

UNIT 3:
The USA,
1954–75:
Conflict
At

Home And Abroad

Study Tips

2

Stage 1: Comprehension:

- ✓ Read through **topic content** (speak to teacher if you don't understand the information)
- ✓ Re-read the topic and create **Flashcards** and/or a **Mind-map**. Place these documents in an organised folder
- ✓ **Watch YouTube**, BBC Bitesize, documentary clips on the topic or listen to **GCSE Podcasts**

Stage 2: Test Yourself:

- ✓ Ask family, friends or teachers to **test you** on the content

Stage 3: Practice Questions:

- ✓ Practice an **exam question** on the topic that you have just studied
- ✓ Ask your teacher to **mark** the question
- ✓ **Correct the changes** suggested by your teacher

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SECTION

N 'A'

**Civil
Rights**

Civil Rights in the USA (1954-75)

Black Americans in the early 1950s

1

Black Americans

1865-1954: DND

1. Slavery abolished in the USA in **1865** at the end of Civil War
2. Four million freed slaves granted full US citizenship in **1866**
3. From **1876** - South enforced racial segregation by racist state laws - **Jim Crow laws**.
4. Black people - denied the same economic, social and educational advantages of whites.
5. **1896** - Supreme Court upheld Jim Crow laws, based on '**separate but equal**'. The **Plessy v. Ferguson** case
6. The Ku Klux Klan, - KKK or The Klan - founded in **1865** - **3 million** members by the **19290s**
7. The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (**NAACP**) - **1909**, Congress of Racial Equality (**CORE**) - **1942**, to achieve black civil rights.
8. **NAACP** focused on fighting for civil rights in the courts - argued racially divided facilities were not equal.
9. **CORE** - more radical - used non-violent direct action against segregated facilities
10. **1956**, only **20%** of blacks had registered to vote in the South. Before the Second World War it

was **3%**.

Brown ve rsus. Top eka

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Brown versus Topeka 1952-54 : DND

1. **1952** – **NAACP** and Church minister **Oliver Brown** - challenged segregated schools in **Topeka**, in Kansas

2. May **1954** Chief Justice of Supreme Court, **Earl Warren** decided - segregation in schools was unconstitutional.

3. The **Supreme Court** gave no date for when all schools should be integrated.

4. **President Eisenhower** - against the Brown vs Topeka decision – he was now responsible for ensuring the Supreme Court decision was upheld

5. Many black people - worse position after Brown vs Topeka. Students - threatened and racially abused. Black teachers lost jobs in integrated schools.

6. Deep South - **White Citizens Councils** set up **1954** - to defend segregation. **250,000** members.

7. Most Southern politicians - signed **Southern Manifesto** - to fight against desegregation

8. Brown verdict - **milestone** for black civil rights. Proved law could overturn the idea that 'separate but equal'.

9. In schools outside Deep South – by end of **19**

57, 723 school districts had desegregated.

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

BROWN vs. TOPEKA (1954)

	Causes of B vs. T	Consequences of B vs. T
	- Church minister Oliver Brown challenged segregated schools in Topeka, Kansas.	
	- Second World War - changed attitudes. After defeat of Nazi racism, many black people fight racism at home.	
	- Eisenhower appointed Earl Warren as Chief Justice – angry at the Brown vs Topeka ruling.	- The Brown verdict - milestone for black civil rights. Proved the law could overturn 'separate but equal' - Supreme Court & Eisenhower set no date for when schools should be integrated.

	Brown's lawyers - separate was not equal in education (Plessy vs. Ferguson). NAACP argued black children were made to feel inferior and were psychologically damaged	- White backlash against black people after Brown vs Topeka. Going to integrated schools was difficult and dangerous. Students - threatened and racially abused.
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Reasons why Bvs.T was a failure
- White Citizens Councils were set up in the South to defend segregation and state governors refused to integrate.
- Earl Warren and Eisenhower did not set a specific date for when all school's should be integrated
- Eisenhower was a Republican from the Deep South, whose electorate disapproved of integration in schools - By 1964, only 2.3% of black children in South were in desegregated schools.

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Brown versus Topeka 1952-54: Mind Map
Brown vs. Topeka
(1952-54)

Little Rock High School

3

Little Rock High School 1957: DND

1. **Arkansas** complied with Supreme Court's decision in the **Brown vs Topeka case**. Central High School at Little Rock all-white school.

2. **1957** nine black students - attend Little Rock Central High School. Backed by **NAACP** and church leaders

3. Governor of Arkansas - **Orval Faubus** - opposed integration - called out the **National Guard** to keep black students out.

4. First day of school - **Elizabeth Eckford** made her way through a white mob who shouted 'lynch the niggers!'.

5. Scenes on TV of racist mob attacking black children helped change opinion of moderate whites.

6. **Eisenhower** – embarrassed - damaged USA's image abroad, as leader of the free, democratic world

7. Sent **federal troops** to guard the **Little Rock Nine**, guarded in and around the school for a term.

8. Racism in the school continued. Black students faced constant harassment.

9. Governor of Arkansas - closed all schools the following academic year to postpone integration in

state education.

10. By **1964**, only **2.3 per cent** of African American children in the South were attending desegregated schools.

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

LITTLE ROCK HIGH SCHOOL (1957)

	Causes of LRH	Consequences of LRH
		- Scenes on TV of racist mob attacking black children helped change opinion of liberal whites from the north
	- Orval Faubus calls out the National Guard to keep black students out	- Proved that non-violent direct action could work
	- In 1954 - Supreme Court ruled school segregation was unconstitutional in Brown vs Topeka case. Many schools had not completed desegregation	- President Eisenhower was embarrassed. Damaged the USA's image abroad in the Cold War - Federal troops sent to guard black students

	- Little Rock in Arkansas - segregation in public places like restaurants and hotels, but was desegregated in libraries, buses and parks	- Events showed huge white resistance in South to racial integration. - By 1964, only 2.3% of black children in South were in desegregated schools.
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Reasons why LRH was successful
- TV cameras showed the injustice against students like Elizabeth Eckford. Attracted support of northern, white, liberals
- Intervention from Eisenhower and the Federal Troops showed that the Civil Rights Movement has long-term support of the government
- President Eisenhower was embarrassed and ordered change since the event had damaged the USA's image abroad in the Cold War

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Little Rock High School (1957): Mind Map
Little Rock High
(1957)

Montgomery Bus Boycott

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Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955-56: DND

1. The Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) - set up December **1955**
2. Organised by the **NAACP** and local church leaders
3. **Martin Luther King's Baptist church** – the headquarters of the boycott movement.
4. Martin Luther King - chosen as the leader of the MIA - he was new in Montgomery - a clergyman and respected by the black community.
5. **Rosa Parks** - secretary of the Montgomery NAACP and the leader of its Youth Council.
6. **Parks** arrested - **1 December 1955**. The WPC called for a one-day boycott of the buses on 5 December
7. **90 per cent** of Montgomery's **50,000** black residents joined the one-day boycott. **300 strong car pool** used to help commuters
8. **November 1956** - Supreme Court ruled segregation on buses was a 'violation of the Constitution that denies Negro citizens equal protection of the law'.
9. **Boycott** lasted **more than a year** - succeeded because of participants' commitment and the MIA's and NAACP's organisation.

10. Boycott showed importance of **publicity / media** coverage in fight for civil rights.

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT (1955-56)

	Causes of MBB	Consequ ences of MBB
		- Boycott showed the importance of publicity. Gained national and international attention Sparked boycotts across 20 southern cities
		- Martin Luther King became the forefront of civil rights movement. Southern Christian Leadership Conference set up January 1957 - coordinated church protests across the South
	- Black people in the south were economically disadvantaged due to employment	- White bus owners lost \$1million as a result of the boycott.

- NAACP

	worked with the Women's Political Council (WPC), set up in Montgomery 1946 to fight discrimination and the MIA	- Boycott lasted more than a year - Browder vs. Gayle. Power of black community and courts to change law - MIA leaders arrested, homes attacked, sacked.
	- 1955 - Alabama enforced segregation laws. Buses reserved the first five rows of seats for whites only. When racially segregated sections were full other black people had to stand	- White backlash. White Citizens' Councils - leaders ordered the harassment of blacks - Case of Rosa Parks showed that non-violent direct action would work

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Reasons why MBB was successful

- TV cameras showed the injustice against middle-aged Rosa Parks. Attracted support of northern, white, liberals

White bus owners lost \$1million as a result of the boycott and many were threatened by bankruptcy

- Browder vs. Gayle (segregation of transport) demonstrated a legal willingness for the government to improve facilities

- Car pools of 300 taxis set up to transport boycotters
- Black community worked well together effectively and efficiently. Civil Rights organisations (NAACP, WPC, MIA) complemented and supported each other

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Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-56): Mind Map

**Montgomery Bus
Boycott
(1955-56)**

White opposition to civil rights

4

*White opposition to civil rights: **DND***

1. **Emmett Till** - **14**, went to visit his uncle in **Mississippi** for the summer holidays - **1955**.

2. Till **lynched** for whistling at a white woman.

3. The two men who carried out the attack were found **not guilty** of murder by an **all-white jury**.

4. **1882 to 1968** almost **5,000** people lynched in the USA. On average, 70 people a year were killed.

5. Political opponents to civil rights in Congress – called **Dixicrats** – limited ability of presidents to pass civil rights laws

6. Many Southern state governors, local mayors and other state officials also favoured segregation. In the South there were no black judges and black juries were banned.

7. **White Citizens' Councils** (WCCs) set up - gained many supporters after the Brown versus Topeka case

8. **February 1956**, Senator **Harry Bird** of Virginia demanded '**massive resistance**'. He said he would close all schools that tried to desegregate.

9. **Racism** was **institutionalised** and at all levels of Southern society, from state governors, the police, the school board, local white people and their children.

WHITE OPPOSITION TO CIVIL RIGHTS

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

	Consequences
	- First time that white men had been put on trial for murdering a black man in Mississippi - created huge media attention across the USA and internationally
	- Till's mother, Mamie Bradley, spoke to crowds numbering 10-20,000 people. NAACP produced a leaflet called M is for Mississippi and Murder said she was influenced by Till's murder
	- Till's mother kept coffin open so her son's injuries could be seen by the thousands of people who paid their respects in Chicago

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***White Opposition to the Civil Rights Movement:
Mind Map***

**White Opposition
to the CRM**

Protests in Civil Rights 19 60-62

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Protests in civil rights 1960-62: DND

1. **Greensboro 1960** - black students Blair, McCain, McNeil and Richmond at **Woolworth's** all-white lunch counter.
2. **4 February 1960** 300 black and white students -joined the **Greensboro sit-in** - spread to other segregated lunch counters.
3. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee – **SNCC** – led by Ella Baker - organised sit-ins.
4. **1960 - Supreme Court** - law to desegregate bus station facilities - toilets, cafes and waiting rooms
5. **January 1961, SNCC** and the Congress of Racial Equality (**CORE**) - Freedom Rides - drive through the South to test facilities
6. **May 1961** two freedom rider buses in **Anniston**, Alabama in the Deep South - **firebombed**
7. **Summer 1961 - 400 riders arrested** and many more were beaten up. Three were killed.
8. **September 1962 James Meredith** – first black student **Mississippi University** – mob of 3,000 - riot - firebombs and gunshots against 500 federal troops

SIT INS, FREEDOM RIDES & JAMES MEREDITH

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

	Consequences
	- Within weeks, sit-ins spreading and were national news. Thousands of black and white students joined the protests - Press coverage of violent attacks against the Freedom Riders was a big embarrassment for the government
	- Sit-ins became a national movement, with up to 70,000 black and white students - Bobby Kennedy arranged for federal troops to enforce desegregation on interstate travel, after attacks on Freedom Riders

	Led to 150 cities desegregating various public places by the early 1960s
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Protests in civil rights 1960-62: Mind Map

Protests in Civil Rights (1960-62)

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Peaceful protests

1963: DND

1. **Birmingham Peace March** - April 1963 over several weeks. Police Chief - **Bull Connor** arrested marchers, including Martin Luther King.

2. School children join demonstrations. **May 2** - **956 children** were arrested.

3. **May 9** - black protesters riots - retaliate against police

4. **Kennedy** - federal troops to restore calm, fearing race across the USA.

5. Birmingham mayor forced to pass desegregation laws

6. **March on Washington** - biggest civil rights action - **300,000** marchers - a quarter white.

Famous Hollywood actors (Sidney Poitier) and musicians (Bob Dylan, Joan Baez). **3000 reporters** attended

7. Martin Luther King - famous '**I have a dream**' speech, appeal to white America – for **racial harmony** in American society.

8. **300 Congressmen** were invited, saw how CRM attracted a mix of law-abiding citizens working together to bring peaceful change.

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

BIRMINGHAM PEACE MARCH (1963)

	Causes of BPM	Consequences of BPM
	- Martin Luther King knew the SCLC could grab the media spot-light like SNCC's and CORE's freedom rides and sit-ins	- MLK wrote 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' to inspire others to join the demonstrations.
	- By 1963 state capital, Birmingham, not carried out any desegregation legislation	- President Kennedy gets King released from prison - BPM persuaded Kennedy to start working for a Civil Rights Act - outlaw segregation.

- Racism in Alabama was deeply-rooted and institutionalised.

Birmingham = Bombingham - Birmingham

		mayor forced to pass desegregation laws and eased employment laws that excluded black workers
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Reasons why BPM was successful

- TV cameras showed the injustice against non-violent students/women. Attracted support of northern, white, liberals

- President Kennedy found state violence against peaceful protesters an embarrassment, especially during the height of the Cold War when American was promoting their image as the 'Leader of The Free World'

- Intervention from Kennedy after King's 'Letter from Birmingham Jail' showed support from the government

- Non-violent direct action and the organisation of MLK's SCLC helped create a snowball effect

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Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

MARCH ON WASHINGTON (1963)

	Causes of MoW	Consequ ences of MoW
		- 3000 reporters at the march - one of the first events to be broadcast around the world by satellite.
	- March organised under the banner 'jobs and freedom'	
	- August 1963 march to encourage President Kennedy to put forward a civil rights bill that would outlaw Jim Crow	- Convinced Kennedy to put his full support behind the Civil Rights Bill. Led to the passing of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

	March Organised to show how much support there was for the Civil Rights Bill & convince politicians to act to support it in Congress	- Black Nationalists criticised it. Malcolm X - 'Farce on Washington' a 'circus', should not be taken seriously. Stokely Carmichael of SNCC liberals diluted grass-roots black movement
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Reasons why MoW was successful

- TV cameras (CNN, NBC, Washington Post, New York Times) and 3000 reporters captured the inspirational 'I have a Dream' speech. Attracted support of northern, white, liberals

- President Kennedy found the mass march an embarrassment, especially during the height of the Cold War when American was promoting their image as the 'Leader of The Free World'

- Watched by 300 congressmen, the march gained support of Congress and led to the Civil Rights Act 1964. King visited Kennedy directly after march

- Huge support from 300,000 protesters, including celebrities Bob Dylan, Joan Boaz and Sidney Poitier, showed the need for Kennedy to make change

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Peaceful Protests 1963: Mind Map
Peaceful Protests
(1963)

Civil Rights Laws 1964-65

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Civil Rights Laws

1964-65: DND

1. **Freedom Summer - 1964 SNCC** (Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee) - **voter registration campaign** in Mississippi.

2. **1000 students** volunteered for **Freedom Summer** - Michael Schwerner, James Chaney and Andrew Goodman – local police organised KKK to murder them - dumped victims' car in a swamp and buried the bodies.

3. President **Johnson** - supporter of civil rights since mid-1950s - **supported Supreme Court in Brown 1954** - racism was 'un-American' - damaged the USA's image abroad.

4. **Johnson** - president after assassination of John F Kennedy **November 1963**.

5. **Johnson** - position as President - **pressured Southern politicians** to support Civil Rights Bill in Congress - passed the **Civil Rights Act 1964**.

6. **Martin Luther King** began voter registration campaign - **Selma, Alabama January 1965**.

7. March 1965 - 600 civil rights marchers - Selma to Montgomery, Alabama.

8. Stopped by Alabama state troops - **Edmund Pettus Bridge** - tear gas, clubs and electric cattle prods against marchers.

9. August 1965 - Voting Rights Act, national and unified registration requirement for voting

10. Federal examiners – enforce by checking black people not being discriminated against when registering to vote.

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

FREEDOM SUMMER

	Causes	Consequences
		- Disappearance of the three activists caught the nation's interest on TV a month before their bodies were discovered.
	- Mississippi was the most racist and segregated state in the USA - Population - 45% black, but by 1960, 95% did not vote.	- 17,000 people who tried to register to vote in Mississippi only 1600 succeed - President Johnson used shock of the murders to help pass the Civil Rights & Voting Rights Acts

		100,000 KKK members in Mississippi who opposed Freedom Summer. - 80 beatings, 35 shootings and 3 other deaths
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Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT 1964

	Causes	Consequences
		- Johnson signed Civil Rights Act in front of television cameras July 1964.
	- March on Washington was a great success – helped pass the Civil Rights Act. Tactics of the CRM helped to push Kennedy towards greater racial equality.	- The law made Jim Crow illegal – banned discrimination in public places and work - Commission to investigate discrimination. Outlawed literacy tests, but not enforced

- The

		Act gave federal government power to enforce school desegregation and withdraw funding from state projects that discriminated
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Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

SELMA & VOTING RIGHTS ACT 1965

	Causes	Consequences
		- USA made worldwide headlines for abuse of black people. - All over the country people marched in support of those who had been attacked.
	- Only 2 out of 5 million black voters in the South registered to vote. - By 1964 only 10% of black voters in Mississippi and in Selma, Alabama only 1% registered.	- Johnson provided marchers with a Federal troop escort to finish march to Montgomery. - By the end of 1965 - 80,000 registered to vote. But slow process - still remained in the Deep South.

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Civil Rights Laws 1964-65: Mind Map
**Civil Rights Laws
(1964-65)**

Malcolm X and Black Power

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Malcolm X and Black Power: DND

1. **Malcolm X** - Born **1925**. Six when father murdered by white racists in Michigan.
2. Malcolm moved to New York - age **20** - prison for burglary, joined the **Nation of Islam** (NOI)
3. Muslim beliefs with Black Nationalism. Felt black people always had the worst jobs, education and living conditions.
4. 1964, Malcolm X left NOI. Pilgrimage to Mecca - returned with changed views
5. February **1965 New York**, shot dead by members of NOI. 15,000 attended the funeral.
6. **1965 Stokely Carmichael** and SNCC - Alabama set up political party focused on '**Black Power**'. No longer believed in non-violent protest, whites no longer welcome in SNCC.
7. **1968 Mexico Olympics**, black Americans Tommie Smith and John Carlos - **black power salute**. Both athletes suspended from US Olympic team.
8. **1966 Huey Newton** and Bobby Seale set up **Black Panther Party** - California. Uniform of black jacket, trousers and beret.
9. Ten-point political plan (manifesto) – **revoluti**

onary Marxists, organised community projects,
free meals for the poor

10. July 1967, California - **Huey Newton** badly
wounded in a **police shoot-out**.

MALCOLM X & BLACK OPPOSITION TO MLK

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

	Causes	Consequences
	- Media created negative publicity for racist Southern states which led to a violent reaction from whites who wanted to maintain segregation	- Malcolm X became to high profile media voice of many angry black people who felt non-violent direct action had failed
	- Martin Luther King put Christian values into practice - 'turn the other cheek' when confronted with hostility and violence. Many felt that this was not enough	

		Black Nationalist groups: Black Panthers, Back to Africa Movement and Malcolm X & Nation of Islam. They felt that black Americans were better off living separately from whites
		- By 1961 a growing number of black people felt integration was taking too long. Violent confrontation in society was natural response to racist violence

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- Black opposition groups felt that non-violent direct action tactics of civil rights movement were not effective

BLACK POWER & BLACK PANTHERS

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

	Causes	Consequences
		- Media's coverage of the Black Power salute at Mexico Olympics inspired many young black people who connected with this public expression of black pride
		- Black Power rejected white people, and believed in violent revolution - By 1968 Black Panther groups were in 25 American cities, they openly carried guns

	- Black Power groups had support among poor in inner city ghettos. Encouraged black people to be proud of their heritage, influenced by Malcolm X, wanted 'economic' equality	- Black Panthers had no more than 2,000 active members - Black Panthers ran courses on black history, gave free shoes and breakfast clubs for poor. Provided guns for 'self-defence' against 'police harassment'.

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- By 1965, Black Power groups felt that non-violent direct action tactics of civil rights movement were not effective

*Malcolm X and Black Power: **Mind Map***

**Malcolm X
&
Black Power**

Inner city riots 1964-68

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Inner city riots 1964-68: DND

1. Between **1964 and 1968 - 329 riots** in 257 US cities.
2. First riot - **New York July 1964**, when police shot a young black man.
3. Next riot - **Watts district Los Angeles August 1965**, sparked by police violence while arresting a young black man.
4. Summer riots in Northern cities - **Chicago and Cleveland 1966 and Newark and Detroit 1967**.
5. Riots caused **220 deaths**, more than **8,000 severe injuries** and over **50,000 arrests**.

INNER CITY RIOTS 1964-68

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

	Causes	Consequences
		- July 1967, President Johnson implemented an enquiry into the riots - 1968 Kerner Report - riots result of ghetto conditions produced by discrimination and segregation.
	- Institutionalised racism, police harassing young black men, not keeping inner city ghettos safe - Social problems: high unemployment, overcrowding, poor services and housing.	- Riots caused 220 deaths, more than 8,000 severe injuries and over 50,000 arrests - Many white people who had supported the civil rights movement turned against it.

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*Inner city riots 1964-68: **Mind Map***

Inner City Riots (1964-68)

King's Campaign and Assassination

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King's Campaign and Assassination: D ND

1. 1966 - SCLC announced Chicago Freedom Movement (**CFM**)

2. Many of **Chicago's black politicians opposed campaign**. SCLC found it hard to connect with ghetto gangs - King's peaceful message less effective in Chicago.

3. April 4th 1968, Martin Luther King assassinated by **James Earl Ray** - Memphis, **Tennessee**. Planned a 'Poor People's Campaign' for black and white.

4. Ralph Abernathy, new leader of the **CRM**, launches Poor People's Campaign he had helped organise with King.

5. Resurrection City set up at **Lincoln Memorial**, Washington. Poor People's Campaign a failure.

KING'S CAMPAIGN & ASSASSINATION (KC&A)

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

	Causes of KC&A	Consequences of KC&A
	- Chicago Freedom Movement (CFM) planned marches through white neighbourhoods to provoke violent response and gain publicity and sympathy	- Marches produced violent white backlash, but the publicity was less supportive and sympathetic compared to Birmingham
		- After assassination there were 100s of riots, worst violence in Washington and Cleveland - \$45 million of damage and 50,000 soldiers to restore order. 1000s injured and 27,000 arrested.

	King's 1968 'I have been to the mountaintop' speech showed his frustration at the lack of government support towards Civil Rights	- King declared Chicago campaign a success, but considered a failure because King had not been able to stop the riot and violence from the black community
	- Chicago civil rights group asked King's SCLC to join campaign for fairer housing in 1966, following the northern riots	- Chicago Mayor Daley, ignored the agreement he had made with the CFM and housing practices did not change

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Reasons why King's Northern Campaign was a failure

- Northern ghettos wanted 'economic equality' more than the 'socio-political' advancements that cities in the south demanded

- Northern cities were influenced more strongly by Malcolm X, Black Power and Black Panthers movements. Organisations like the SCLC, NAACP would have little impact

- Northern ghettos were angry about the economic problems they faced and felt that non-violent direct action would not work. Riots were a preferred/more effective tactic

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CIVIL RIGHTS BY 1975

Recall of OK: Usefulness of sources / Arguments for an interpretation / Explanation on causation

	Consequences
	- Nixon provided funding and training for black businesses in black neighbourhoods. Cut taxes for white businesses in black neighbourhoods, more job equality though 'affirmative action' and prioritised jobs for black candidates
	- Civil rights became just one of many issues facing the US government. The biggest was the growing protests against the war in Vietnam
	- 1970 Voting Rights Act changed to ban state literacy tests. In 1975 this was revised to include protection of other minority groups - Civil rights lost support and funding, they became more militant and unwilling to accept help from whites and tainted by riots.

	- Black protest after 1969 spilt many ways. Local protests still addressed issues to do with desegregation or equal employment - By 1975 the fight for equality for black Americans had not been won. Desegregation had not ended the deep rooted racism in US society.

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*King's Campaign and Assassination: **Mind Map***
**King's Campaign
&
Assassination**

SECTION N 'B' Vietnam

Conflict in Vietnam (1955 – 19 75)

US Involvement in Vietnam (1954 – 1963)

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US Involvement in Vietnam (1954 – 1963): DND

1. Vietnam a French colony before WWII. During WWII a Japanese colony. After WWII a French colony again
2. A strong anti-colonial movement rose called the Vietminh, led by Ho Chi Minh (Communist).
3. By 1954 the USA was paying 80% of the cost of France's war against the Vietminh (worried about Domino Effect)
4. French lose battle at Dien Bien Phu, losing 13,000 soldiers. French leave Vietnam
5. In July 1954 Geneva Accords signed dividing Vietnam along the 17th Parallel and a demilitarised zone (DMZ).
6. USA and South Vietnam refused to recognise the Geneva Accords
7. Eisenhower set up the South East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO) in September 1954 with the USA, France, New Zealand, Australia, Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand as members
8. Ngo Dinh Diem, Catholic S.Vietnamese leader persecutes Buddhists. Eisenhower sends troops to train ARVN

9. In December 1960 the Vietcong joined with other anti-Diem groups in the South to form the National Liberation Front (NLF)

10. Kennedy becomes president January 1961 and there are 12,000 VC guerrillas in the South

11. 'Hearts and Minds' - Green Berets went into the villages to train and protect the locals

12. The Strategic Hamlet Program began in January 1962, with 5,000 hamlets being built

13. In November 1963 Diem was overthrown and assassinated by ARNV generals

14. On 22 November 1963 Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas

US Involvement in Vietnam (1954 – 1963)

T

CAUSES

KEY FEATURES

TECHNOLOGICAL

CONSEQUENCES

R

RELIGIOUS

E

ECONOMIC

M

Worries about the Domino Effect

MILITARY

P

US send in 'Green Berets' as special advisors to ARVN

1954 Geneva Accords splits Vietnam into two

POLITICAL

Eisenhower sets up SEATO

US set up the Strategic Hamlets programme

S

Diem is corrupt and is eventually assassinated

SOCIAL

US to attempt to win the 'hearts and minds' of Vietnamese

Communist Vietminh gained support in South Vietnam

Quang Duc a Buddhist monk sets himself of fire

*US Involvement in Vietnam (1954 – 1963): **Mind Map***

US Involvement in Vietnam (1954-63)

Escalatio n Under Johnson (1963 – 1965)

2

Escalation Under Johnson (1963 – 1965): DND

1. In 1963 South Vietnamese only controlled 30% to 40% of South Vietnam
2. Between 1955 and 1963 China contributed over \$100 million to the communist struggle against South Vietnam
3. Ho Chi Minh Trail went through Cambodia and Laos
4. By the end of 1964 there were 20,000 US advisers in Vietnam
5. The ARVN had about 500,000 troops and a strong air force. The VC had fewer than 100,000 soldiers
6. Johnson was Vice-president to Kennedy. He won a landslide victory in 1964
7. Gulf of Tonkin incident – Aug 1964. North Vietnamese fired on US ship, The Maddox.
8. Congress passed The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution which gave Johnson the power to send US troops to defend South Vietnam
9. In January 1965 the VC won a big battle at Binh Gia. 50 US military helicopters were damaged or destroyed

10. By February 1965, US involvement in Vietnam was costing \$2 million a day

Escalation Under Johnson (1963 – 1965):

T

TECHNOLOGICAL

CAUSES

KEY FEATURES

R

RELIGIOUS

E

CONSEQUENCES

ECONOMIC

China contributes \$100 million to North Vietnamese

M

ARVN only controlled 30% of South Vietnam

MILITARY

P

POLITICAL

Johnson wins 1964 presidential election

S

Only 20,000 US advisors were in Vietnam by 1964

SOCIAL

Johnson sends in US troops after the Gulf of Tonkin incident.

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

VC won a big battle at Binh Gia

US troops had to prop up the ARVN

*Escalation Under Johnson (1963 – 1965): **Mind
Map***

**Escalation Under
Johnson
(1963-65)**

Nature of the Conflict (1965 – 1969)

3

Nature of the Conflict (1965 – 1969): DND

1. US tried to destroy tunnels using 'tunnel rats', soldiers small enough to get into the tunnels
2. Vietcong tunnels - in the Cu Chi area, 25 miles from Saigon, they built almost 100 miles of tunnels on several levels
3. At the beginning of 1965 there were no US ground troops in Vietnam
4. Operation Rolling Thunder begun in February 1965 – Jan 1968
5. US dropped napalm and Agent Orange
6. In 1964, there were 23,300 US military personnel in Vietnam, increasing to 184,000 in 1965, 385,000 in 1966, and over 500,000 by 1968
7. Search and Destroy missions, US killed 1000 VC, with less than 100 US soldiers killed
8. Operation Cedar Falls - 30,000 ARVN & US troops in the 'Iron Triangle'. 750 VC dead, and 450 US and ARVN dead
9. Between 1964 and 1970, 1/4 of South Vietnam was sprayed with chemical weapons. 1 plane could spray 300 acres in 4mins
10. Agent Blue used to kill crops, Agent Orange

used to clear the jungle. Over 3,000 villages were sprayed

11. Tet Offensive in January 1968 - North Vietnamese & VC got into US embassy, the Presidential Palace, ARVN headquarters, the radio station and the airport

12. 84,000 communist troops took part in the offensive

Nature of the Conflict (1965 – 1969)

CAUSES

CONSEQUENCES

KEY FEATURES

T

TECHNOLOGICAL

R

RELIGIOUS

E

ECONOMIC

M

Tet Offensive, Search & Destroy, Operation Rolling
Thunder, Napalm, Agent Orange
Vietcong using guerrilla tactics
One year 'Tour of Duty'

MILITARY

P

POLITICAL

S

US gov't wanted to conduct war of attrition. The
'Body Count' tactic

Vietcong almost depleted after Tet Offensive

Ho Chi Minh trail being used

Operation Rolling Thunder strengthened North's
resolve

Jungle destroyed and human mutations after
chemical warfare

SOCIAL

Nature of the Conflict (1965 – 1969): Mind Map

**Nature of the
Conflict
(1965-69)**

Changes Under Nixon (1969 – 1973)

Changes Under Nixon (1969 – 1973): D ND

1. July 1969 - Nixon speech - USA to honour commitments to South but S.Vietnam provide own troops. The Nixon Doctrine
2. Vietnamisation - US troops to withdraw without S.Vietnam becoming Communist. US to provide money & advice.
3. In 1968 - 500,000 US troops and 16,000 deaths. This dropped to 335,000 in 1970 with 6,000 deaths
4. Since 1969, USA had been secretly bombing the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Cambodia. 11,000 communists were killed
5. Nixon sent in 50,000 ARVN and 30,000 US troops 19 miles into Cambodia
6. USA agreed to provide air support for an ARVN invasion of 21,000 troops into Laos 1971
7. Easter Offensive - 30 March 1972 120,000 North Vietnamese troops go into South Vietnam
8. In response to the Easter Offensive, the USA launched Operation Linebacker in April 1972 (bombing of N.Vietnam)
9. Fragging rose from 96 (1969) to 209 (1970).

There was also a growing use of drugs including marijuana and heroin.

10. By 1971 half of South Vietnamese men between 15 and 49 were conscripted, but desertion rose to 150,000 men in 197

11. Paris Peace Agreement - January 1973

12. March 1975, the North Vietnamese Army swept through South Vietnam and took Saigon

13. 161 US troops left in Vietnam in March 1975, at a cost of \$1.5 million

14. In 1971, 75% of officers had less than a year's experience.

15. By 1972, there were only 24,000 US troops in Vietnam, at a cost of \$8.5 million

T Changes Under Nixon (1969 – 1973)

CAUSES

KEY FEATURES

TECHNOLOGICAL

R

RELIGIOUS

E

CONSEQUENCES

ECONOMIC

War was costing \$8.5 million for 24,000 soldiers in 1972

M

Vietnamisation

1968 - 500,000 US troops and 16,000 deaths

MILITARY

Easter Offensive

Operation Linebacker

P

Bombing and invasions of Cambodia and Laos
caused political protests
Nixon Doctrine

POLITICAL

North Vietnamese takes Saigon in May 1975

S

LBJ's Great Society programme hadn't been fulfilled
Fragging and drug use

SOCIAL

Changes Under Nixon (1969 – 1973): Mind Map

**Changes Under
Nixon
(1969-73)**

Opposition to the War (1964 – 1975)

5

Opposition to War (1964 – 1975): DND

1. Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), set up in 1960, had 3000 members by 1965 and had groups on 80 college campuses

2. “Hey, hey LBJ, how many kids did you kill today?”

3. In 1950 there were 2.2 million students in the USA, rising to 5.9 million in 1965 and 8.5 million in 1970

4. Counter-culture - liberal attitudes to sex, drugs like marijuana and LSD, and rock music

5. Draft: 300,000 conscientious objectors, 170,000 being exempted. Another 50,000 left the country illegally to avoid the draft

6. Lottery system - 1969. All men born between 1944 and 1950 were given random numbers

7. 26 million men who were eligible to fight. Of the 2.6 million troops who served in Vietnam, 650,000 were draftees

8. Anti-war protest - Washington DC, October 1967 - 100,000 protesters gathered

9. Walter Cronkite told the public that Tet was not a decisive victory and the war looked unwinnable

10. My Lai - March 1968 - Charlie Company, led by Lieutenant Calley - 347 civilians were killed

11. Calley's sentence was reduced to 20 years and he was released after three and a half years

12. 65% of Americans had disagreed with Calley's life sentence, and 77% felt he was only following orders

13. May 1970, Ohio National guardsmen killed 4 students at Kent State University campus (500 students took part in a protest)

14. In 1964, Johnson told Congress that a 3-year-war would cost \$10 billion, when in fact it was estimated to cost \$20 billion. War between 1965 to 1975 cost \$167 billion.

T Opposition to War (1964 – 1975)

CAUSES

First Televised War - CBS

KEY FEATURES

TECHNOLOGICAL

R

RELIGIOUS

CONSEQUENCES

E

ECONOMIC

Cost of war - US \$167 billion

M

MILITARY

Invasion of Cambodia and Laos overturned Gulf of
Tonkin Resolution

Tet Offensive

Mai Lai Massacre

P

POLITICAL

S

The Draft

Anti-war Counter Cultures protests

SOCIAL

Johnson and Nixon presidencies criticised

Shootings at Kent State University

Protests all over the world at US embassies

Opposition to War (1964 – 1975): Mind Map
**Opposition to
War
(1964-75)**

Support for the War

6

Support for the War: DN

D

1. The Red Scare 1945 – 1954
2. USSR develops the atom bomb in 1949
3. Patriotism drove many people to support the war so that the USA did not look as if it was giving in to a communist
4. New York protest in May 1970, construction workers charged out, wearing their hard hats, and beat up student protesters
5. On 20 May Hard Hat riot leader, Peter Brennan, led a pro-war rally outside City Hall, New York.
6. November 1969, Nixon made a speech on TV about his policy in Vietnam. He appealed to the 'great silent majority'
7. 77% of people supported Nixon's policy in Vietnam. Over 80,000 letters and telegrams of support were sent
8. Nixon wanted a gradual withdrawal from Vietnam and 'honourable peace'.
9. The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964 was passed with almost every member of Congress supporting it.
10. After 1970, Congress put restrictions on how money for the war could be spent

Support for the War

CAUSES

KEY FEATURES

CONSEQUENCES

T

TECHNOLOGICAL

R

RELIGIOUS

E

ECONOMIC

M

MILITARY

P

The Red Scare and the Domino Theory

POLITICAL

S

The Gulf of Tonkin Resolution in 1964

SOCIAL

Silent Majority Speech

USA would lose international respect if they lost

Congress put restrictions on spending after 1970
US withdrawal gradual – 'honourable peace'
Hard Hats protest

*Support for the War: **Mind Map***
**Support for
the War**

Ending the War

7

Ending the War: DND

1. Peace talks - Paris 1968 - USA wanted South Vietnam to be independent and non-communist. North Vietnam wanted south reunified into one country.

2. Nixon started talks directly with China and the USSR to build up peaceful co-existence between the superpowers.

3. Fearing an end to aid from its allies – USSR and China, North Vietnamese agreed to secret talks in 1970.

4. 1972 North Vietnamese launched Easter Offensive - biggest attack against the south since the Tet Offensive - shock to USA

5. Escalation of US bombing, showed both sides that the war could drag on for years, with no victory in sight for either side.

6. Following secret meetings - USA and North Vietnam - agreement at Paris talks in October 1972. South Vietnam leader, Thieu, refused to sign.

7. Failure of 1972 peace agreement Nixon resumed heavy bombing of North Vietnam. Nixon encouraged China and USSR to press North Vietnam to reach an agreement.

8. January 1973 - Paris Peace Accords, signed by the USA, North and South Vietnam, and the communist forces in South

9. Following Peace Accords - ceasefire with no more US aid to the ARVN. US troops, equipment and advisers were to be withdrawn, and US military bases dismantled in 60 days.

10. April 30 1975 - Saigon fell to communist forces

Ending the War

CAUSES

KEY FEATURES

T

TECHNOLOGICAL

R

RELIGIOUS

E

ECONOMIC

M

Nixon under pressure Congress cut funding to the war,

CONSEQUENCES

MILITARY

P

Tet Offensive shook both the USA and North Vietnam - they agreed to talks.

Nixon became president in 1969 -wanted to end war as he had promised.

POLITICAL

S

Public opposition to the war was rising. People were tired of the war and how long it was

Economy of South Vietnam collapsed - 300,000 South Vietnamese lost

their jobs.

1973 Peace Accords - US troops, equipment and advisers withdrawn and POWs exchanged in 60 days.

Nixon - USA willing to negotiate but should be strong enough not to be forced into unfavourable peace terms

1973 Paris Peace Accords - accept Vietnam as single country. New government to be elected with international supervision.

SOCIAL

Ending the War: Mind Map
Ending the War

Why the USA lost in Vietnam

8

Why the USA lost in Vietnam

T

CAUSES: Strengths of North Vietnam

TECHNOLOGICAL

R

RELIGIOUS

E

China and the USSR - \$3 billion in aid to North Vietnam between 1954 and 1967.

ECONOMIC

M

VC - well-organised and experienced in guerrilla fighting. System of tunnels and bases.

North Vietnamese and their VC allies were used to fighting in jungle conditions.

MILITARY

P

Vietcong established in the South. National Liberation Front gained support with villagers with the promise of a united and fair country.

POLITICAL

S

North Vietnam and South Vietnam had been one country and many people on both sides wanted it to be one country again

SOCIAL

T Why the USA lost in Vietnam

CAUSES: **Weaknesses** of the USA

TECHNOLOGICAL

R

RELIGIOUS

E

ECONOMIC

M

MILITARY

P

1971 - Congress setting limits to the amount of money that could be spent on the war and the military ran short of equipment.

POLITICAL

Draft meant troops were young and inexperienced. Drafted for a year meant soldiers returned home to be replaced by inexperienced ones. Fraggging and drug abuse became a growing problem.

S

Presidents and Congress needed public support to be elected. They had

to face criticism in the media and from the public. The 1960s were a decade where protests and criticism of the government grew., Burning villages thought to be VC bases and forcing villagers into strategic hamlets increased resentment against USA.

SOCIAL

Why the USA lost in Vietnam: *Mind Map*
**Why the USA
lost in Vietnam**