrawing from the Civil War in Greece (between Communists and Monarchists).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asked the US Congress for \$400 million to help prevent Greece (& Turkey) falling to communism. Congress uncertain.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stated he would support 'free peoples' resisting 'armed subjugation (take-over) by 'outside pressures (of course he meant communism).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It provided political, military and economic assistance to all democratic nations under threat from communism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SIGNIFICANCE: Represents a major shift in US foreign Policy thinking. Before WII they were isolationist. Now they were committing themselves to a global foreign policy.
Marshall Aid + Soviet response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Secretary of State, George Marshall had visited Europe. 1947 was the coldest winter on record. He feared Western Europe would succumb to communism without US support.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • US Congress reluctant: Then, 1948, Czechoslovakia finally fell to communism (along with Jan Masaryk, the last non-communist and Foreign Minister, falling from a window to his death).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1948 Italian communists looked as though they might win the elections in Italy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SO - US Congress agreed to \$13 Billion – ALL European Nations able to apply (Stalin forbade Eastern Europe to apply).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churchill called it 'the most unselfish act' / Molotov, the Soviet FP called it 'Dollar Imperialism'.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Soviets introduced their own version for Eastern Europe, called Comecon in 1949. Truman Doctrine & Marshall plan described as 'Two Halves of the Same Walnut'.
The Berlin Blockade + Airlift	
The Situation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Germany had been divided into four zones of occupation each controlled by one of the Allies. The German capital, Berlin, lay inside the Russian zone and was also divided into four zones of occupation. Access to Berlin for the Allies was by way of road, rail and canal, and via three specific air corridors.
What Did Stalin do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On 24th June 1948, Stalin cut all land access to Berlin for the Allies. This became known as the Berlin Blockade.
Why did he do this?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Allies were using money from the Marshall Aid programme to rebuild Germany – they had learnt their lesson from the Treaty of Versailles and did not want to make Germany financially crippled again. This meant introducing a new, stable currency and more jobs for workers in the western sectors. Stalin was angered by this. Whilst the western zones of Berlin began to flourish, the eastern zone did not – this was a source of embarrassment for Stalin and the communist economic programme. In January 1948, Britain and the USA joined their zones together to create 'Bizonia' and make it easier to administer them. (France would later join and they'd change the name to West Germany)
How did the Allies respond?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They considered their options: Some 'hawks' wanted to drive through the blockades with tanks and see how the Soviet's responded. Truman thought this too provocative. Instead, the Allies opted for an airlift. (Known as 'Operation Vittles') For 318 days they supplied West Berlin with all of its basic necessities (and more) c. 277,000 flights providing 2 millions tonnes of supplies. Significance: Clear demonstration of the Allied determination to hold onto West Berlin (No appeasing the Soviets) Containment can work, confirms the Allied view that the Soviet Union was expansionist. At the height of the Berlin Airlift, a plane landed at Berlin's Tempelhof Airport every minute. 40 British and 31 US servicemen were killed in the operation. Stalin was powerless to stop the Berlin Airlift. To shoot down the planes could have provoked World War Three, and at this stage, unlike the USA, the USSR did not have nuclear weapons. (Did Stalin show restraint or was the USSR too weak?) Stalin lifted the blockade in May 1949. The Allies had won a major moral and propaganda victory. USSR seen as holding West Berlin as 'hostage'. Keeping West Berlin supplied in this way cost the USA \$350 million and Britain £17 million. Containment had worked in West Berlin.

The Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Berlin remained a source of tension – until the Soviets constructed a Wall around West Berlin in 1961.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> West and East Germany were established
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> April 1949 – NATO (The North Atlantic Treaty) was established. Significance: This was a military alliance directed against a former wartime ally!
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's main function was to provide collective security for Western Europe and North American Continent.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> August 1949: The Soviet Union successfully tested an atomic bomb (The nuclear arms race was on)
Thoughts?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Once you have learnt the narrative you need to think about how to organise an answer. Usually, the essays put forward a proposition, such as 'Stalin was mainly responsible for the start of the Cold war' How far do you agree? This topic quite helpfully organises itself and you have a number of themes you can discuss: Personalities: Stalin had his own agenda (establishing communism and security of USSR) as did Truman (Safeguarding US political and economic interests) – and they put them across in a confrontational way. Not good for maintaining any form of Alliance. Contrast Yalta and Potsdam meetings. Ideology: Underpins the whole basis of the Cold War & linked to differing aims in Europe / globally. Each system wants to safeguard its existence / influence and adopts measures which brings suspicion / mistrust and antagonism. Linked to political rhetoric. Political Rhetoric: Contributed to helping shape policy and heightening tensions / divisions (Kennan vs Novikov Telegrams, Iron Curtain Speech, Truman Doctrine, and creation of Cominform). Differing aims & actions taken over post war Europe: Soviet Security requirements vs. US desire to see capitalism & democracy secured by following a policy of Containment. Results in USSR creating a 'sphere of Influence' in Eastern Europe division over the future of Germany, Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan and the battle to keep western influence in Berlin.

Interpretations:

Whilst you do don't need to comment on whether you support or agree with a particular interpretation – it does no harm to have a perspective and refer to a school of thought in your 10 mark essay questions.

Who was to blame?

Historians have changed their views about who was to blame for the Cold War over the years.

The Orthodox School

- All western writers before the 1970s, and many since, blamed the Cold War on the Soviet Union and its "attempt to impose its ideology on the rest of the world".

The Revisionists

- In 1959 the historian William Appleman Williams was the first to suggest that America was to blame.
- The Revisionists said America was engaged in a war to keep countries open to capitalism and American trade.
- Revisionists said that Truman's use of the atomic bomb without telling Stalin was the start of the Cold War.



The Post-Revisionists

- John Lewis Gaddis first published this idea in 1972.
- The post-revisionists argued that **neither** Russia or America was to blame, but that the Cold War was the result of misunderstandings on both sides, and the failure to appreciate each other's fears.

After the collapse of communism

- Russian historians such as Zubok and Pleshakov have been able to study the Soviet Union's secret files for the first time.
- These files show that Soviet leaders during the Cold War were genuinely trying to avoid conflict with the USA. This puts more of the blame back on America.
- Modern historians stress the Cold War as a clash between capitalism and communism.

The US Policy of Containment

Case Study 1: Korea 1950 – 53

At the end of WWII, Korea became a 'hotspot' in the Cold War

Background Context	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1945 Korea had been occupied by Japan • By 1948 Korea was divided into North and South – along the 38 parallel • The Soviet Union backed the North, under Kim Il Sung • The USA backed the anti-communist South under Syngman Rhee • Neither leader was elected and neither recognised the legitimacy of the other! • In 1949 the USSR successfully tested an atomic bomb and China turned communist under Mao Tse Tung
What happened in 1950?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There had been border skirmishes since the division. • In June 1950 Stalin and China's leader Mao Tse Tung supported Kim Il Sung's decision to invade the South. (After elections in the South went badly for Syngman Rhee as many in the south voted in favour of reunification with the North) • By September 1950 the North overwhelmed the South (with the help of Soviet T-34 tanks etc) all the way down to the peninsula at Pusan.
Why did the North invade the South?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'struggle' between the 2 regimes was a bit like a civil war – each wanted to unite the country under their rule. • Kim Il Sung's armies were much better equipped than those of the South (Soviet tanks etc) • Kim Il Sung did not think the USA would react now the USA had the atomic bomb and he had the backing of Stalin and Mao Tse Tung.
Why did the USA respond?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Truman's 'DOCTRINE' had committed the USA to containing the spread of communism. • In their eyes this was a blatant attempt to expand communism – it had to be stopped • Truman was also worried that if Korea fell – so too might Japan (Later Eisenhower would call this the domino theory) • Truman had also been 'bolstered' by the successful outcome of the Berlin Airlift
How did the USA respond?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Truman immediately sent advisers, supplies and warships (The 7th Fleet) to Korea. • He went to the United Nations to get international support to send a UN backed force. • Truman put pressure on the council to condemn North Korea (Resolution 84)
Why didn't the USSR 'veto' the UN resolution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin was boycotting the UN security Council because the UN had refused to offer China a seat after it became communist in 1949. • The UN recognised the Nationalist Government on Formosa (Taiwan) – this offended Stalin.
What was resolution 84?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A decision by the UN to send a UN force made up of troops from 18 UN countries to South Korea • The USA provided the bulk of the forces and General Douglas MacArthur was placed in control.

How did the war develop in 1950?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • September 1950: UN forces made a spectacular landing at Inchon and other UN forces landed in Pusan – they successfully drove the North Korean forces back over the 38 parallel in a few weeks. • October 1950: The decision was made to ‘roll back’ communism – MacArthur took UN forces right to the Northern border with China. Military intelligence said Mao would do nothing to stop this – it was wrong! • November 1950: Mao gave the order for 200,000 Chinese troops (People’s Volunteer Army) to cross the border into North Korea – they quickly pushed the UN troops back to the 38th parallel.
What was the USSR’s role in the Korean War?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stalin had supported the initial invasion and provided the North with T-34 tanks, weapons and military adviser – later it provided them with modern MiG jets. • Soviet pilots flew in planes in Chinese markings (over 400 US planes were shot down)
Why did Truman sack MacArthur?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MacArthur wanted to carry on the war – and supported the idea of using nuclear weapons on China. • Truman felt their objective had been reached – save South Korea (Trying to roll back proved to be a costly failure) • An attack on China may risk the USSR becoming more directly involved – Truman did not want to risk that. • MacArthur ‘ignored’ Truman and in March 1951 threatened China – Truman sacked him! He had become a liability.
How did the war come to an end?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • June 1951 Peace talk began as fighting had reached a stalemate • Fighting continued for 2 years – but an ARMISTICE was agreed July 1953 • Changing leadership: Eisenhower had replaced Truman – Eisenhower wanted out. • Stalin had died in March 1953 – The North felt less confident.
What was the ‘cost’ of the Korean War?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated c 3-4 million civilian and military deaths • 30,000 US soldiers, 70,000 South Koreans, 4,500 UN troops • US deaths were higher per year than in the Vietnam war later on
Was Korea a success for containment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • YES – Strategically / Politically there were ‘positive’ outcomes: • It was a strong demonstration to the USSR that the USA were committed to containment and supporting democracies globally. • They had prevented South Korea from falling to the North’s aggression. • It improved relations with Japan + led to the creation of new alliances with Australia and New Zealand – consolidating (Anzus Pact) AND 1954 SEATO was formed (South East Asian Treaty Organisation) An Asian NATO. • The USSR and China ‘fell out’ – Their ‘alliance’ was weakened not strengthened – good for the USA. In the 1950 there was even a risk of war between the USSR and China. (Sino-Soviet split 1960) The USA would be able to take advantage of this tension later in the Cold War.
	<p>NO? There were some ‘negative’ consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Containment proved to be very costly \$30 billion – Eisenhower felt the US should adopt a different way of containing communism – building up the US nuclear stockpiles – leading to an Arms race! • It did lead to North Korea consolidating its alliance with the USSR and stationing US troops in the south was costly.

- Truman was accused by hardliners of being weak – he should have committed to reunifying Korea. Truman's dispute with MacArthur (A well respected WWII war hero) was 'embarrassing'.

Case Study 2: Cuba, 1959 - 62

In 1959 Cuba had a revolution bring Fidel Castro to power testing the US policy of containment

Context of the Cold War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 1950s supposedly saw a 'thaw in Superpower Relations (called Peaceful Coexistence)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of the 50's tensions were rising again.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1958: Khrushchev issued his ultimatum over Berlin – West out of Berlin within 6 months – ignored by the West.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 year Crisis over Berlin follows ending with the Berlin Wall (1961)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1960 – US U2 spy plane shot down. USA claims it was a weather plane – USSR know different. The Paris Summit meeting was abandoned.

Cuban Revolution 1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuba was ruled by Fulgencia Batista – a corrupt gov BUT not a threat to the USA
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> US had extensive economic interests in Cuba e.g Oil refineries, sugar plantations, tobacco, railways
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In December 1959 Batista was overthrown by Fidel Castro
Why did the USA become 'worried' about Castro's revolution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Politically: Castro was being drawn into a close relation with Khrushchev
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategically: the USA now had a communist state in 'it's own back yard' – In the US 'sphere of influence. This went against the Monroe Doctrine of 1823
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Economically: Castro nationalised US owned businesses and assets and was forming strong economic ties with the USSR
What was Eisenhower's response to the Cuban revolution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Eisenhower view him with suspicion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He rejected Castro's request for US aid and refused to meet him when he went to New York UN meeting in 1959 (Castro met with Khrushchev instead!)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eisenhower imposed a trade embargo on Cuban goods – reducing sugar imports by 95% - later this include other goods such as tobacco and oil
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In October 1960 Eisenhower banned all trade with Cuba
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Early 1961 all diplomatic links were cut (The US were trying to isolate Cuba economically and politically)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eisenhower gave the go ahead for a CIA plan to overthrow Castro
What was the 'Bay of Pigs' plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President Kennedy replaced Eisenhower (Jan 1961) He approved a plan to invade Cuba and overthrow communism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CIA landed 1,400 Cuban exiles at the Bay of Pigs on the southern coast of Cuba with the aim of provoking an anti-communist uprising.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched from Guatemala, the attack went wrong almost from the start - with JFK reducing air support
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 'expected uprising' failed to happen ! (Poor CIA intelligence)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rebels and were defeated within 2 days by Cuban armed forces under the direct command of Castro. The Incident was a huge embarrassment for Kennedy – within in the CIA it was being called the ‘perfect failure’!
Consequences of failed Bay of Pigs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castro feels threatened – looks to improves ties between Cuba and USSR in September 1961, Castro asked for - and Russia publicly promised - weapons to defend Cuba against America. CIA plot Operation Mongoose – economic disruption & sabotage on Cuba and plans to assassinate Castro. Secretly the Soviets begin operation ANAYDR - to place medium range and intermediate range missiles and nuclear warheads in Cuba Construction on secret missile sites begins July 1962 Kennedy summons Soviet ambassador (Gromyko) and warns him the US will not tolerate ‘offensive’ weapons in Cuba. Gromyko denies their existence
Why did Khrushchev agree to put nuclear missiles in Cuba?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Strategic opportunity - To close the missile gap: the Soviet leader, Khrushchev, knew the USA had medium and long-range nuclear missiles aimed at the USSR from bases in Turkey, just on the USSR’s ‘doorstep’. (8 minute flight time) Domestic politics: Khrushchev wanted to strengthen his political position in the USSR and show his government that he wasn’t soft on America. He had looked weak over Berlin. Cold War context: To protect Cuba: Khrushchev wanted to support the new communist country in ‘Uncle Sam’s backyard’, and ensure that the Americans would not attempt another incident like the Bay of Pigs and attempt to overthrow Castro.
Discovery of Missiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> October 14 1962 U2 flights reveal photographic evidence of an SS-4 Missile sites under construction Kennedy was informed on the 16 October Kennedy forms excomm (executive committee) which advises him for the next 2 weeks (Hawks and Doves)
Kennedy considers his options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air strikes – too aggressive too quickly and no guarantee all sites will be destroyed Refer to the UN – USA lose control of decision making – UN may not achieve outcome the US want & too slow Air strikes & invasion – more likely to succeed but still aggressive and risked loss of US life & possible retaliation by USSR in Berlin – risk of escalation too great Quarantine- prevent Soviet ships delivering military equipment – also allows other options of diplomacy and military build up to continue. Publicly he would be seen to be doing something
Kennedy’s response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opts for Quarantine – not blockade (stopping everything) Puts ball back into Soviet court 500 mile quarantine established round Cuba – They allow the Bucharest through.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Oct – JFK informs US people in TV address. States any Missile launched from Cuba will result in a ‘full retaliatory response’.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans for invasion of Cuba continue (as a last resort)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 October Kennedy gives Adlai Stevenson (US UN ambassador) instructions to reveal the matter at the UN. Soviet ambassador (Zorin) still denies existence of missiles - US reveal photographic evidence
USSR response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev sends Kennedy 2 letters on 23 & 24 saying Kennedy’s actions were nothing but ‘piracy’ and the missiles were purely defensive.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 Soviet ships received radio orders to turn about & return to USSR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 26 Khrushchev sends a Telegram – offers to remove Missiles if US guarantee they won’t invade Cuba.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 27 A second letter from Khrushchev says the launch sites will only be removed if the US removes its missiles in Turkey. Tension increased when a U2 plane was shot down by a Russian missile and the pilot killed. However, Kennedy keeps his cool and opts to answer only the first telegram while privately offering to consider the removal of missiles from Turkey.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28 - Bobby Kennedy met with the Soviet Ambassador and agreed a deal to resolve the crisis. The President gave a warning that if he did not receive a reply by 29 October an invasion of Cuba would begin. In a public message to President Kennedy broadcast on Moscow radio, Khrushchev agrees to the removal of all missiles on Cuba and their return to the Soviet Union.
What were the main outcomes for JFK and the USA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reputation enhanced – he stood up to expansion of the Soviet military threat and got them to back down (As per his election promise)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He silenced the hardliners in the US with his policy of ‘gradual escalation’
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was able to keep the deal to remove missiles from Turkey secret
What were the main outcomes for Khrushchev and the USSR?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev could present himself as the ‘reasonable’ statesman that had been willing to de-escalate the crisis (This assumes you feel he was justified in putting missiles on Cuba in the first place!)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US committed to respecting Cuba’s sovereignty – no more Bay of Pigs invasions. (Especially important IF Khrushchev’s main reason was the protection of Cuba in the first place)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUT – it was a strategic failure. The USSR continued to lag behind in the arms race.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Castro was angry!
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • China criticised Khrushchev for being ‘weak’
Cold War outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the USA and the USSR realised they had been on the brink of nuclear war and entered into talks. These talks eventually led to the 1963 Test Ban Treaty which began the process of ending the testing of nuclear weapons
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to ensure easier communication between Washington DC and Moscow in the event of future conflict, a hotline was installed giving a direct phone link between the White House and the Kremlin.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the long term, the crisis may have created a willingness on both sides to enter into the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) later in the 1960s.

	At SALT1 an agreement was reached not to build any more Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles (ICBMs).
Success for Containment?	<p>Yes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US had repelled 'contained' the USSR strategically by getting the missiles removed – this was a significant threat (not least of all psychologically) • Some might argue Khrushchev was humiliated – and later (1964) was forced to leave office. • It hadn't 'cost' the US much – either in monetary terms or militarily and only 1 US serviceman had been killed (Flight Lieutenant Anderson) • Cuba may be communist – but it was no real threat to the US – just an irritant!
	<p>No</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US still had a communist state in their backyard and the Bay of Pigs had been disastrous making the US look like 'bullies'. • Castro went on to support / sponsor a lot of anti-US guerrilla wars in Latin America and Africa, providing training and material (e.g Chile, Nicaragua, Angola, Namibia)

Case Study 3: Vietnam

<p>Background CONTEXT Who were the Viet Minh?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vietnam had been a French colony before it was occupied by the Japanese during World War Two.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After World War Two it was returned to the French.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Viet Minh was a resistance movement under their leader Ho Chi Minh - the Viet Minh waged a war of Independence against the French
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Truman had committed the US to a policy of Containment as part of his Truman Doctrine, which was announced in 1947
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Worried about the spread of communism in South East Asia, the USA began to finance the French war effort in Vietnam. • Eisenhower put \$500 a year into to support the French! (He didn't commit troops)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BUT: In 1954, the French were defeated by the Viet Minh at the Battle of Dien Bien Phu.
<p>What were the Geneva Accords?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A peace conference to determine the 'future' of Indo China • Vietnam was divided into North and South at the 17th Parallel, with the Viet Minh in control of North Vietnam, and a non-communist government in control of South Vietnam.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North Vietnamese government, led by Ho Chi Minh, declared the country to be a socialist state in 1954.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was to be an election in 1956 to decide whether the country would be reunified
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America, operating a policy of containment supported the anti-communist South Vietnamese dictator, Ngo Dinh Diem
<p>Why did the USA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US feared Ho Chi Minh would be victorious, so they told Diem not to participate in elections
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diem was anti communist – so supporting Diem was part of the USA's containment strategy

Support Ngo Dinh Diem?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US under Eisenhower talked of the 'domino theory' – the idea that China and the USSR were planning to spread communism in China If South Vietnam fell, so too would Laos, Cambodia, India, Burma etc,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Liberation Front (NLF) was established in South Vietnam to oppose Diem. They became known as the VIETCONG
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vietcong was aided and supplied by communist North Vietnam and its leader Ho Chi Minh.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1959 Ho Chi Minh declared a war to overthrow the South Vietnamese government and unite Vietnam under communist rule with the support of the Vietcong.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vietcong began to fight a guerrilla war against the government of South Vietnam.
What was Kennedy's policy towards Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> JFK became president in 1961
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kennedy sent military advisers (16,000) and supported the Strategic Hamlet Programme. It was meant to create 'safe villages', and was supposed to stop the Vietcong from getting their supplies and soldiers from villages.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In practice, it meant destroying peasant villages near areas held by the Vietcong and forcefully relocating the people. This made Diem very unpopular with the ordinary people.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diem's regime was unpopular (he was persecuting Buddhists) and looked like it might be overthrown. In 1963 JFK backed a coup against Diem who was assassinated.
How did the war escalate under President Johnson?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Johnson replaced Kennedy after he was assassinated in November 1963.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In August 1964 the destroyer USS Maddox, an American naval vessel, was attacked in the Gulf of Tonkin, just off the coast of North Vietnam, by North Vietnamese torpedo boats.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This provoked President Johnson into asking Congress to agree to the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution. He started Operation Rolling Thunder which involved massive bombing strikes against the North. In March 1965, the first ground troops were sent to Vietnam. By 1968 there were over 500,000 US troops in South Vietnam
What were the US Tactics?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BOMBING: Operation Rolling Thunder: President Johnson ordered the bombing of strategic military targets in North Vietnam, including air raids on the capital city, Hanoi, and bases and supply routes for the Vietcong.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USA would ultimately drop 3 million tonnes of bombs in Vietnam - more than all the bombs dropped in Europe during World War Two.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, bombing was highly inaccurate due to the jungle landscape and the lack of industrial targets in North Vietnam.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1965, the American military began a policy of sending soldiers into the jungle and villages of Vietnam to 'take the war to the enemy'.. Search and Destroy Missions / Body Count This often meant soldiers were easy targets for Vietcong guerrilla attacks as the Vietcong were far more adept in the jungle than the American soldiers.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This tactic also led to a high number of civilian casualties, destruction of villages and atrocities like the My Lai Massacre, all of which damaged the USA's reputation abroad.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They were nicknamed 'Zippo Raids' after the lighters used by US troops to set fire to villages.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USA relied on high altitude bombers to drop heavy bombs in North Vietnam. They used jets to dump napalm, a chemical that burnt skin to the bone, on suspected Vietcong strongholds. They used Agent Orange, a powerful defoliant, to destroy jungle cover. Helicopters were used to deploy (search for) and destroy guerrilla combatants. Television propaganda was used in the USA to report the 'body count' of estimated Vietcong casualties
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Television propaganda was used in the USA to report the 'body count' of estimated Vietcong casualties.
VC Tactics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Vietcong used the cover of the jungle to their advantage.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They fought a hit-and-run guerrilla war against inexperienced American soldiers, many of whom were young conscripts.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The threat of an invisible enemy and hidden traps like punji sticks had a demoralising psychological impact on US troops
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The VC soon realised conventional battle would not win them the war – they quickly adopted guerrilla tactics.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vietcong guerrillas were kept well supplied by a constant stream of food and weapons from the North.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These were carried on foot, by bicycle and mule along the Ho Chi Minh Trail - a jungle trail which wound through the neighbouring countries of Laos and Cambodia
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was bombed by the US several times but was never fully disrupted
TET Offensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1968, the Vietcong used the cover of the Vietnamese New Year (known as Tet) celebrations to change tactics and launch a massive attack on US-held areas across South Vietnam, including the US embassy in Saigon.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The attack was a success for the Vietcong, although ultimately they were driven back by the US Army.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> However, it showed the Americans that despite all the soldiers, bombs and money spent in Vietnam, they were not making progress against the Vietcong or communism.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many historians see the Tet Offensive as a turning point in America's mission in Vietnam.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is likely to have been a factor in President Johnson's decision not to run for re-election in 1968. He had often voiced concern about the rising number of American casualties of the war.
How did China and the USSR support North Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USSR was a major supplier of military aid such as arms, missiles and petrol. China was the supply route through which they were delivered to North Vietnam
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> China encouraged the North to fight the 'war of Liberation'.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the United States poured men and money into South Vietnam, Chinese and Soviet involvement in Vietnam also increased

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soviet and Chinese support was vital to North Vietnam and contributed to the successes of its operations in South Vietnam and was a key reason the US were unable to defeat the VC.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USSR agreed to supply deliveries of food, petroleum, transportation equipment, iron and steel, other metals, fertilisers, arms, munitions and other commodities, for strengthening North Vietnam's defences.
How did the war end under President Nixon?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nixon became President in 1969 – he wanted to 'end the war in Vietnam' and 'bring the boys home'.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He introduced the policy of Vietnamisation – (Nixon Doctrine) This meant building up the capacity of the armed forces of America's allies in Vietnam until they could take responsibility for their own defence. In effect it meant the USA was beginning the process of withdrawing troops from Vietnam, while strengthening the South Vietnamese army with the aim of getting it to take over the war against communism. By 1973 US troop numbers were down to 30,000
	<p>At the same time, Nixon escalated the bombing campaign in North Vietnam, for two reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to disrupt the Ho Chi Minh trail and hit Vietcong bases in the neighbouring countries of Laos and Cambodia to force the North Vietnamese to negotiate after initial peace talks (from early 1969 on) broke down
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peace talks 1973 / The Paris Accords A ceasefire was agreed and US force would leave Vietnam
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1975 the last US personnel left Vietnam as North Vietnamese troops occupied Saigon and Vietnam was unified under communist leadership.
Why did the US 'fail' in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bombing campaign failed because the bombs often fell into an empty jungle, missing their targets. & North Vietnam had few industrial sites to bomb.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Vietnamese guerrillas knew the jungle and made use of elaborate underground bases and tunnels to shelter from US bombs, and often reused unexploded American bombs against US soldiers
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search and destroy missions were often based on poor military intelligence
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The North Vietnamese guerrillas knew the jungle and made use of elaborate underground bases and tunnels to shelter from US bombs, and often reused unexploded American bombs against US soldiers. Search and destroy missions were often based on poor military intelligence.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brutal tactics used by US troops often drove more Vietnamese civilians to support the Vietcong.
What was the My Lai massacre?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1968 US soldiers, searching for Vietcong guerrillas, raided the village of My Lai, killing and brutalising around 500 civilians, including children
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The My Lai Massacre (by Charlie Company) severely damaged America's reputation and undermined support for the war at home. Events like the
Why was the war becoming unpopular	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The war led to significant criticism and opposition at home in the US - As the war dragged on, more and more Americans began to oppose the war in Vietnam and questioned the lengths their government would go to in support of this unpopular war.

at home in the USA?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people began to oppose the draft, also known as conscription, and public figures like the boxer Muhammad Ali risked prison rather than go to Vietnam. In 1970, officers from the National Guard shot at anti-war protestors at Kent State University, killing four students. Is this the price to pay for containing communism in Asia? The war was televised and atrocities were being reported which turned US citizens against the war. My Lai Massacre were reported in the US press, leading many ordinary Americans to question the war US propaganda had said they were 'winning the war'. The TET offensive (1968) contradicted this and influential newscasters like Walter Cronkite questioned the war
Was containment a success in Vietnam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The US had backed a highly unpopular government under Ngo Dinh Diem – so unpopular the US even supported his assassination! It was clear to all that the policy of containment had failed militarily. 58,000 US combat deaths was a heavy price to pay for a failing strategy. Operation Rolling Thunder was meant to last 3 months – it went on for years and never destroyed the Ho Chi Minh Trail! <p>Failed economically</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$110 billion + (Could have been used to build LBJ's 'Great Society' programme) \$300,000 to kill 1 VC! US had to support 700,000 veterans. <p>The policy of containment had also failed strategically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not only had the USA failed to stop South Vietnam falling to communism, but their actions in the neighbouring countries of Laos and Cambodia had helped to bring communist governments to power there too. <p>The policy of containment had failed in the propaganda war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having presented the war in Vietnam as a moral crusade against communism, the atrocities committed by the US military in Vietnam in terms of the number of civilian deaths and the use of chemical weapons had tarnished America's image at home and abroad. Esp My Lai massacre, Napalm, Zippo raids etc! <p>It was a humanitarian / environmental failure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2-4 million Vietnamese civilian and military deaths – to what end? Long term impact of spraying defoliants (Operation Ranch Hand - 20 million gallons) leading to serious health issues and destroying food sources / chains for years to come. (upwards of half a million of new born babies with birth defects)

Why did the Gulf Matter?

What is the Gulf?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gulf is the name given to the area around the Persian Gulf. • It lies in the Middle East, to the north-east of the Indian Ocean.
What is significant about the Gulf region?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gulf region contains about half of the known oil reserves on earth. This means that industrialised nations have been reliant on the region for their economic wellbeing and access to oil for industry, transport and domestic use.
Why is there tension in the Gulf?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gulf contains half of the world's known oil reserves. This means many industrialised western nations are reliant on it and may seek to interfere or control events there. • Individuals, such as Saddam Hussein in Iraq, and Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran, have had a huge impact of the history on the region. • Although the vast majority of Gulf inhabitants are Muslim, there are religious differences between the Sunni and Shia Muslims, both of whom live in the region. • Some areas of the Gulf have been controlled by foreign powers for centuries and therefore have developed a strong sense of national identity and a desire to get rid of any control by outsiders. • The Jewish state of Israel was created in 1948 from land taken from Arabs. This was opposed by Arab states.
What was the Baath Party?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ba'ath Party was an Arab nationalist political party that operated in a number of different Arab states. • The Ba'ath Party's motto was 'Unity, Liberation and Socialism'. • 'Unity' suggested the union of all Arab states into one nation. • 'Liberation' meant freedom from non-Arab control. • 'Socialism' referred to improving the lives of ordinary Arab people. • The Ba'ath Party was strongly against the existence of the state of Israel.
Who was in the Baath Party?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ba'ath Party was an international political party that also operated in a number of other Arab states. • It was first set up in Syria in the early 1940s. • The Iraqi Ba'ath Party often clashed with the Syrian Ba'ath Party over who should lead the Arab world. • Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Kuwait all had Ba'ath party branches. • In Iraq, the Ba'ath Party was dominated by Sunni Muslims by the 1960s.
Who was Saddam Hussein?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saddam Hussein was a member of the Ba'ath Party and dictator of Iraq between 1979 and 2006. He was notorious for his ruthless control over the country. • was raised in poverty with no father and an abusive stepfather. He was from a poor peasant family in Tikrit, near Baghdad. He was a Sunni Muslim. • At the age of ten he went to live with the family of his uncle, Khairallah Talfah, who provided him with an education and an understanding of Arab nationalism. • When he was 18, Saddam moved to Baghdad with his uncle but failed the entrance exam to the Baghdad Military School.

<p>What did Saddam Hussein do in the Baath Party?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saddam joined the Ba'ath Party as a young man of about twenty and soon played an active role in the organisation. • He organised violent anti-government demonstrations, such as gangs beating people up in the street. • In 1958, he assassinated a local government official in Tikrit who had informed on his uncle. • He attempted to assassinate General Qasim in 1959, but failed and had to leave the country. • He spent three years in exile in Damascus and Lebanon, extending his education and studying for a law degree.
<p>How did Saddam Hussein build a powerbase before 1979?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saddam returned to Iraq in time for the overthrow of Qasim in 1963 and rose to power within the Ba'ath Party afterwards. • In 1972, the Ba'ath Party nationalised the Iraqi oil industry, taking over its control from the British. This was a popular move. • He began to network and build political friendships in the Ba'ath Party. • He joined the faction of Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, the prime minister of Iraq and a relative of Khairallah Tulfah. • After the Ba'ath Party's fall from power in late 1963, al-Bakr's moderate wing of the Ba'ath Party did well - and so did Saddam. • From 1963, he became head of the Iraqi Intelligence Services. From here he could use arrests, torture, terror and death to control his opponents. • In 1964, he was given a place in the Regional Command, the ruling body of the Ba'ath Party. • He placed family and friends in key positions in the Ba'ath Party. • He was vice-president from 1968 and grew close to an increasingly frail al-Bakr. • By 1976, Saddam was made a general in the army, but was probably the effective leader of Iraq by this point. • In 1979, al-Bakr retired, possibly because of intimidation, and Saddam became the new President of Iraq.
<p>What were the key features of life in Iraq under Saddam Hussein?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terror. • A cult of leadership. • Repression of minorities. • Improving infrastructure.
<p>How did Saddam use terror?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When he became president in 1979 he carried out a purge of the Ba'ath Party, executing 500 members. • Some political opponents, such as Mashhadi, were subject to televised show trials. • He carried out retaliation attacks. For example, 150 villagers were executed in response to an assassination attempt on him in Dujail.
<p>What was the cult of personality?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statue and portraits of him were placed in prominent places all around Iraq. • His birthday was a national holiday. • He was glorified in the media
<p>How did Saddam persecute minorities?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saddam became suspicious of Shia Muslims after the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979. In 1980-81, 200,000 Iraqi Shia were deported, and their businesses handed to the government.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1974-75, Saddam's troops attacked the Kurds, who made up 20% of Iraq's population and wanted to break away and form their own nation state. • During the Iran-Iraq War, Saddam used chemical weapons against the Kurdish town of Halabja in 1988. • After the Iran-Iraq War, Saddam decided to solve the 'Kurdish problem'. Using chemical weapons and mass executions, his forces killed about 180,000 Kurds. Around 100,000 fled to Turkey. • The numbers of Marsh-Arabs in south-east Iraq dropped from a quarter of a million to about 30,000 after Saddam constructed a new waterway in the region.
In what ways was the regime a 'police state'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Censorship and tightly controlled media meant the public only heard positive views of the regime. • It was a capital offence to criticise the government or join an opposition party. • Special courts were run by the president's office. • All production was geared to the needs of the state
How did Saddam win control of the military?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saddam used profits from the oil industry to build up the Iraqi military. • Iraq bought weapons from the USSR, France, Yugoslavia and Brazil. • Iraq purchased tanks, bombers, surface-to-air missiles, electronic equipment and other state-of-the-art weaponry. • By July 1979, Saddam had constructed Iraq's first chemical weapon plant, which produced chemicals such as distilled mustard, tabun and VX gas. • The chemical weapons industry also began producing anthrax, typhoid and cholera in the 1980s. • Although Saddam attempted to begin a nuclear programme, bombing raids by Israel and during the Gulf War prevented this.
How did Saddam's rule benefit the people of Iraq?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural villages received electricity and other improvements. • There were improved roads and water supplies. • Health care was free. • University education was free. • Government subsidies were given to artists. • There was freedom of religious worship. • Local government in Iraq was largely free from corruption.
What was Iran like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iran is a predominantly Shia Muslim but non-Arab country, with important oil reserves.
What was its 'history'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the Second World War, Iran was ruled by a Shah but its oil was controlled by the British Anglo-Iranian Oil Company. • In 1953, the nationalist prime minister Mohammed Mossadeq nationalised Iran's oil industry. However, Britain and the US worked with the shah and pressured Iran into giving them 40% of the oil. • By the 1970s, opposition to the shah had grown in Iran. This was led by the Islamic scholar, Ayatollah Khomeini. • In 1978 strikes and demonstrations against the Shah developed into the Islamic Revolution of 1979.
Who was the Shah of Iran?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohammad Reza Pahlavi ruled as Shah of Iran from 1941 until he was overthrown in the Islamic Revolution of 1979.

<p>Why was the Shah criticised by Iranians?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many people, including mullahs (Muslim religious leaders), criticised the Shah for his life of wealth and luxury. • Many Iranians remained very poor, and many villages did not have roads, water or electricity. • Iranian society was very unequal. The richest tenth of the population spent 37.9% of Iran's expenditure, while the poorest tenth spent 1.3%. • Many Iranians felt he was too close to the West and was being exploited by America. • Muslim leaders criticised the Americanisation of Iranian society, seeing it as corrupt and sinful. American-style malls undermined the business of bazaar traders. • The government was repressive and the secret police, SAVAK, spied on, arrested and tortured people.
<p>What was the Iranian Revolution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Islamic, or Iranian Revolution is the name given to the events of 1978 and 1979, when the people of Iran rose up, overthrew the Shah and established a new fundamentalist Muslim government. • In 1977, the Shah relaxed police control, in response to international condemnation of Iran's human rights. This allowed his opposition to become more active and vocal. • Fatalities caused by army brutality at protests sparked even more protests. • The scale of the protests began to show the government's ability to maintain law and order was breaking down.
<p>What happened in 1978 in Iran?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1978, there were massive protests and demonstrations against the Shah in Tehran. • In September 1978, the government introduced military rule. Troops loyal to the Shah shot and killed hundreds of protesters. • By the end of 1978, some soldiers refused to fire on the crowds, and displayed sympathy towards the protests. • A mass rally in December 1978, saw two million people in Iran demanding, "The Shah must go!".
<p>What happened in the Revolution of 1789?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In January 1979, the Shah left Iran to receive cancer treatment. He never returned. • Ayatollah Khomeini returned to Iran from exile and declared an Islamic Revolution. • The Shah's prime minister fled the country. • The Iranian army declared its support for the revolution. • In a referendum, most Iranians voted in favour of abolishing the monarchy and putting an Islamic republic in place. • Iranian students stormed the US embassy and took more than 50 hostages.
<p>How did the world react to the revolution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few countries were happy about the change of regime in Iran. After the storming of the US embassy in Tehran, the USA called Iran 'an international outlaw'.
<p>What was Iran like after the revolution?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new republic in Iran was dominated by the Islamic Republican Party which introduced laws to enforce a traditional Islamic way of life. • Laws were based on the Koran, the Islamic holy book. • Education was based around strictly Islamic ideas. • Women had to cover their heads in public.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alcohol was banned. • Western films and pop music were banned. • There were mass trials and many of the Shah's supporters were executed.
What was the Iran-Iraq war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iran-Iraq War was a conflict between the two countries that lasted between 1980 and 1988.
What were the causes of the Iran-Iraq war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Islamic Revolution, relations between Iran and Iraq worsened significantly for a number of reasons: • The states of Persia (Iran) and Mesopotamia (Iraq) had been rivals since they were ancient civilisations. • Ayatollah Khomeini was critical of Iraq's secular government and called on Shia Muslims to overthrow Saddam Hussein. • There was evidence Iran was involved in the assassination of leading Iraqi Ba'ath Party members. • Iraq wanted to seize total control of the Shatt al-Arab waterway which it shared with Iran, and so completely dominate access to the Persian Gulf. • Saddam hoped to partition oil-rich Khuzestan in south-east Iran. • Iran was in chaos following the Islamic Revolution, with a weak economy, an international trade boycott and an unhappy army.
What was the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway in the Iran-Iraq war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shatt-Al-Arab waterway is the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. It connects Basra in Iraq, and Abadan and Khorramshahr in Iran, to the Persian Gulf. The two countries were fierce rivals over whom should control it.
Why was the waterway significant?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq had little coastline and so needed access to the waterway. • Arguments over navigation rights had existed since the 1500s. • In 1937, a treaty was made that was favourable to Iraq and extended its boundary to the eastern low water-mark of the river. • In 1969, the Shah rejected the treaty and refused to pay shipping rights to Iraq. • In the Algiers Agreement of 1975, Iraq accepted a new boundary on the waterway, showing it was weaker than Iran at that point.
What started the war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iran-Iraq War broke out in September 1980 when Iraqi forces invaded Iran, confident of a 'whirlwind war' that would overthrow Khomeini's regime.
What were the main events of the war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iran-Iraq War went through a series of stages. • In the first stage, Iraq invaded Iran and made rapid progress before being halted in the Iranian desert. Both sides engaged in the 'War of the Cities', killing hundreds of thousands of civilians. • After two years, Iran had recaptured its territories and cut Iraq off from the sea ports. It began an attempt to capture Iraq. Both sides became bogged down in trench warfare. • From 1986 the fighting was focused on the Gulf itself, with each side attacking the enemy's oil installations and tankers. • A ceasefire was finally declared in July 1988.
What were Iran's strengths?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iranian population was prepared to martyr itself for Iran's cause. This was enhanced by their revolutionary and religious enthusiasm. • The Iranian population was bigger, and hundreds of thousands of new recruits went to fight.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Iranian navy was stronger than Iraq's.
What were Iraq's strengths?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq had the support of the USSR and western powers, who feared the dominance of an Islamic state in the Gulf. • Iraq had better technology and more access to arms. • Iraq had a stronger air force. • Iraq had greater firepower.
What were the main consequences of the war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq suffered an estimated half a million deaths from a population of 17 million. • Iran suffered an estimated one million deaths in a population of about 50 million. • At the end of the war, Iraq had debts of over \$80 billion. • Iran suffered extensive destruction, and Khomeini called the ceasefire 'more deadly than poison'. • Saddam Hussein remained leader of Iraq. • Ayatollah Khomeini remained a hero in Iran and twelve million Iranians lined the streets of Tehran at his funeral in 1989. • The borders of each country remained the same. • Iran faced bankruptcy and its oil revenues fell to about 50% of the pre-war total. • Iraq built up debts of \$80 billion. • war damage and falling world oil prices led to falling oil profits for Iraq. • Job losses in the oil industry and the demobilisation of soldiers led to widespread unemployment in Iraq. • There were riots and strikes, and a number of attempts to overthrow Saddam from the military.
Which middle Eastern countries go involved in the Iran Iraq war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Syria supported Iran because of its rivalry with Iraq. They shut Iraqi oil pipelines on their land and received free oil from Iran in return. • The Sunni rulers of the Gulf states were afraid of the Shia Revolutionaries of Iran. Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan all supplied money and arms to Iraq. • Jordan provided a route for Iraq's trade through the port of Aqaba while Iraq was cut off from the Gulf.
What was the western involvement in the war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France, Germany, the USA and the USSR all sided with Iraq. They were afraid of the Islamic State taking control of so much oil in the Gulf and dictating oil prices. • When the Iranians counter-attacked and threatened to invade Baghdad, the Americans became more active. They gave Iraq satellite technology and the equipment to make chemical weapons. • When fighting occurred in the Gulf, the USSR offered to protect Kuwaiti ships. The USA stepped in with protection to reduce Soviet influence and safeguard oil supplies. • When Iran cut Iraq off from the Shatt-Al-Arab waterway, the US provided protection for Iraqi shipping.
What was the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the 2nd August 1990, a huge force of 300,000 Iraqi soldiers overran the country of Kuwait in just three days.
Why did Iraq invade Kuwait?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iraq had claimed Kuwait when it became independent in 1961, but other Arab states sent troops to prevent this.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was unrest in Iraq after the Iran-Iraq war, and threats to the regime from the military. Saddam needed a distraction and a victory. • Iraq had \$80 billion in debts to pay off after the Iran-Iraq war. • Iraq wanted to increase its oil production to pay off its debts, but the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) wouldn't allow it - including Kuwait. • Kuwait demanded the repayment of funds given to Iraq in the Iran-Iraq War, which Saddam took as an insult. • Iraq accused Kuwait of drilling for oil under its borders. (Slant drilling)
Describe the invasion of Kuwait	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hundreds of Kuwaitis were shot, sometimes in front of their families, and thousands were arrested. • Foreigners - mostly westerners - in Kuwait were captured and held as hostages. Some were kept near military targets as human shields. • Women, children, the old and the ill were released, but the use of hostages continued.
What was the UN response to the invasion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International opinion - including that of Arab states - was against the invasion. The United Nations Security Council imposed complete economic sanctions on Iraq that prevented trade with any country. • The Arab League condemned the invasion. • The UN Security Council imposed complete economic sanctions that prevented trade with Iraq from any country. • The USA responded to a request from Saudi Arabia by building up their military, naval and air forces there.
What was the western response to the invasion?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The UN sent Iraq a deadline of 15th January, 1991 for the withdrawal of troops. Meanwhile, other countries began to send armies to Iraq. • Most of the troops in the Saudi Arabian desert were American. • Britain and France also sent large forces. • Arab countries, such as Egypt and Syria, and other Muslim countries, such as Pakistan, also sent troops. • Saudi Arabia contributed 100,000 troops. • A total of over 700,000 troops were assembled in the deserts of Saudi Arabia.
What was the Gulf War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The war to liberate Kuwait from Iraq became known as the Gulf War and lasted from January to March 1991. It took the form of an air assault followed by a ground force invasion. • The Gulf War involved 2 main phases. • The preparation period, known as Operation Desert Shield. • The fighting, known as Operation Desert Storm.
What was Operation Desert Shield?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Desert Shield was the name given to the period in which the international community prepared to liberate Kuwait. • It involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building up forces in Saudi Arabia. • Issuing UN economic sanctions. • Issuing the ultimatum and deadline.
What was operations Desert Storm?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operation Desert Storm was the name given to the military operation to liberate Kuwait.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The air war lasted from 17th January to 23rd February 1991. Coalition planes and helicopters attacked military targets in Kuwait and Iraq. • The ground war lasted from 24th-28th February 1991. Coalition forces invaded Iraq and Kuwait, forcing a withdrawal by Iraqi troops.
What did the air war of Operation Desert Storm involve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The air war lasted from 17th January to 23rd February 1991. Coalition planes and helicopters attacked military targets in Kuwait and Iraq. • Iraq launched SCUD missiles on Israel, to win Arab support by provoking an attack by Israel. • Iraqis blew up Kuwaiti oil wells and poured crude oil into the Persian Gulf. • Iraq also invaded Khafji in Saudi Arabia, but was driven out by coalition forces.
What did the ground war of Operation Storm involve?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ground war of Desert Storm lasted from 24th-28th February 1991 when coalition forces invaded Iraq and Kuwait. This forced a withdrawal by Iraqi troops. • The invasion of coalition forces led to Saddam Hussein ordering a retreat of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. • Coalition bombing on the 'Highway of Death' - a motorway that connected Kuwait City to Basra - killed about 10,000 Iraqis. • The US Army destroyed 186 Iraqi tanks and 127 armoured vehicles during the Battle of Medina Ridge. • On 28th February President Bush declared a ceasefire and announced Kuwait had been liberated. Many in the American government wanted to capture Iraq, but the coalition's Arab allies would not have supported this.
What were the results of the Gulf war for Saddam?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saddam remained in power following the devastation of the Gulf War. • He crushed revolts by the Kurds and Shia following the war. • He carried out purges and executions in the Iraqi army. • Facilities were fixed in Baghdad and the Sunni areas of Iraq.
What were the results of the Gulf war for Iraq?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gulf War had devastating results for Iraq. • Coalition forces had destroyed power stations, oil refineries, roads, bridges and water purification plants. • About 20,000 Iraqi soldiers and 100,000 Iraqi civilians were killed. • There were shortages of food, medical supplies, clean water and welfare services. • Economic sanctions continued, so Iraq had to make money through the trade of oil.
What was the International response after the war?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Gulf War, the international community continued to sanction and monitor Iraq. • America kept a military force in Saudi Arabia and enforced 'no-fly zones' to prevent further atrocities against Iraqi rebels by Saddam. • Economic sanctions continued to be applied against Iraq. • The United Nations Special Committee (UNSCOM) sent weapons inspectors to ensure that Iraq had destroyed its weapons of mass destruction, or WMDs. • The UN imposed economic and trade sanctions on Iraq after the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990. No country was to trade with Iraq until Iraq had withdrawn its troops. These quickly made life for Iraqis increasingly difficult.

- Iraq was forbidden from both buying and selling goods with other countries.
- Imports of machinery, medicines and fertilisers were prevented by a blockade.
- Food imports were restricted, which caused shortages as Iraq produced very little of its own.
- Iraq was not allowed to sell any oil at first. Gradually, this sanction was lifted but its sales were limited.
- Iraq was not allowed to import chlorine, in case it was used in chemical weapons. This meant that it could not purify water.

Depth Study - USA

<p>What was the US like in 1918?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the end of the First World War, America was a large country made up of 48 states. It was rich in natural resources, experiencing rapid industrialisation, and had a young and diverse population • Europeans, Latin Americans and Asians continued to emigrate to the country throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries. • Many African-Americans lived there because their ancestors had been brought there as slaves. • Many of the longer-standing immigrants, whose families had lived in America for generations, were known as White Anglo-Saxon Protestants, or WASPs. • Native Americans, whose ancestors had lived in America before the settlers, also lived there.
<p>How does the American Government work?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USA is a democracy and a republic. (No monarch) • Its government is defined by the constitution, which sets out how it should be run.
<p>The US Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The constitution is a set of laws that define how America is run. • The American constitution is designed to be difficult to amend. There are 2 main ways it can be done. • Congress has to pass the amendment with a two-thirds majority in both houses. It then has to be approved by three quarters of all state legislatures. • A constitutional convention can be called to draft an amendment if desired by two thirds of all states. This method has never been used.
<p>What are the powers of the American Government?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law-making powers were shared between the federal (central) and state governments in 3 main ways: • The federal government in Washington DC was responsible for foreign policy, war, trade between states and the currency. • The state governments were responsible for education, marriage laws, trade within the state and local government. • The federal and state governments shared control of law and order, the courts, taxes, banks, and public welfare.
<p>How is the Government structured?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power in the federal government was divided between 3 branches - the executive (president), legislature (Congress) and judiciary (courts). • The president (executive) suggested laws, ran foreign policy and the army, and appointed government ministers. • Congress (legislature) was split into two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives. They passed laws, agreed taxes and endorsed the president's appointments of judges and ministers. • The Supreme Court (the judiciary) interpreted laws and the constitution and was the highest court of appeal for people to question decisions by the government and courts.
<p>Who were the political parties?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 1918, there were 2 main political parties in America: • The Republicans, who wanted businesses to succeed. • The Democrats, who wanted a solution to America's social problems.
<p>USA and WWI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • America didn't join the First World War until 1917, but the war was to have a massive social and economic impact. America experienced benefits as well as problems as a result of the war.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the First World War, American industry was thriving. By 1900 it was competing with other industrialised countries to produce and sell the most lucrative goods, such as oil, coal and textiles. • America joined the First World War on 6th April, 1917. • European countries in the war couldn't produce as many goods, so they sold less and bought more. Because it was a long way from the fighting, America made money from providing the goods that were needed.
<p>How did WWI benefit the USA economically?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American banks had loaned nearly \$10 billion to European countries for war costs and rebuilding by 1919. • War economies in European countries meant that they relied more on buying American goods. • Countries around the world were also more likely to buy American goods as European industrial production slowed down. • Factory production grew by 35%. • There was more demand for steel. • Coal, petrol and gas production grew. • Shipbuilders had to replace ships that were sunk by submarines. • The American railway network was modernised to transport troops and goods around the country. • American consumer goods became popular in Europe.
<p>How did US farmers benefit from WWI?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers benefitted from the First World War because European countries couldn't grow or sell food while there was fighting, so there was greater demand for American crops. • Food prices rose by 25%. • Farmers could afford to buy machinery such as tractors. • Many farmers borrowed money and bought more land to grow the food that was needed.
<p>What was the economic boom of the 1920s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1920s the American economy grew so rapidly that it became known as the 'boom'. Wealth increased and businesses became much bigger. Businesses make more profit and expand, and the standard of living rises. The cycle of prosperity begins.
<p>Why was there more money in the 1920s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GDP of the USA increased by 40% between 1922 and 1929. • The average wage had increased by 8% between 1920 and 1929. • Ordinary people made money buying stocks and shares. • More credit meant that there was more money available to borrow.
<p>Why was there more demand for goods in the 1920s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertising encouraged Americans to 'keep up with the Joneses', and to buy the latest goods to improve their social standing. • Companies provided for a consumer society, producing more varieties and newer versions of goods to stimulate demand and encourage people to buy. • Consumer goods such as vacuum cleaners, radios and gramophones, were invented and mass produced. With electricity in their homes, more Americans could use these. • Mass production meant that goods were cheaper, so more people could afford to buy them, and wanted to do so. • Hire purchase (paying in instalments) made goods more affordable, and increased the number of people who wanted to buy them.

<p>Why was there more production during the 1920s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass production techniques such as standardisation, division of labour and moving assembly lines meant that more goods could be made. • The use of electricity in factories helped to increase production. • The money given to companies through the sales of stocks and shares allowed them to increase their capacity for production.
<p>Why did employment increase?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workers were employed so that factories could meet the demand for the new consumer goods. • The car industry became enormous, with four million workers employed in it by 1929. • The mass production of consumer goods had a knock-on effect on other industries that produced the materials needed. For example, more cars led to more jobs in the steel, glass and rubber industries. • New industries provided many jobs. One example is the advertising industry, which employed 600,000 people by the end of the 1920s. • People had more leisure time. This led to more jobs being created within the service and entertainment industries. • Workers were employed to build 400,000 km of roads across America.
<p>Who didn't benefit from the boom?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An estimated 60% of Americans lived below the poverty line during the 1920s, and didn't benefit from the economic boom. Some groups in particular were economically vulnerable and 78% of the profits made in the 1920s belonged to just 0.3% of the population. An estimated 18 million Americans lived in poverty in the 1920s. • Many African Americans worked in agriculture in the southern states, with unstable employment and extreme poverty. Those who moved north found that there were few employment opportunities for them in the cities, and they had to work in low-paid jobs such as domestic service and casual labouring. • Native Americans lived on reservations with poor soil, poor education and few opportunities. Those who left found that employment opportunities were limited to low-paid and casual work. • New immigrants suffered from discrimination, especially if they were Jewish or Catholic. Often, only the lowest-paid jobs were available to them. • Workers in declining industries, such as coal and textiles, saw their wages fall and did not benefit from the boom. • Casual and unskilled workers were less likely to benefit from the boom. • Farmers and other agricultural workers didn't benefit.
<p>Which industries did not benefit?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although many industries thrived in America in the 1920s, others went into decline, and their workers suffered lower wages and higher unemployment. These included: • Agriculture/ The textiles industry / Coal mining / Shipbuilding / Railways.
<p>What was the impact of mass marketing (Advertising)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisements encouraged people to buy more goods and boosted sales. • Radio advertising became popular, and advertisers used entertainment to sell their goods. This meant that people spent more leisure time listening to adverts. • The advertising industry employed more workers. 600,000 Americans worked in advertising by 1929.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advertising helped to create a consumer society, in which people were encouraged to buy even more goods and to prioritise possessions and shopping more.
What innovations were	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dial phones, coin phones, teletype machines and the automatic switchboard all improved communications. New synthetic materials were developed by the chemical industry, such as cellophane, rayon, nylon and bakelite. Pneumatic drills and concrete mixers sped up the building industry and made it more efficient.
How did construction benefit?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 1920s, the construction industry thrived as it built new shops, factories and offices for new businesses, as well as roads, homes, hospitals and schools. Skyscrapers, such as the Empire State Building, became a familiar sight in cities.
How did mass production help?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass production involved innovations and techniques that made it quicker, easier and cheaper to make goods in factories. Mass production involved innovations and techniques that made it quicker, easier and cheaper to make goods in factories. Mass production involved several stages. Standardisation meant that all the parts used to make goods were the same size and shape. Division of labour meant that each worker performed the same task over and over again. A moving assembly line meant that the workers stayed still while the goods were brought to them to work on.
The Car industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The growth of the car industry in 1920s America offered the country more opportunities for economic growth, as well as accelerating great social change. By 1929 there were 26 million cars on the road in America, which had a massive impact on society at the time. Henry Ford was an American industrialist and owner of Ford Motor Company. He developed effective mass production techniques that made it quicker and cheaper to make cars. Cheaper, mass-produced cars had a knock-on effect on other parts of the American economy. Sales of steel, rubber, glass and textiles increased, because they were needed to make the cars. 20% of US steel and 75% of US glass were used to make cars. More cars meant that more roads were built. More cars meant that oil sales increased, and there were more jobs for mechanics. Because people could travel, there were more hotels, roadside diners and petrol stations, all of which needed workers. People were able to drive to work, and so lived further away in the suburbs. This led to more demand for house-building. It became easier to travel to isolated rural areas, and they became better connected.

<p>What was the consumer industry?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer goods were items that customers wanted, rather than needed. New technology and mass production techniques meant that these became more available in 1920s America. • There were many different examples of new consumer goods in 1920s America. • Vacuum cleaners, Radios, Hair dryers, Refrigerators, Gramophones.
<p>Consumerism?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumerism is the idea that people should buy more. America became a consumer society where people were encouraged to shop. Companies came up with wider varieties of goods and new ideas to persuade people to buy them.
<p>How did consumerism change the sales industry and boost the economy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumer goods were invented and mass produced. These were goods that people wanted rather than needed. • The growth in advertising encouraged people to buy more. They told people to 'keep up with the Joneses', and shop in order to increase their social standing. • Businesses encouraged consumerism by producing more varieties, more disposable items and newer, better consumer goods. • New sales methods and businesses were developed. • The culture of consumerism meant that people wanted to buy more and better goods, so it increased demand and sales. • There was more confidence in the economy. People were more likely to spend money, rather than saving it. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new consumerist society both caused and was impacted by the development of new sales methods and businesses. • The number of mail-order companies, such as Sears, Roebuck and Company, grew. This meant even those living in remote areas could buy goods from catalogues. • Travelling salesmen could use roads to cover a wider area and increase their sales. • Chain stores, which belonged to the same company and sold the same goods, began to spread across America. • Hire purchase and credit made goods more affordable. • The growth in advertising led to an increase in demand.
<p>Credit and hire purchase</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit became more available in the 1920s. This meant that banks and businesses were more prepared to lend people money to buy the goods that they wanted. • Hire purchase meant that people could buy goods without paying in full straight away. Instead, they could take the item home after paying a deposit, and pay the rest of the cost in instalments. • 'Buying on the margin' was when the banks gave people credit to use to buy shares with just a 10% deposit, known as 'the margin'. They were expected to pay this back when they had sold their shares at a profit. • Hire purchase and credit increased demand and the sale of goods, as it made them more affordable and available to ordinary people.
<p>How did electricity help the economy?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1920s, the US electricity grid was widened to include many homes and businesses. This made factories more efficient and allowed people to buy and use more consumer goods, which ran on electricity. • Electricity benefitted the economy in a number of ways. • With their homes on the grid, people were able to use consumer goods that ran on electricity. This increased demand for them.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factories could use electricity to run more efficiently. This increased production. Electricity powered the radios that advertised products, leading to increased demand for goods.
What are shares?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A share is part-ownership in a company. Buying shares is a way in which people can invest in businesses.
What is a shareholder?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Businesses sell shares, which are bought by shareholders. The money is used by the business to expand and increase production.
What are dividends?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the business has made a profit, it gives some of it to shareholders. This is known as a dividend.
How does the stock market relate to shares?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The stock market is a place to buy and sell shares, and it decides how much each share is worth.
What affected share values?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 1920s America, 2 main factors affected the value of shares: The performance of the company, how well it was doing, and how much profit it was expected to make. The demand for shares. The more people who wanted to buy shares in a particular company, the higher the price of the shares.
How did buying shares change in the '1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 1920s, there were a number of changes to the way that shares were bought and sold. Before the 1920s, people usually bought shares to keep, making their money from dividends. However, share prices rose so much in the 1920s that people started speculating - buying shares to sell at a profit. More people bought shares, hoping to 'get rich quick' through speculation. In 1920, one in twenty Americans was a shareholder, but by 1929 it was one in six. Before the 1920s, shares tended to be bought and sold by rich people and banks. However, during the decade it became more common for ordinary people to speculate as well. During the 1920s, banks began to lend people money to speculate with. People were able to buy shares with just a 10% deposit, and pay off the debt when they had sold their shares. This was called 'buying on the margin'.
What were the effects of shares in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increased popularity of shares and speculation in the 1920s had a number of effects on the economy. Some of these were positive. People made huge profits from speculation, and therefore had more money to spend on goods. Businesses could use the money that they received for shares to increase production and expand.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increased popularity of share and speculation in the 1920s had two key negative effects. Because they were buying shares on the margin, people regularly got into debt to the banks. They could only pay back the banks if share prices continued to rise. Because so many more people wanted to buy shares, share values went up because of demand, not because the company was doing well. Share values were much higher than the company was really worth.

<p>How did the US government contribute to the boom in the 1920s?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1920s, the federal government in America was Republican. This meant that they aimed to help businesses, rather than individuals or society. • The ideas and principles of the Republican governments of America in the 1920s helped the economic boom. • They believed in laissez-faire - to 'leave alone'. This was the idea the government should let the economy run without too much interference. • They had a 'business-first' attitude, and didn't tell business owners how to run their factories or treat their workers. • The Republican government in the 1920s followed policies that helped business and the economy to boom. • They aimed for low taxes, which meant people had more to spend. • They prevented trade unions from standing up for workers' rights, so they didn't cost the business owners more money. • They charged high tariffs (taxes) on foreign goods to encourage people to 'buy American'. • They allowed some businesses to become very big and dominant through huge corporations called trusts. For example, Carnegie (steel) and Rockefeller (oil) controlled most of their sectors of industry. • During the 1920s there were 3 presidents in America, all of whom were Republican. • Warren Harding was president from 1921 until his death in 1923. • Calvin Coolidge was president from 1923 to 1929. • Herbert Hoover was president from 1929 until 1933.
<p>Which industries were in decline?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although many American industries boomed in the 1920s, others struggled because of the changes to the economy. • Shipbuilding / Coal mining / Railways / Farming / Textiles.
<p>Impact of WWI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The end of the First World War spelled trouble for some industries that had grown during it. • When the war ended, there was no longer such a high demand for ships, and the shipbuilding industry went into decline. • The end of the war led to a drop in demand and in the prices of food, so many farmers struggled. Many had gone into debt to expand their farms during the war, and couldn't pay it back.
<p>Industrial competitors</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some industries in 1920s America went into decline because they were replaced by new goods and technology. • The rise of the motor car and the building of roads meant less use of the railways. • Cotton farmers and textile workers found that there was less demand for their goods as they had been replaced by new synthetic fabrics such as nylon and rayon. • Less coal was needed as more homes and businesses were powered by electricity, produced by hydro-electric dams.
<p>Impact of social change / habits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition (the ban on alcohol) affected farmers who produced hops, apples, grapes and barley, which were no longer needed to make alcoholic drinks. • As women's fashions changed and skirts became shorter, there was less demand for cotton and textiles.

Effects of declining industries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When an industry went into decline, it meant that its workers suffered. • Many found that their wages dropped. • Workers either lost their jobs or found they were less stable, and experienced periods of unemployment. • Strikes became more common and more violent. • Because many areas were dominated by traditional industries, it was difficult for workers to find work in other sectors unless they moved away. • Many of the workers in declining industries lacked the skills and training to find work in the new ones.
Shipbuilding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shipbuilding was one of the industries that didn't benefit from the boom. When the First World War ended, demand for ships dropped and shipbuilders struggled to find work.
Coal Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many miners found their wages dropping as demand for coal dropped. • The rise of electricity from hydroelectric dams meant that homes and factories were no longer heated or powered by coal. • Oil and gas also replaced coal as fuel in homes and factories, leading to overproduction in the coal industry. • Better technology meant that coal could be burnt more efficiently, reducing the amount needed. • The decline of the railways meant that less coal was needed to power steam engines.
Railways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The use of the railways declined as more roads were built, and cars and lorries were used to carry passengers and freight instead of steam engines.
Textiles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The textile industry went into decline in the 1920s for a number of reasons. • New synthetic textiles such as rayon and nylon, made by the chemical industry, started to replace cotton. • New fashions meant that skirts were shorter and less material was used for clothes, so demand for textiles fell.
Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture in America suffered some of the most serious economic problems of the 1920s for a number of reasons. • When the First World War ended, demobilisation meant that soldiers returned to their farms and demand for food from Europe fell. This meant that prices dropped, making life difficult for many farmers who had expanded their farms to meet the demand of the war years. • Countries such as Canada and Argentina began to compete with the USA in the worldwide sale of grain. • Prohibition was introduced, which meant that the production of alcohol became illegal. This reduced the demand for barley, apples, hops and grapes, which were used to make alcoholic drinks. • The consumer society meant that people's food tastes changed. They preferred more luxurious food than cereal. • The demand for cotton fell with new fashions and synthetic textiles, so cotton farming went into decline. • Many farmers had begun to use new production methods and machinery to grow more crops. This led to over-production and meant that food prices dropped.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The US government put tariffs on food imports from other countries. They retaliated by putting tariffs on American food, so it was harder for US farmers to sell their goods overseas. • The use of machines, such as tractors, rather than horses meant that farmers had to buy fuel to keep their farms running.
Problems with farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming in 1920s America suffered serious problems of overproduction. Although farmers were producing more goods, there was less demand for them and so farmers' crop and produce prices fell.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers were able to produce 9% more produce in the 1920s, for a number of reasons. • The Agricultural Credit Act of 1923 made it easier for farmers to borrow money to modernise their farms. • Mechanisation and the use of tractors meant that more food could be produced with fewer workers. • During the war, new seeds, pesticides and fertilisers improved production.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1920s, demand for agricultural produce fell, and as a result prices dropped. • When the First World War ended, demand for food from Europe fell. This meant that prices dropped, making life difficult for many farmers who had expanded their farms to meet the demand of the war years. • Prohibition was introduced, which meant that the production of alcohol became illegal. This reduced the demand for barley, apples, hops and grapes, which were used to make alcoholic drinks. • The demand for cotton fell with new fashions and synthetic textiles, so cotton farming went into decline. • The US government put tariffs on food imports from other countries. They retaliated by putting tariffs on American food, so it was harder for US farmers to sell their goods overseas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The changes to farming in the 1920s led to a number of problems for farmers and farmworkers. • Food prices dropped and farmers could no longer get as much money for their crops. • Farmers lost money. About two-thirds of US farmers were running their farms at a loss. • Many farmers went bankrupt and had to leave their farms. • There were 1 million fewer jobs for farmworkers by the end of the 1920s.
What were the 'Roaring Twenties'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 'Roaring Twenties' is the term often used to refer to the decade of the 1920s in America. The rapid economic growth and rise of prosperity and consumerism occurred alongside rapid social change, which often resulted in increased tension.
How did the role of women change?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roles and rights of women in America changed in many ways during the years following the First World War, with some gaining more freedom.
Women and WWI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The First World War gave women some opportunities but didn't remove all the barriers that they faced. • Women were able to perform the jobs of men who went to fight and made up one fifth of the workforce.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were still expected to stop working if they got married. • Most still worked in low-paid, low-status sales and secretarial roles. • They could vote in local elections in some states. • Most were expected to perform all of the domestic labour and to look after housework and the children. • Drinking and smoking were seen as socially unacceptable for women. • If they went out, they were expected to be accompanied by a chaperone to check their behaviour.
Women and work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the economic boom of the 1920s, more women were able to work. • Two million women joined the workforce during the 1920s. • Different types of jobs were available to women, but most worked in traditionally female roles such as secretaries. • More married women worked, but this was still a small proportion. By 1929 only 12% were in the workforce. • Women did not earn as much as men, even in a similar job. • Women from ethnic minorities were usually given the lowest paid jobs. Many worked as servants.
Political rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's political status changed after the First World War. • In 1920, women were awarded the right to vote by the Nineteenth Amendment. • Many women chose to vote for the same people as their husbands. • By the end of the 1920s there were 145 women in state governments, but only two in the House of Representatives.
Societal attitudes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's role, and ideas about what behaviour was acceptable, changed in the 1920s. • More women got divorced. • On average, women had fewer children. • Most women were still expected to look after the home and children. • Many consumer goods were household appliances, which made housework easier and gave women more leisure time. • Some women became flappers.
What was a flapper?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some women in 1920s America began to challenge the old ideas about women. They became known as flappers.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flappers were influential, but they only represented a small proportion of American women. • They were usually quite young. • They were usually unmarried. • They were more likely to come from wealthier parts of society and be middle or upper class. • They were unlikely to be from ethnic or racial minorities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flappers changed their appearance to challenge ideas about women and to look modern and free. • They cut their hair short and sometimes coloured it. • They wore bright makeup. • They wore shorter skirts. • They rolled their stockings down to the knee. • They aimed for a slender, 'boyish' figure.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Film star Clara Bow became a role model for flappers. She was known as the 'It Girl'.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flappers challenged behavioural norms for women at the time. • They went out unaccompanied to nightclubs, dances and parties. • They drank and smoked in public. • They danced in a way that was seen at the time as quite risqué and sexual.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flappers challenged traditional attitudes, and so changed ideas about women at the time. • Women became more independent and could go out without a chaperone. • Women were able to make more obvious changes to their appearance. • More women had sex before marriage.
How did entertainment flourish in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1920s America, for the first time, large numbers of ordinary people had the money and the free time to spend on entertainment and leisure activities. This led to the growth of the entertainment industry.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1920s Americans had higher wages but fewer working hours. This gave them more time and money to spend on leisure activities.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were a number of new and growing forms of entertainment in the Roaring Twenties. • People went to the cinema. • They listened to the radio. • They went to sports events. • They were more likely to travel on holiday or day trips.
Cinema	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans in the 1920s didn't have television, but more and more of them enjoyed going to the cinema to watch films. • From 1922 some films were produced in Technicolor. • Before 1927 films were silent, but then the first 'talkie' appeared. It was 'The Jazz Singer' starring Al Jolson. • The first animated film, Disney's 'Steamboat Willie', appeared in 1928 and was followed by more cartoons. • Hollywood in California, where the film industry was based, became a byword for glamour. People idolised film actors such as Rudolph Valentino and bought movie magazines to find out more about the stars. • The film industry made about \$2 billion a year from ticket sales. • Films were often used to portray the 'ideal' lifestyle, and to advertise consumer goods and products. • In 1930, the Hays Code introduced strict rules about the sort of morals that could be shown in films, as people were worried that films were corrupting society.
Sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Americans spent their leisure time watching a variety of sports, and sports players became national celebrities. • There were a number of key stars in 1920s sport: • Baseball players Babe Ruth and Lou Gehrig. • Boxer Jack Dempsey. • Golfer Bobby Jones. • Swimmer Gertrude Ederle.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tennis champion Bill Tilden. • American footballer Red Grange, known as the 'Galloping Ghost'.
Jazz	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jazz, a style of music, became so popular that the 1920s were known as 'the Jazz Age'.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jazz was American music that was influenced by the blues and ragtime styles of mostly black musicians.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some jazz musicians became celebrities, such as Duke Ellington and Louis Armstrong.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jazz music inspired new dances such as the Charleston and the Black Bottom. Some Americans saw these as very immoral.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first 'talkie' movie was called 'The Jazz Singer'. It was about a white man, played by Al Johnson, who disguised himself as a black one.
Radio	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were hundreds of radio stations at first. However, after the mid-1920s, big corporations such as the National Broadcasting Corporation (NBC) owned multiple channels which meant people across America were listening to similar shows and presenters.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radios were used to broadcast everything from concerts and sermons to "Red Menace" ideas. The radio was certainly one of the most important inventions of the 1920s, because it not only brought the nation together, but it brought a whole new way for people to communicate and interact.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was live music, comedies, sports events and plays.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio was also used to sell products, so many Americans spent a lot of time listening to advertisements.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-running dramas were broadcast in episodes and sponsored by soap manufacturers. These became known as 'soap operas'.
Immigration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 14 million immigrants moved to the USA from other countries between 1900 and 1920.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most of the earlier immigrants to the USA were white, Anglo-Saxon and Protestant. They were known as WASPs. • They were from northern and western Europe. • They were the largest ethnic group in the USA.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many immigrants to the USA after the war were from southern and eastern Europe. This meant that they differed from the WASPs in a number of ways. • Many were Jewish or Catholic. • They were poor / Many could not speak English, and were illiterate / They came from countries where there were strong beliefs in new and radical political ideas, such as communism or anarchism.
Why were Americans worried about immigrants?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many WASPs were worried about the new immigrants for several reasons. • People were worried that they would accept lower wages and take their jobs away. • They were a different religion and had different cultures. • They were seen as bringing dangerous and radical political ideas. After the Russian Revolution of 1917 many were seen as communist.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were often poor and illiterate. People worried that they would take more from society than they would contribute.
What key laws were passed?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Emergency Quota Act of 1921. • The Emergency Quota Act of 1921 was designed to limit the number of immigrants, particularly those from southern and eastern European countries. • It limited the total number of immigrants to 357,000 every year. • It only allowed each country to send 3% of the number of people from that same country who were already living in the USA in 1920. • It meant that more people could come from northern European countries that already had large populations in America. These were likely to be WASPs. • It limited the number of immigrants from countries with a very different culture.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Origins Act of 1924. • The National Origins Act of 1924 restricted immigration even more than the Emergency Quota Act had done. • It reduced the total number of immigrants allowed from 357,000 to 164,000. • The percentage of immigrants from each country was reduced to 2% of the number of people from that same country already in the USA by 1890, rather than using the 1920 figures. • It meant even fewer immigrants could come from southern and eastern European countries.
What were the results of these immigration laws?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new immigration laws of the 1920s had several results. • Immigration fell from 1.4 million in 1914 to below 300,000 in 1929. • New border patrols were set up in 1925 to prevent illegal immigrants. • New ways of enforcing immigration laws were introduced. • America stopped being an 'open-door country'.
What was 'The Red Scare'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first Red Scare took place after the First World War, as Americans became worried about the new immigrants, particularly those from eastern Europe.
Why did people get 'scared'?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Americans were afraid of people who held radical political ideas. • Communists, who believed that property should be taken from private owners and controlled by the state. • Anarchists, who believed that the government should be abolished. • People with extreme left-wing ideas, who often wanted to see massive change to society, brought about by violence.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1920s, a number of events highlighted people's fear of new radical political ideas. • Many new immigrants were coming from countries where radical ideas had taken hold, such as Russia. • After the First World War, there was a lot of industrial unrest and strikes. These were a problem for politicians and business owners, and sometimes led to violence. • In April 1919, 40 mail bombs were sent to the homes of important politicians. • In June 1919, 8 cities were hit with bomb attacks.

<p>What were the Palmer raids?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The American government, led by Attorney General Palmer, began to hunt down people it believed were political radicals, using different methods. • In 1919, Palmer set up the General Intelligence Board to spy on radical groups. • It raided radical political groups, searching their offices and making arrests between November 1919 and 1920. • On the 2nd January, 1920, raids took place in 33 different cities.
<p>What were the effects of the Red scare?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Palmer Raids took place at the end of 1919 and the beginning of 1920, when police and the General Intelligence Board arrested suspected political radicals and searched their offices. • Thousands of people were arrested. • Around 600 people were deported. • Some people died or committed suicide in the poor conditions in jail. • Immigrants and immigration were blamed for political radicalism. • There was more public support for the government to limit immigration. • There was less public support for the trade unions and strikes, because they were seen as communist. • The attitudes it created played a role in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.
<p>What was the Sacco and Vanzetti case??</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sacco-Vanzetti case was a famous controversy in 1920s America that highlighted the institutional racism that existed in the justice system of the time. • In Massachusetts in April 1920, two Italians committed an armed robbery in a shoe factory. They stole over \$15,000, shot two people and escaped.
<p>What evidence was there against them?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They tried to run from police and were armed with guns when they were arrested. • Both men were found to be anarchists. • Sacco and Vanzetti believed they had been arrested because of the Red Scare. • They lied to police about their whereabouts, alibis and beliefs after their arrest.
<p>What evidence was there 'for' them?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bullet fired in the robbery could have been from Sacco's gun. • Vanzetti had a previous conviction for armed robbery. • Both men were anarchists and had avoided military service. • There were 61 eye-witnesses who put them at the scene of the crime.
<p>What happened?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 107 eye-witnesses said that they had been elsewhere at the time of the crime. • Character witnesses testified that the men had a good reputation. • The gun was tampered with in a later trial.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It took a year to bring the case to trial, and many people weren't prepared to be jurors. However, a verdict was reached in less than 24 hours. • Sacco and Vanzetti were found guilty on 14th July 1921, and sentenced to death. They were eventually executed in 1927.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Sacco and Vanzetti verdict was seen as unfair for several reasons. • The judge in the trial, Judge Thayer, was a well-known anti-anarchist. • Many Americans were anti-anarchist and anti-immigration. This meant that the jury was likely to be biased against them. • The evidence wasn't conclusive.
What were the results of the trial?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacco and Vanzetti were executed in 1927. • There were protests in 60 countries around the world against the sentence. • In 1921 a mail-bomb was sent to the American Embassy in Paris in protest. • The Sacco-Vanzetti Defence Committee raised over \$300,000 to help them. • A 'Sacco and Vanzetti Memorial Day' was introduced in Massachusetts in 1977, and a proclamation declared that their trial had not been fair. • The controversy over their guilt or innocence continues to this day.
What was the experience of African Americans in the USA in the 1920s?	
How were African Americans treated in the southern states in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many African Americans had been slaves in the southern states of America, and still experienced racism at the end of the First World War. • The Jim Crow laws had been introduced to segregate African Americans from white people. They couldn't use the same cinemas, schools or bathrooms and had to sit in different sections on buses. • Education was less accessible for African Americans. Only about 1% of those in the south could attend high school. • The Supreme Court refused to challenge the Jim Crow laws. • Many African American men accused of a crime were murdered by lynch mobs. • They had little protection from the government or police.
How did the Jim Crow laws affect African Americans in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jim Crow laws were introduced in a number of southern states to keep African Americans separate from white people, and were still in force after the First World War. • African Americans couldn't attend the same schools or even use the same books as white people. • They had to use different parts of restaurants and different bathrooms. • They were segregated on transport, using separate railway carriages, standing on particular sections of railway platforms, and sitting at the back of the bus. • African Americans had to use separate cinemas and entrances to shops and buildings.
What was the experience of African Americans in the north of the USA in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black people in the northern states of America suffered less institutional racism, but still experienced discrimination and prejudice. • Beginning in the First World War, about 1.5 million African Americans moved from the south of America to the north in what was known as the Great Migration. • Many could only find low-paid, unskilled, low-status work.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their low earnings meant they tended to live grouped together in areas of poor housing called ghettos, still segregated because of their pay. These ghettos included Harlem in New York. • There were race riots after the First World War because of the resentment caused by competition over jobs. The number of returning ex-soldiers, and the decline of older industries, meant many white people felt threatened by the influx of African American workers.
What were the effects of racism on African Americans in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discrimination inherent in American society after the First World War affected African Americans in a variety of way. • Fewer educational opportunities meant that black people were less able to get well-paid, skilled jobs. Many had to work as domestic servants, farmworkers or unskilled factory workers. • African Americans had less job security and were more likely to lose their jobs in times of economic hardship. • The standard of living was lower, partly because of segregation policies and partly because earnings were lower. • Black people had fewer voting rights, as some white people tried to stop them voting, and they were forced to take literacy tests to vote in the south.
What organisation were set up by African Americans in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1920s, several organisations that had been founded to promote the cause of African Americans grew and thrived. • The NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People), founded by W E B Dubois, grew to over 90,000 members. • The UNIA (Universal Negro Improvement Association), founded by Marcus Garvey, supported African Americans in starting their own businesses and had more than one million members in the 1920s.
Were there any improvements for African Americans in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were some universities in the north, such as Howard College, where black people could get a higher education. • The rise of jazz turned some black people into world-famous celebrities. Actors such as Paul Robeson also gained international fame. • African American culture thrived in Harlem, in New York, leading to a rise in African American art and poetry. • There was a growing black middle class in Chicago and New York. This remained small, but fought for more rights for African Americans.
What was the Ku Klux Klan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ku Klux Klan, or KKK, was a white supremacist organisation that aimed to ensure white people continued to have more rights than, and power over, other races. Its members dressed in white robes and hoods. • It was formed in the 1860s, after the American Civil War. • Its actions were restricted by the government in 1871 through the Ku Klux Klan Act, but it continued as an underground movement. • Insurance salesman William Simmonds restarted the organisation in 1915 after being inspired by the film, 'Birth Of A Nation'. • At its height, in 1925, it had 5 million members.
What did the Ku Klux Klan believe in?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ku Klux Klan expanded its beliefs after the First World War. • They believed WASPs - White Anglo-Saxon Protestants - should fight for survival and dominance over other races. • They believed immigration threatened WASPs and should be stopped. • They enforced some traditional Christian values by attacking people of other religions and groups they saw as 'immoral', such as divorcees.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They claimed segregation was supported by the words of the Bible.
How was the Ku Klux Klan organised?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When William Simmons set up the new KKK, he increased its appeal by making it more like an exclusive club with a mysterious code. • The Klan was divided into chapters, or local groups, called Klaverns. • There were different levels of authority in the Klan. Klaverns were led by Kleagles, who answered to Klugs. The overall leader was called the Imperial Wizard. • The Klan's rules were written in a book called the Kloran.
What did the Ku Klux Klan do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KKK used several methods to intimidate and persecute anyone it felt was a threat to WASP supremacy, including black people, immigrants and critics. • Its members intimidated people. Sometimes they would burn crosses outside their victims' homes to denote them as a target. • The Klan used violence and members were often involved in lynchings. They also beat, burned, and tarred and feathered their victims. • Its members protested against politicians with whom it disagreed and influenced lawmaking where possible. • Members boycotted any businesses owned by those who disagreed with them.
How did the Ku Klux Klan grow in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ku Klux Klan grew rapidly in the 1920s. • Public relations experts Elizabeth Tyler and Edward Clarke helped Simmons to make the Klan seem more appealing to people. • Kleagles could keep \$4 of the \$10 joining fee, which meant that they encouraged more people to join. • People might be intimidated or threatened if they refused to join or tried to leave. • It was popular with the members of the middle classes who wanted to force their values onto others and felt threatened by the changes in society.
Why did the Ku Klux Klan become so powerful in America in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the mid-1920s, the Klan was very powerful. • It had a lot of members. By 1923 there were 5 million members in 4,000 chapters, or Klaverns. • It had some powerful members, including a few senators, a governor and a mayor. • It contained judges and police officers, who could protect members who broke the law, or use the law to persecute people.
Why did the Ku Klux Klan lose its influence?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After 1925, the influence of the Klan began to fall. • In 1925, a Grand Dragon (state leader) of the Ku Klux Klan, David Stephenson, was found guilty of the rape and murder of a young woman. • The reputation of the Klan was damaged by the trial of David Stephenson, and people felt more confident about criticising it. • Membership fell. By 1929 it only had 200,000 members.
What was the religious divide in America in the 1920s?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although there were many religions in America in the 1920s, most people were Protestant. Some were fundamentalists, believing everything in the Bible literally. Others were modernist and incorporated science into their beliefs.
What was the impact of this religious divide in 1920s America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different religious beliefs had an impact on local laws and decisions by individual states about issues such as education. In Tennessee, for example, it was illegal to teach the theory of evolution in schools.

<p>What was fundamentalism in America?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Christians in 1920s USA were fundamentalists. They were Protestants who believed the Bible was literal and should be followed very strictly. • Fundamentalists believed that everything in the Bible happened as it was written and should be taken literally. This included the creation story about how the earth was formed in seven days. • Many Americans from all walks of life were fundamentalist Christians, but there were some broad patterns in terms of where they were in 1920s society. • They often proclaimed that they had strict morals and traditional values. • Although some lived in cities, they were more influential in rural areas and small towns. • Many lived in the 'Bible Belt', an area that crossed through the southern and midwestern states of America. • Some were very influential. For example, Aimee Semple McPherson used the radio to spread fundamentalist messages and built a huge church in Los Angeles.
<p>What was the Scopes Trial?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scopes Trial (sometimes called 'the Monkey Trial') was an important trial in 1925 that highlighted the conflict between different American beliefs and attitudes.
<p>Who was the person on trial in the Scopes Trial?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnny Scopes was a modernist high school teacher who deliberately broke Tennessee law in 1925 by teaching evolution in school. He was famously put on trial, raising awareness of the controversy.
<p>What was the Scopes Trial about?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Scopes Trial was about the teaching of Charles Darwin's theory of evolution in schools. • The Anti-Evolution League of America was set up to campaign against the teaching of evolution in schools, because it went against the fundamentalist interpretation of the biblical story of creation. • In 1925, the state of Tennessee passed the Butler Act, which made it illegal to teach evolution in schools. Anyone who did so could be fined. • A school teacher called Johnny Scopes, in Dayton, challenged the law and taught lessons on evolution.
<p>What was the verdict in the Scopes Trial?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • although Darrow tried to turn the trial into a discussion about creationism and evolutionism, the judge insisted that it was about whether Scopes had broken the law by teaching evolution. He had, and was fined \$100.
<p>Prohibition</p>	
<p>What was Prohibition?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1919, the Eighteenth Amendment made it illegal to make, sell or transport alcohol. This became known as Prohibition.
<p>Why was Prohibition introduced?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the 19th century, there had been a movement campaigning for a ban on alcohol. • The Women's Christian Temperance Movement was set up in 1873 and the Anti-Saloon League in 1893. They used peaceful methods to campaign against alcohol. • They argued that it caused social problems such as unemployment, poverty and family breakdown. • They suggested that it was bad for the economy because it meant that workers were less able.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious groups claimed that drinking led to sin. • It caused problems during the war because grain was needed for bread, not beer, and workers needed to be efficient. Later in the war, it was seen as unpatriotic because beer was traditionally German. • Some historians have suggested that Prohibition was really about WASPs suppressing the habits and culture of newer immigrants.
What were the economic effects of Prohibition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition caused a number of economic problems. • The government lost income from the tax on alcohol. • Farmers had less of a market for crops used to make alcohol, such as apples, grapes, barley and hops. • Breweries and saloons were closed down. • Thousands of Americans lost their jobs, and had less money to spend on goods and services.
What problems did Prohibition cause for the police?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition caused massive problems in law enforcement. It became very difficult to make sure that people followed the law, and to stop the ones who broke it. • Five states refused to enforce Prohibition. • The Treasury Department only gave \$2 million to enforce Prohibition across the whole country. This was not enough. • Prohibition agents were poorly paid, which made them vulnerable to corruption and bribes. • American juries refused to convict people who broke Prohibition laws. • Many people disagreed with Prohibition and so were prepared to become law-breakers.
What crimes did Prohibition cause?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition made it illegal to make, transport and sell alcohol, but many people were prepared to break these laws. • People who made alcohol illegally were known as moonshiners, and the drinks they made were given names such as moonshine and bathtub gin. These were sometimes poisonous, causing serious illness, blindness and even death. • People who transported and smuggled alcohol were known as bootleggers, because they would sometimes hide bottles of alcohol down their trouser leg. Some bootleggers smuggled millions of dollars worth of alcohol. • People who sold alcohol illegally did so in secret drinking dens called 'speakeasies'.
How did Prohibition lead to the rise of gangs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition provided lots of opportunities for criminals to gain power and wealth, particularly in large cities such as New York and Chicago. They often worked together in large groups called gangs and were known as 'gangsters'.
What crimes did Prohibition lead to?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With so much power and influence gangs were able to operate on a large scale. They committed more crimes as they grew to protect their empires. • They used violence against rival gangs to protect their business. • They controlled some politicians. • They ran gambling dens and brothels. • They ran protection rackets, taking money from businesses to 'prevent' damage to their property. • They operated as loan sharks. • They bribed Prohibition agents and policemen.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They recruited ordinary citizens to help them make and transport alcohol.
What were the effects of Prohibition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 1930s, Prohibition had some unexpected results. • By 1929, alcohol consumption was back to 70% of its 1914 level, despite being illegal to make, sell or transport. • The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment was formed to bring an end to Prohibition. • In 1933, the ban on alcohol was lifted and it could be legally sold again.
Who was Al Capone during Prohibition?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al Capone became the most famous gangster of the Prohibition era.
What was Al Capone's background?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al Capone's origins were similar to those of many gangsters in the Prohibition era. • Al Capone was based in Chicago. • He originally worked for a crime boss called Johnny Torrio, and inherited control of the gang when Torrio retired.
What were Al Capone's methods?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capone was ruthless and aggressive, and used extreme measures to protect his business from other gangsters who wanted to profit from it.
What did Al Capone do?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capone was famous for both his success and his brutality. • On 14th February 1929, Capone's gang killed seven members of a rival gang led by Bugs Moran. This became known as the Valentine's Day Massacre. • As head of his gang, Capone earned up to \$105 million a year from crime.
Capone was famous for both his success and his brutality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 14th February 1929, Capone's gang killed seven members of a rival gang led by Bugs Moran. This became known as the Valentine's Day Massacre. • As head of his gang, Capone earned up to \$105 million a year from crime.
How was Al Capone stopped?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al Capone was eventually arrested and sentenced to 11 years in prison in 1931. • Federal Agent Eliot Ness and his team of 'Untouchables' tried to stop Capone by raiding his bases and seizing alcohol. However, they were unable to stop or arrest him. • Capone was eventually arrested for tax evasion of \$200,000. He was imprisoned in 1931.
The Crash and the Depression	
What were the long-term weaknesses in the US economy after the First World War?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the end of the decade several problems in the economy were becoming apparent including speculation, poverty, overproduction and tariffs.
Why was speculation a long-term weakness in the 1920s American economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speculation was buying shares to sell for a profit, based on the belief that prices would carry on rising. This led to more demands for shares, which inflated their prices artificially.

Why was poverty a long-term weakness in the 1920s American economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71% of Americans lived on low incomes in the 1920s, and didn't have the spending power to buy consumer goods. This began to lead to under-consumption, where not enough goods were bought.
Why was overproduction a long-term weakness in the 1920s American economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Factories carried on making consumer goods even though the people who could afford them had already bought them. Sales fell and so did prices.
Why were tariffs a long-term weakness in the 1920s American economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> America put taxes, called tariffs, on imports from other countries to encourage Americans to buy US goods. Other countries retaliated by putting tariffs on US goods, making it hard to sell overseas.
What were the signs of long-term weakness in the 1920s American economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the late 1920s, some financial experts began to recognise the signs that an economic slow-down was on its way. Wage increases were slowing down. Fewer houses were built. The amount of stock in warehouses was starting to rise, showing that sales were slowing down. The number of car sales was dropping.
What was the Wall Street Crash?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wall Street Crash was an event in 1929 when the value of shares in the stock market suddenly plummeted. It led to huge problems in the American economy.
When did the Wall Street Crash happen?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wall Street Crash happened between October and November 1929.
What led to the Wall Street Crash?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wall Street Crash occurred when confidence in share prices fell, leading to a huge fall in their value. Increasing demand for shares meant their prices rose rapidly, but this was based on over-confidence rather than on the value of the businesses themselves. Many speculators 'borrowed on the margin' to buy shares, getting into debt with banks and intending to pay it off with the profit that they made when they sold their shares. From about 1927 there were signs of an economic slowdown, such as slowly rising unemployment and over-stocking of warehouses because of overproduction. In mid-1929, some experienced investors began to worry that share prices would fall. They sold their shares, and prices then began to drop.
What happened during the Wall Street Crash?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were three key events: Once shareholders realised their shares prices were dropping, they began to panic and sell them. Because of the fall in demand for shares, their prices dropped rapidly. Share prices plummeted in October and November as more and more investors desperately tried to sell their shares before they lost any more money.
What did the wall Street Crash mean	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the time share prices levelled out, they were worth only a third of their September value. \$26 billion had disappeared from the American economy.

for the American economy?	
What were the effects of the Wall Street Crash on the American economy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wall Street Crash was disastrous for the American economy.
What effect did the Wall Street Crash have on banks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wall Street Crash meant serious problems for American banks. Because banks were major investors and shareholders, the Wall Street Crash caused them to lose a lot of money. Many people had borrowed money from the banks to buy shares and couldn't pay it back. Because of the panic, many people took their money out of the banks before it was lost. When everyone tried to take their money at once it was called a 'run on the bank', and the bank would then fail. Because they were short of money, banks had to recall loans and stopped lending money to businesses.
What effect did the Wall Street Crash have on businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wall Street Crash had a knock-on effect on businesses. Because of the panic, and because people lost money, demand for goods dropped. Without loans from the banks, many businesses couldn't afford to keep running and had to close down. Many businesses had to invest less, cut production and reduce their workers' hours.
What was the Great Depression?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Great Depression was a period of history whereby there was a severe worldwide economic recession. From 1929 onwards, the American economy fell into Depression - a time when businesses struggled to stay open, unemployment rose and poverty became a serious problem for millions of people. The Great Depression lasted throughout most of the 1930s. Many countries around the world were affected by the Great Depression including, America, Britain, France, Italy, Germany and Japan.
What were the causes of the Great Depression?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term weaknesses in the US banking systems (a lack of regulation) an uneven distribution of wealth, overproduction in both consumer industries and agriculture and under consumption AND over confidence / speculation on the US stock market.
What was the cycle of depression in 1930s America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From 1929, the US economy entered the cycle of Depression. With less money, people couldn't buy as many goods. As demands for goods dropped, factories had to cut back on production. When they cut production, factories reduced their workers' hours or put them out of work. With less employment, people had less money to spend on goods.
Why did people have less money in the Depression in 1930s America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Depression led to a huge reduction in income and loss of savings for many people. Between 1928 and 1933, average wages fell by 60%. By 1932 over 5,000 banks. 20% of all the banks in America had failed. Nine million customers lost all their savings.

Why was there less demand for goods in the Depression in 1930s America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans couldn't afford to buy as many goods, but international trade dropped too as other countries were also hit by the Depression. By 1933, demand for goods was less than a third of its 1929 level.
Why was there less production in the Depression in 1930s America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Because of reduced demand and lack of credit from the banks, businesses were forced to cut production and struggled to survive. Between 1928 and 1932, industrial and agricultural production levels fell by 40%. Between 1929 and 1933, over 100,000 businesses shut down completely. Many more laid workers off or cut their hours.
Why did people lose their jobs in the Depression in 1930s America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jobs became far more difficult to find and keep due to businesses failing and reduced production. By 1933, nearly a quarter of all Americans were unemployed.
How serious was poverty in the Depression in 1930s America?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The problems of the Depression meant that many Americans experienced serious poverty. In 1932 alone, a quarter of a million Americans lost their homes. Homeless people lived in shanty-towns called 'Hoovervilles' or travelled the country trying to find work. Without government help, many Americans were forced to rely on relief, and on charity or state-run soup kitchens for food. The queues outside these were called 'bread lines'. Some Americans suffered from serious malnutrition. In New York in 1932, 20,000 children had insufficient food and 45 people died in hospital of starvation.
Who was President Hoover?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Herbert Hoover was the Republican president of the USA from 1929 to 1933, at the beginning of the Great Depression.
What were Herbert Hoover's political beliefs?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoover's actions in the Depression were based on his beliefs about America. He believed in 'rugged individualism' - that people should be able to look after themselves without relying on the government for help. He believed that the federal government should be laissez-faire and avoid taking too much control over people's lives. Instead, it should encourage state governments and businesses to help the economy.
How did Hoover try to help the banks?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoover tried to help the banks that were failing in the Depression in different ways. The National Credit Corporation (NCC) encouraged businesses to help banks, but businesses were already struggling themselves and didn't want to take the risk. The Reconstruction Finance Committee (RFC) used \$2 billion of government money to help the banks.
How did Hoover help farmers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoover introduced a number of measures to try and solve the problems in farming. The Agricultural Marketing Act 1929 gave farmers money to support their farms. However, it struggled to make a difference. The Smoot-Hawley Tariffs in 1930 put taxes on imports of foreign food so that people would buy American. The Federal Farm Loan Act provided \$125 million for farm mortgages. However, farmers were often still unable to pay them off.

How did Hoover try to help businesses?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The National Business Survey Conference was set up for businessmen to discuss solutions, and the RFC gave money to banks to help businesses.
How did Hoover deal with unemployment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although Hoover didn't give money from the federal government for relief, he did introduce measures designed to help the poor. The President's Emergency Committee for Employment (PECE) and President's Organisation for Unemployment Relief (POUR) were set up to encourage donations to help the poor, but couldn't raise enough. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) allowed the federal government to loan \$300 million to states for poor relief. However, only \$30 million was actually loaned. The federal government doubled spending on public works, such as the Hoover Dam, to create jobs. However, proportionately it still spent far less than state governments.
Why was Hoover unsuccessful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hoover took the first steps to resolving the Depression and his actions did make a difference. The economic crisis was so big that perhaps nobody could have found a solution. Hoover's actions in the Depression were criticised for a number of reasons. His actions didn't go far enough. His solutions were too small to make a difference to America in the Depression. The federal government didn't do enough. Instead it tried to organise states, banks and businesses into taking action instead - and they often didn't. Some solutions just didn't work. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff, for example, caused other countries to put tariffs on American food and made it harder to sell abroad. Some of his measures, such as tax cuts, seemed to help the rich rather than the poor. By helping businesses and banks, he seemed to be ignoring ordinary people in the crisis. His government only advised and encouraged change, rather than forcing anyone to take action. He became bitterly unpopular. Hoovervilles were named after him, and his actions with the Bonus Army were seen as repressive and cruel.
What was the Bonus Army?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bonus Army march was a large protest by ex war veterans during the Depression. The Bonus Army marchers were a group of about 20,000 ex-First World War soldiers and their families. Many were unemployed and living in poverty.
Why did they march?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When they served in the First World War, soldiers were promised a bonus of a few hundred dollars in 1945. However, in 1931 they protested to try and persuade the government to pay it early, as it was desperately needed. The Bonus Army marchers walked to Washington and set up camp on Capitol Hill, opposite Congress, and waited for the government's decision.
What did the government do about the Bonus Army marchers?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The government's refusal to give in to the Bonus Army led to the situation escalating. Congress refused to give the bonus early, but did give \$100,000 to pay for the marchers' journeys home. Many left, but 5,000 stayed and continued to protest for their bonuses.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Hoover gave the marchers a deadline to leave and, when they didn't meet it, sent the police in. Two of the protesters were shot and killed. • Hoover then sent in the army with tear gas, tanks and cavalry. The camp was flattened, 100 people were injured and a child was killed.
What were the results of the Bonus Army march?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bonus Army was defeated and they didn't get the bonuses, but Hoover's reputation was destroyed by the brutality that had been displayed.
Who was Franklin Delano Roosevelt?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Franklin Delano Roosevelt, known as FDR, became president in 1933, with the biggest majority ever seen in a presidential election. He remained president until his death in 1945.
How was Roosevelt elected?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In his 1932 election campaign, Roosevelt promised Americans 'a New Deal' to solve the Depression and protect them from it. He received 23 million votes and won in 42 of 48 states.
How did Roosevelt plan to deal with the Depression?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roosevelt planned to achieve his New Deal in a number of ways: • To use radio broadcasts called 'fireside chats' to explain his policies and win support for them. • To use the support he had in Congress to turn his ideas into law. • To use federal money to fund jobs, kick-starting the cycle of prosperity and economic recovery. This was called 'priming the pump'. • To set up new federal government agencies to solve specific problems of the Depression.
Why did Roosevelt win the 1932 election?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He promised a 'New Deal' for everyone. He said the government would have a more active role in the economy to help overcome the Great Depression. • Unlike Hoover, he ran a positive and energetic campaign. He could make up to 15 speeches a day. • He had already helped the poor as Governor of New York when he set up the first state-run relief scheme. • The Great Depression worsened during Hoover's presidency. • Millions of people had to exist in 'Hoovervilles' which were shanty towns named after, and blamed on, Hoover.

