

Topics

1. Russia
2. The Vietnam War
3. Civil rights movement in the USA
4. Permissive society and 1960s Britain
5. The Suffragettes (from y8)
6. How close did we come to a WW3?

How do I revise?

Step 1- Go over information-

Read it or highlight it....

Step 2- Re-present the information-

Write key points in bullet points, spider diagrams, flow charts, poster, post its etc

Step 4-Use the information-

Try and answer a question about the information or ask a friend to test you- can you describe or explain the information you have revised?

Step 3- Remember/recall the information-

Try and read out loud key points, write key points down without looking at information.

1. Topic 1. Russia

What is communism?

- A political system based on fairness and equality with one state in total control.
- Created by Karl Marx and Fredrich Engles in 1848.
- Karl Marx wrote the *Communist Manifesto* which explained Communism and the benefits of it to society.
- Does not have more than 1 political party.
- Does not agree with making a profit and so all property and industry with resources being shared out equally to all.
- Wanted to bring an end to a class-based society between the Bourgeoisie (Middle class) and the Proletariat (Working class).
- Uses censorship to control ideas, media, music, art, news, film etc. if it shows Communism negatively or encourages people to think freely.

Leader of the Bolsheviks and Communist Party - Vladimir Lenin

- After the death of Tsar Nicholas II and the Romanov family, Vladimir Lenin took control of Russia.
- Created the famous slogan "**Peace, bread, land**" for his Bolshevik Revolution.
- As leader of the Communist Party, Lenin makes some changes to Communism in Russia.
 - Made women equal to men.
 - Removed titles and ranks from the rich.
 - Re-distributed homes and land to the workers.
 - State took over the banks.
 - All newspapers that were not Communist newspapers were banned.
 - Banned the creation of any political parties who were not Communist.
 - Limited working hours to 8 hours a day.

Stalin's plan to Modernize the Soviet Union

Stalin believed that if the Soviet Union and Communism was to succeed, it would need to be modernized and be able to take care of its own needs in order to not be seen as weak by other countries who might invade e.g Germany. To do this he did a number of important things:

1. Collectivisation

- In 1927, Stalin declared that the way forward was for people in each village to voluntarily unite their farms into one collective farm. This collective farm would be able to afford machinery, be more efficient, and be able to create a surplus to send to the towns. People hated this and were angry, but they had no choice but to accept or be seen as an enemy of the State.
- ### **2. Removed land and wealth from the Kulaks**
- Stalin blamed the Kulaks (successful farmers) for the poor state of agriculture and the lack of food available in the Soviet Union. He argued that they were greedy and charging people too much or not giving people enough to survive on.
 - Stalin removed the Kulak's wealth and property and claimed that he wanted to remove all Kulaks. Many were sent to the Gulag's as punishment.

.3. Confiscation of food

- When a critical shortage of grain came to the cities in 1927-28 many refused to sell grain for the low price the government offered. Stalin accused them of hoarding and soldiers were sent to take the grain. Any who refused to hand it over were arrested and deported.
- By 1934, approximately 75% of the farms in the Soviet Union had been collectivized.
- By 1939, 99% of land had been collectivized. Farming was run by government officials.
- The government took 90% of production and left the rest for the people to live on.

4. Industrialisation - Five Year Plans

- Stalin decided the best way to modernise Russia was by creating Five Year Plans that were focused on setting and meeting production targets for each industry and each worker.

Topic 2- the Vietnam war

Viet Cong Tactics

1. Guerrilla Warfare- Refusal to give up

- **Earn support and respect from the locals** - By helping local Vietnamese they received food, medicine, and shelter.
- **No uniform and anyone could be a fighter** - Viet Cong did not wear any uniforms and they could be made up of men, women, or children. This made it impossible for US soldiers to identify them and stop them. The US never knew who was a friend and who was an enemy.
- **Used ambush attacks** - Viet Cong soldiers would hide in the jungle, cover themselves with camouflage such as mud and leaves and wait for the enemy. They would attack quickly and disappear back into the environment before US soldiers knew where they were. US soldiers were very afraid of being ambushed.

Viet Cong Tactics

2. Booby Traps

- Designed to **cause the maximum damage possible**, often covered in **faeces, urine, or poison to cause an infection** and make sure the victim died.
- **Carefully placed and disguised to look like the environment**. Could be covered in **leaves, mud, sticks**. Some were placed above doors or in the trees and some were placed **underwater beneath a bridge**.
- Booby traps were **made out of sharpened bamboo sticks, nails, and pieces of sharp metal**.
- Most common traps were **Punji traps (sharpened stakes in a hole in the floor)**. US soldiers would be impaled by the stakes, and they would cause a lot of damage.
- Other traps included the **Venus fly trap, door trap, bear trap and hornet trap**.

US Tactics

1. Hearts and Minds

- This was the **idea that if the US helped Vietnamese locals by building schools, hospitals, roads, bridges etc. to improve their lives, the locals would help the US soldiers with information, resources etc.**

2. Napalm

- **Weapon made of petrol jelly.**
- **Used to burn down large areas of the jungle/environment.**
- **Cannot be put out with water and will burn until there is nothing left to burn.**
- **Caused terrible injuries to civilians.**

3. Operation Rolling Thunder

- **Tactic of constantly bombing targets such as bridges, villages, and weapons caches.**
- **3 million tonnes of bombs were used during Operation Rolling Thunder.**

Topic 3- Civil Rights in the USA

Key events

1. **Brown v Board of education**

Linda Brown was a young African American girl who lived in Topeka, Kansas. She was born in 1943, and her family wanted the best education for her. There was a good school, Sumner Elementary only 7 blocks from her home.

The school was for white children, and due to the segregation in American schools, Linda was not allowed to attend. Linda was forced to attend Monroe Elementary School for African American children. Monroe Elementary School had broken ceiling tiles, cracks in the floors and walls, broken windows and no central heating. She had to walk 2 miles to school every single day.

Her father, Oliver Brown, was helped by the **National Association for the Advancement of Coloured people (NAACP)** to bring a legal case against the education board. This court case was called Brown versus Board of Education. On 19 May 1954 the court declared that segregation was against the law and the constitution of the USA. The Board of Education of Topeka and every other education board were forced to bring segregation to an end.

In theory, this should have ended segregation in schools. However many schools ignored this, and by 1956, in six southern states, not a single black child was attending any school where there were white children.

2. **Little Rock**

In September 1957, nine black pupils tried to attend a **school for white children in Little Rock**. The Governor of Arkansas sent National Guard soldiers to prevent the black children from entering the school. The black people brought a case against the Governor.

They won and the soldiers were forced to leave. The **black pupils now had the right to go to the school** and President Eisenhower sent **1,000 soldiers to look after them for the rest of the year**.

3. **The lynching of Emmet Till**

Emmett Till was an African American boy from Chicago who was brutally murdered by two white men in Mississippi. Emmett Till was 14 years old when he was murdered.

It is not clear exactly what happened in the shop. The 2 main theories are:

- Emmett Till wolf-whistled at the white shop keeper, Carolyn Bryant.
- Emmett Till was accused of 'talking inappropriately' to Carolyn Bryant, saying: 'Bye, baby' to her

There were 6 key events around Emmett Till's murder:

- Emmett Till was from Chicago and arrived in Money, Mississippi on 21st August, 1955. He was visiting his great uncle, Moses Wright.
- He visited Bryant's Grocery and Meat Market with some friends to buy sweets on 24th August.
- Emmett might have either wolf-whistled at or spoken to the white shopkeeper, Carolyn Bryant, in a way considered inappropriate at that time.
- At 2.30am on 28th August, Roy Bryant and his half-brother, J W Milan, kidnapped Emmett. They took him at gunpoint from his great uncle Moses' house.

- Emmett was driven to a farm in Drew, Mississippi, where he was brutally beaten and then driven to the Tallahatchie River and shot.
- The killers then disposed of Emmett's body in the Tallahatchie River. His body was found on 31st August.
- Emmett Till's murder caused outrage for 3 main reasons:
- Although it was not unusual for an African American boy to be murdered in Mississippi, the killing caused outrage among both the African American and white communities in the north.
- The fact that the two accused men, Roy Bryant and J W Milam, were found not guilty caused outrage across the world.
- It demonstrated that African Americans could not get justice in America because of the prejudice of all-male and all-white juries and judges.

There were 4 main reasons the murder of Emmett Till was important:

- The growth of the civil rights movement was fuelled by the murder of Emmett Till.
- For the first time, many white Americans saw the extreme racism faced by African Americans living in the south.
- More African Americans were encouraged to take part in civil rights protests and bring about change.
- The murder inspired Rosa Parks to refuse to move on the bus in Montgomery in December 1955.

4. Greensboro sit-ins

Causes -Four black students, Franklin McCain, Joseph McNeil, Edzell Blair and David Richmond ordered food at a white people only lunch counter. The four students were refused service. This campaign started in Greensboro, North Carolina on the 1 February 1960.

Events -When asked to move they refused and returned to the same lunch counter the next day with dozens more protesters, some of whom were white.

The idea of sit-ins spread quickly, by the start of 1961 it was estimated that around 700,000 people had taken part.

Impact -News of the sit-ins was broadcast throughout America on television, gaining the civil right movement publicity. Many white people also showed solidarity with the black protesters and joined the sit-ins. Dozens of lunch counters in the South were desegregated by the summer of 1960.

5. Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott

Causes -In December 1955, Rosa Parks was returning home from work on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. Segregation laws in Montgomery stated that when a bus was full the black passengers must stand and give their seat to a white passenger. However, Parks refused to give up her seat and was subsequently arrested.

Events -Park's actions sparked a boycott (avoidance) of buses in Montgomery by the African American population.

Throughout the boycott Martin Luther King led the protests against segregation on Montgomery's bus system. This affected the income of the bus company, as around 60 to 70 per cent of customers had been African Americans.

Impact - The courts decided that the segregated nature of Montgomery's buses was unconstitutional and ordered that they be desegregated.

- The boycott demonstrated the economic power of African Americans when they worked together.
- It also highlighted the effectiveness of non-violence.
- However, this did not get rid of segregation. White-only restaurants and theatres still existed in Montgomery and across all the southern states.

The role of Martin Luther King

Under the leadership of Martin Luther King, the civil rights movement adopted tactics of non-violence, peaceful protest and civil disobedience.

King had been impressed by the tactics of Mahatma Gandhi who had used non-violent protest in India in the 1940s against the British rulers. He outlined his vision of non-violence when speaking during the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

He said, 'in our protest there will be no cross burnings. No white person will be taken from his house by a hooded Negro mob and brutally murdered. There will be no threats or bullying.'

King thought that civil disobedience was necessary to increase civil rights and believed that if a law was wrong then the citizens of the country had the right to protest against that law. He was not worried about the high number of arrests that might occur. Instead, he saw it as an opportunity to gain even more publicity.

The March on Washington was organised to try and force the Government into improving Civil Rights. The purpose of the March was to gain publicity for the new Civil Rights Bill.

On August 28, 1963, 250,000 people gathered at the Lincoln Memorial, and Martin Luther King made his famous I have a dream speech to a worldwide audience.

Topic 4 Permissive society and 1960s Britain

Windrush- What was it like for immigrants when they arrived?

Despite being invited into Britain and arriving with the best intentions and full of hope, the majority **felt only disappointment**.

Many **faced hostility and prejudice**. They were **treated terribly**, often being singled out, some examples include:

1. Receiving **racist comments**
2. Being **banned from places such as pubs** (often there would be a sign on the window saying "**no Irish, no blacks, no dogs**")
3. Being **refused jobs** and certain **accommodation**.
4. They were often **housed in inner-city slums** in **overcrowded housing**

However, this wasn't the only experience of immigrants during this time.

New laws/changes that were brought in, in the 1960s 'permissive society'

1. Abortion

In 1967 abortion also became legal in Britain for the first time. Until then the only way of terminating a pregnancy was to use a 'back street' abortion.

These were carried out illegally by untrained people and were potentially very dangerous. Many women died due to medical complications such as internal bleeding or infection. Nevertheless, these were a popular option rather than giving birth and roughly 100,000 of these were carried out each year. Many people supported the legalisation of abortions as a way to end the horrific practice of back street abortion. However, many people opposed this change due to their religious beliefs. Christians believed it was equal to murder and that it would only encourage women to become more sexual and engage in frequent sexual relationships, ruining the sanctity of marriage.

New laws:

- The Contraceptive Pill Act (1961) - Made the contraceptive pill available for all married women to buy.
- NHS Family Planning Act (1967) - Contraceptive pill made available to unmarried women as well.
- The Abortion Act (1967) - Made abortions legal and ended the use of 'back street abortions'

2. Marriage

During the 1960s, the value of marriage and creating a family started to become less important to many young people. The number of illegitimate (unmarried) births rose from 5.8% in 1960 to 8.2% in 1970. More women refused to marry the fathers of their children than ever before as they felt that did not want to commit to marriage when it was not necessary to raise a child.

The number of marriages ending in divorce rose yet again, from 1 in 15 to 1 in 10. During the 1950's a woman had less freedoms and relied on having a husband in their life, but this was not seen as necessary anymore. The average age of people getting married also increased as more young people began to focus on things that were important to them such as careers.

New laws:

- The Divorce Reform Act (1969) - Before this law you could only divorce if one member had committed adultery (cheated), now you could divorce if the you were unhappy being married to your partner for any reason.

3. Homosexuality

Before the 1960s, homosexuality was illegal and if you were caught you could be convicted and sentenced to prison. Due to changing views on society and of families, the 1960s experienced a large amount of gay activism (protest) and demands for changes to the law. Young people in particular were very passionate with making sure that that gay couples/individuals could have the same freedoms as those who were heterosexual (attracted to the opposite sex).

In 1967 Parliament voted to legalise homosexual relationships that took place in private without any announcement. Although the law was changed, there was still strong opposition. In particular, the older generations and religious groups continued to discriminate against homosexuality, claiming that it would cause young people to 'turn' to homosexuality for excitement and that it would destroy the traditional social and family values of Britain.

New laws:

- The Sexual Offences Act (1967) - decriminalised private sexual activity between men over the age of 21 in England and Wales.

4. Capital Punishment

Before the 1960s, if a person was found guilty of a serious crime such as murder they could face Capital Punishment (death sentence). This was carried out in the UK through hanging till dead, a slow and painful way to die.

During the 1960s, the people of Britain, especially the youth began to become more liberal (open minded) and soon turned against the use of Capital Punishment for criminals. They argued that since Capital Punishment was first introduced there had been people who had been executed and then discovered innocent and that it was just as bad to kill criminals as it is to kill innocent people because you would still be murdering people.

Thanks to the strong opposition to the punishment, in 1969 MP's voted on ending the use of Capital Punishment in the House of Commons and it was agreed that it should be abolished (343 for abolishment and 185 against) after a 7 and a half hour debate.

New laws:

- Abolition of Death Penalty (1969) - Permanently ended the use of hanging/other execution methods as a form of punishment for crimes.

Topic 5 - The Suffragettes (interleaving from Year 8)

The Suffragists (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies) was a group that was led by Millicent Fawcett in 1897. Their aim was to increase the rights of women and improve the social conditions for them. This meant trying to get voting rights for educated and quite wealthy women, reduce prostitution in Britain and get government protection for low paid women workers. The Suffragist members were from upper and middle class backgrounds.

Methods used by the Suffragists to promote their cause were peaceful. Many handed out leaflets to people on the streets or created petitions to take to Parliament and make the MPS aware of their aims. Others spoke directly to politicians to argue for the rights of women. Some MPs were sympathetic to the Suffragists' cause and in return the women strongly supported these MPs in their election campaigns. In fact the Suffragists welcomed male members to join them and campaign for women's rights.

The Suffragettes (Women's Social and Political Union) was a group that was led by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters. Not happy with the Suffragists, they broke away and formed this group in 1906. Their aim was to achieve the same rights for women that men had. They also believed that when this was achieved women's social conditions would improve. Pankhurst wanted her members to be from working class backgrounds because it was these women who suffered the most.

Methods used by the Suffragettes were sometimes violent. One woman was sent to prison for spitting at and hitting a policeman. Two women were sent to prison for shouting and screaming at a political meeting. Another woman, Emily Davidson, threw herself at the King's horse at the Epsom Derby as a publicity stunt - she wanted to pin the Suffragette banner to the horse. Unfortunately she was killed and became a martyr for the cause of women's suffrage. The saying of the Suffragettes was "Deeds not words" and they would not allow men to be members of their organisation.

Topic 6-How close did we come to WW3?

Was the dropping of the atomic bomb justified?

In 1939, the US govt set up the Manhattan project to develop a nuclear weapon-the atom bomb. This would be more destructive than any previously known. The project cost \$2 billion and was undertaken in secret at a number of locations included Richland, Washington.

On 16 July 1945, the first atom bomb was tested in secret in the desert in New Mexico USA. Throughout 1945, the Japanese army had continued to put up strong resistance. The battles for some of their islands were within striking distance of Japan, had cost the American 75,000 casualties.

From May to August 1945 American bombers pounded Japanese towns and cities, including an attack on the Japanese capital Tokyo, which created a firestorm that killed 120,000 people.

On 6 August, an atom bomb was dropped on the Japanese city of Hiroshima killing 70,000 people outright, and a further 70,000 by the end of the year as a result of their injuries.

On 9 August, the US air force dropped a second atomic bomb, this time on the city of Nagasaki. Approximately 40,000 people were killed immediately by the explosion, and a further 40,000 by the end of the year.

Arguments **FOR** the dropping of the atomic bomb

The Japanese use of suicide planes meant an attack on the islands of Japan themselves would be too dangerous.	The huge problems in Europe needed solving. This wasn't possible to do if there was a war in the East.	The Japanese were still very powerful. Experts predicted it would cost one million American lives and four million lives in all to capture Japan in the way that they had had to capture the islands of Iwo Jima and Okinawa.	It was an important new weapon that needed to be tested.
---	--	---	--

Arguments **AGAINST** the dropping of the atomic bomb

It was not to stop the war, but to show the Russians that America was more powerful	Churchill and Truman did not trust the Soviet leader, Stalin, so by dropping the bomb it would make him think twice about growing his empire.	There is evidence that the Japanese were going to surrender anyway.	Truman did not offer to share his atom bomb technology with his wartime allies, but kept it secret.
---	---	---	---

What was the Berlin blockade and airlift?

Joseph Stalin, the Soviet leader, imposed the Berlin Blockade from **24 June 1948 to 12 May 1949**, cutting off all land and river transit between West Berlin and West Germany. The Western Allies responded with a massive airlift to come to West Berlin's aid