

1920s USA	Key Facts
What were Republican government policies?	Fewer immigrants were allowed into the USA. This is an example of isolationism.
How did Henry Ford change America?	Ford painted Model T cars black to make them cheaper so more people bought them.
Why was there a Consumer Boom?	Consumer goods like radios were mass produced which made them cheaper.
Who remained poor?	Farmers struggled in the 1920s as they grew too much food.
How did women's lives change?	A few rich young women became Flappers who partied, smoke and drank.
How did popular culture change in the 1920s?	Jazz music was popular. People watched talkies at the cinema.
What were the problems caused by Prohibition?	People made their own moonshine and bathtub gin which caused health problems.
Who was Al Capone?	Gangsters like Al Capone made money selling illegal alcohol in speakeasies .
What were the Jim Crow Laws?	Jim Crow Laws led to the segregation of black and white people in separate schools.
Who were the KKK?	The Ku Klux Klan killed African Americans by lynching them.
What was the Red Scare?	Americans worried about immigrants spreading Communism .
Why were Sacco and Vanzetti executed?	Sacco and Vanzetti were executed for murder due to their race and beliefs.
Why did the Stock Market Boom?	Lots of Americans bought shares to try and get rich quick.
Why did Wall Street Crash?	In the Wall Street Crash in 1929 the value of shares fell very sharply.

1930s America	Key Facts
How did the Great Depression affect people's lives?	25% of people were unemployed. Homeless people lived in Hoovervilles .
How did Herbert Hoover respond to the Great Depression?	Hoover did little to help as he believed Americans were ' rugged individualists ' who could sort themselves out.
Why did FDR win the 1932 Election?	Hoover lost as he refused to help the Bonus Marchers . Roosevelt won as he had popular ideas like the New Deal .
How did the New Deal help America?	Roosevelt scrapped Prohibition . This was popular and made jobs in bars and breweries. The TVA created 200,000 jobs building dams . These dams made cheap electricity.
Who opposed the New Deal?	Rich Republicans hated paying taxes to pay for pointless New Deal jobs (Boondoggling).
How did Lend Lease and WWII help the US Economy?	USA sent weapons and food supplies to help Britain and Russia. This created lots of jobs in US factories and farms.
How did Popular Culture Develop in the 1930s?	The first colour films appeared (eg. The Wizard of Oz) and the first Disney cartoons (eg. Snow White). This meant cinema stayed very popular.
How did WWII affect Women?	WWII meant women worked in the factories – ' Rosie the Riveter ' persuaded more women to make planes.
How did WWII affect African Americans in the USA?	Racism led to the Double V Campaign , calling for victory in the war and victory over racism back home.

Post-War USA	Key Facts
Why did the economy boom in the late 1940s?	There was a Baby Boom – this created demand for baby products and more jobs.
Why did the economy boom in the 1950s?	Families needed homes so new houses were built in suburbs , creating work for builders.
How did President Johnson change society?	Johnson brought in the Civil Rights Act to end the Jim Crow Laws and segregation.
How did McCarthyism affect America?	McCarthy claimed Communists had top jobs in America. This led to ' witch hunts ' to find and remove them. This caused people to lose their jobs.
How did popular culture develop after World War II?	Rock n' Roll was the new popular music and Elvis Presley was the most famous musician. It was very popular with teenagers .
How did people campaign for Civil Rights?	Peaceful protests included sit-ins which campaigned against segregated cafes.
How did Martin Luther King campaign for Civil Rights?	Martin Luther King led the Montgomery Bus Boycott after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat. This helped lead to the Civil Rights Act which ended the Jim Crow Laws.
How was violence used to campaign for Civil Rights?	The Black Panthers used violence – they murdered some police officers.
How did life change for women after WWII?	Betty Friedan set up NOW to campaign for women's rights. The Civil Rights Act in 1964 banned sexist discrimination in jobs.

Conflict in Asia

The Korean War 1950 - 1953	
Why was there tension in Korea?	Korea was split in two after World War II. North Korea was communist and South Korea was capitalist . This caused tension due to the Cold War .
What caused the Korean War?	North Korea invaded South Korea . USA hated communism and thought it spread through the Domino Theory . USA got the UN to form an army to push North Korea out of S. Korea.
How did the UN fight back?	General MacArthur led the UN army. He led the Inchon Landings which pushed North Korea back out of South Korea. He then decided to invade North Korea.
How did China get involved?	The UN had nearly captured North Korea. This angered communist China so they invaded with 300,000 men and pushed the UN back into South Korea.
Why was General MacArthur sacked?	MacArthur wanted to attack China and publicly criticised President Truman . Truman sacked him.
Why did the war become a stalemate?	Both sides started to use the same War of Attrition tactics. They stopped trying to capture land and instead focused on killing lots of enemy soldiers. This led to See-saw battles and the war became a stalemate .
How did the Korean War end?	The two sides took part in peace talks. They were taken seriously after the USA threatened to use nuclear weapons.
What were the war's consequences?	Communists were pushed out of South Korea so US became confident it could stop Communism spreading. This led to them getting involved in Vietnam. There is also still lots of tension between North Korea and South Korea.

The Vietnam War	
Why did France leave?	France lost the battle of Dien Bien Phu so Vietnam was split into communist North Vietnam and capitalist South Vietnam .
Why was there civil war?	Diem led South Vietnam. He persecuted Buddhists . This led to the communist VC fighting against him which caused the USA to get involved to stop the VC.
How did USA get involved?	USA hated communism and thought it spread through the Domino Theory . They used the Truman Doctrine to send support to South Vietnam to stop the VC.
What was the Gulf of Tonkin Incident?	An American ship called the USS Maddox was attacked by the communists. This led to America sending soldiers to fight in Vietnam.
What tactics were used by the VC?	They used guerrilla warfare tactics eg digging tunnels and using punji traps . US struggled to fight back. The Ho Chi Minh Trail was used to bring in supplies.
What tactics were used by the USA?	America dropped napalm and Agent Orange which killed civilians and led to people turning against the USA. The US also bombed the Ho Chi Minh Trail.
What was the Tet Offensive?	The VC attacked cities like Saigon . This shocked Americans like the reporter Walter Cronkite as they thought America had been winning the war.
What was the My Lai Massacre?	US soldiers killed 500 civilians at My Lai then tried to cover it up. This caused lots of people in America to turn against the war.
What was the role of the media?	Walter Cronkite reported on the Tet Offensive and said USA couldn't win. A photo of Kim Phuc burnt by napalm led to opposition to the war.
How did people protest?	Americans opposed the war by draft dodging (refusing to go and fight). Students protested at Kent State University - four were shot dead, causing more anger.
How did Nixon end the war?	Nixon brought US soldiers home using Vietnamisation . This was when low-quality South Vietnamese soldiers replaced Americans. It did not work well. He also invaded Cambodia .
What was Watergate?	Nixon's supporters tried to spy on his rivals. Nixon lied about this and had to resign . South Vietnam lost one of the last Americans willing to help them.
How did the war end?	North Vietnam invaded South Vietnam. USA had already brought its soldiers home so South Vietnam collapsed and Saigon was captured by communists .
What were the war's consequences?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. USA lost and all of Vietnam became one communist country. 2. USA's use of Agent Orange meant many babies had birth defects.

Empires and Migration

<u>EMPIRES</u>	The main factor for the development/growth/expansion of empires was...	The main factor for the decline/collapse/end of empires was...
Economic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empire in America developed due to growing tobacco and cotton, often grown by slaves on plantations. The East India Company took land in India to trade spices, gems and cotton. Henry II's Angevin Empire included Gascony. It was famous for making wine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain caused the American War of Independence by putting up taxes, such as a 3p tax on tea. Britain was nearly bankrupt after World War II and couldn't afford to keep control of its empire.
Key individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cecil Rhodes added Rhodesia to the empire as it had gold and diamonds. Cnut built up the North Sea Empire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi led peaceful protests such as the Salt March which helped lead to Britain giving India its independence.
War and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain took Transvaal off the Boers in South Africa by winning the Boer War. Robert Clive won the Battle of Plassey and took Bengal, a rich part of India. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> England lost the Hundred Years War. This meant France was able to capture Gascony. The American War of Independence led to Britain losing land in America.
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pilgrim Fathers created a colony in America so that they would be free from religious persecution in Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gandhi believed in Ahimsa. This led to him using non-violent protests which made Britain look bad.
Ideas and beliefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Darwinism meant Britain believed it was better than other races and had a right to take land in Africa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The idea of empires became very unpopular after World War II.
Government actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain took Australia so that the government could transport criminals there. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain's government tried to take back the Suez Canal in Egypt in 1956 but was made to back down by USA.

<u>MIGRATION</u>	The main factor for the migration to Britain was...	The main factor for migration from Britain was...
Economic resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vikings came to England due to overcrowding in Scandinavia and to take better-quality farmland. Irish moved in the 1840s due to 1 million starving in the Potato Famine. Many came to Britain to work as navvies building railways. Caribbean migrants moved after WWII to escape hurricane damage and get jobs in the NHS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> British people moved to America and the Caribbean in the 1600s to set up plantations which used slaves to grow sugar and cotton. Nabobs like Robert Clive moved to India to run the East India Company and make a fortune.
Key individuals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Idi Amin forced all the Ugandan Asians to leave the country. Many came to Britain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward I expelled all of England's Jews in 1290.
War and violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recent wars in Iraq, Afghanistan and Ukraine have forced people to move to Britain. Huguenots came to Britain after the St Bartholomew's Day Massacre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scots were violently forced off their land in the Highland Clearances so some migrated to Canada.
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian Jews moved to escape violent attacks called pogroms. Huguenots were French protestants who were persecuted for their beliefs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Pilgrim Fathers moved to America to escape religious persecution as they were Puritans.
Government actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hitler's Nazi government in Germany persecuted Jews. Some came to Britain on Kindertransport. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward I expelled all of England's Jews in 1290. The government sent criminals to Australia.

Other Key People: Alfred the Great beat the Vikings at the **Battle of Edington** and set up the **Danelaw**. John Hawkins was the first person to develop the **slave trade**. Walter Raleigh set up the **first English colony in America**.

Edward I

Edward I Key Question	Key Information
Who was Edward I?	Edward was king from 1272 to 1307 . His father Henry III was a weak king who had faced a rebellion from Simon de Montfort .
What problems did Edward I face?	Edward needed to win the support of barons . The wars against the barons under Henry III left Edward short of money.
What problems did Edward face with the Feudal System?	Frankalmoign was when people gave their land to the Church then rented it back. This reduced the king's power.
How did Edward I solve his problems?	The Statue of Mortmain stopped people giving land to the Church. This gave Edward greater control over land.
Who was Robert Burnell?	He was Edward's Chancellor and would run the country if Edward was away fighting. On one occasion Parliament met at his house.
How did Parliament/government develop?	The ' Model Parliament ' was developed - all parts of the country were represented. Commoners were also now given a say in Parliament.
How did towns develop during Edward I's reign?	The number of towns grew under Edward I (e.g. Congleton). There were more markets. More towns meant more trade. This meant more tax was paid...so Edward got richer.
How did the wool trade develop?	Towns grew so there was more demand for clothes and wool. Tax was charged on the wool which made Edward richer.
How did Edward I fund his government?	People were clipping bits of silver off coins so Edward brought in new coins. Jews were blamed for coin clipping .
Why did Edward I expel the Jews from England?	Edward passed the Statute of Jewry . Jews had to wear yellow badges and pay more tax. Edward then expelled all of the Jews from England in 1290.
How important was the Church during Edward I's reign?	Most people were religious. Priests were often the only literate people in a village. The Statue of Mortmain meant people weren't allowed to donate land to the Church.
How did education develop?	Roger Bacon did experiments on the eye and with gunpowder.
How did punishment develop?	Edward used some harsh punishments like hanging, drawing and quartering .
How did the legal system develop?	Edward brought in the Statute of Winchester . This created the Hue and Cry . This meant ordinary people had to help catch criminals.
What was warfare like?	Armies included knights (cavalry) and infantry. Siege weapons (trebuchets) were used.
Why did Edward go to war in Wales?	Llewelyn the Prince of Wales refused to pay homage to Edward - this angered Edward.
How did Edward invade Wales?	Edward captured Anglesey and took Llewelyn's food supply. The Welsh surrendered.
How did Edward control Wales?	Edward built castles eg. Caernarfon . Bastide towns were built for the English to live in.
Why did England and Scotland fight?	Edward chose John Balliol to be Scotland's king. Balliol then became allies with Edward's enemy France. This led to Edward invading Scotland.
What happened at Stirling Bridge?	The Scots led by William Wallace beat an English army. The English used poor tactics.
What was the Battle of Falkirk?	At Falkirk Edward beat William Wallace. Wallace was then hung, drawn and quartered .

Historic Environment Study: Caernarfon Castle

Caernarfon was a way of dealing with rebellion / militarily controlling North Wales	Caernarfon was for political control / showing English power(symbolism)	Caernarfon was a way of developing the economy and trade	Caernarfon was for administrative control.
Walls were 15 feet thick. They were surrounded by either a moat or the sea.	Edward's son was born at the castle and was made Prince of Wales.	The bastide included a weekly market and fairs. English people moved to live in this new town.	A church was built in Caernarfon to help bring the Welsh Church in line with England.
Huge number of arrow loops around the castle and very few large windows.	It had Roman-style features like polygonal towers and bands of coloured stone. This made Edward seem like a new Roman emperor.	A port was built, allowing goods to be moved in and out by ship.	A justiciar was based in Caernarfon. He ruled Wales on behalf of Edward.
The King's Gate had portcullises , gates, and murder holes .	Eagles on the Eagle Tower were also an old Roman symbol of power.	The Welsh had to buy and sell goods in the town, which developed trade.	An exchequer was based in Caernarfon to collect in taxes from across Wales.