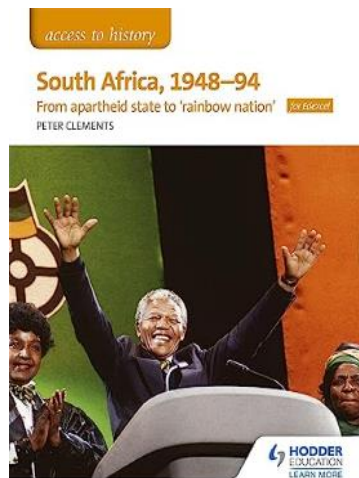
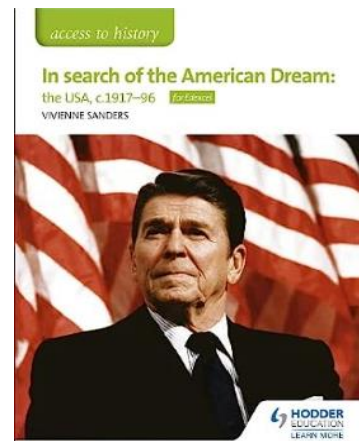


A-Level History Summer Bridging Work 2023/24

Exam board: Edexcel

Resources that you need to purchase in preparation for studying this course:

- Course textbook: 'Access to History: In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917–96 for Edexcel'
 - Course textbook: 'Access to History: South Africa, 1948–94: from apartheid state to 'rainbow nation' for Edexcel'
 - 2 x ringbinder folders, one for each Paper.
 - Paper 1 - 7 dividers.
 - Paper 2 - 6 dividers.
- See Course Guides for structure and student checklist.



Introducing Paper 1: In Search of the American Dream: The USA c.1917-1980

Your A-Level Course has four different components:

1. Paper 1: USA (30%) – Year 12
2. Paper 2: South Africa (20%) – Year 12
3. Paper 3: Empire (30%) – Year 13
4. Coursework (20%) – Year 13

Paper 1 is a thematic unit, similar to your Medicine Paper from GCSE, focusing on four key themes:

- Theme 1: The changing political environment, 1917–80
- Theme 2: The quest for civil rights, 1917–80
- Theme 3: Society and culture in change, 1917–80
- Theme 4: The changing quality of life, 1917–80

Your exam will be structured into three sections.

- Sections A and B will each give you a choice of two essay questions based on these themes. For example, you may have an essay question asking about changes to the role of the American Presidency from 1917 to 1945.
- Section C will be on the Presidency of Ronald Reagan. You will receive two historical interpretations of Reagan’s presidency to contrast.

In A-Level, there is a high expectation of independent work on your behalf and this should include extensive wider reading. This means that you should research and read about the topics studied outside of what we do in lessons. Anything you read should be saved and recorded with:

1. The name of the Author
2. The name of the text/website/documentary, etc.
3. The date of publication/when you accessed the site.

You may of course start your wider reading now to get a head start! 😊

The changing political environment: 1917 – 1980

To prepare for your studies at the beginning of next year, you will need to complete the following tasks:

TASK 1: Read through the contextual overview for the changing political environment in the United States on page 2. Answer the following questions:

1. How has American society changed throughout the 20th century?
2. How has American politics changed throughout the 20th century?
3. What ironies or contradictions can you see in American ideology?

TASK 2: Complete the timeline on pages 11-12. Use the example Edexcel timeline on pages 3-7 to help you.

TASK 3: Read through the information on the structure of the US government on pages 8-10.

- Create an annotated diagram that **explains** how the US government works. Ensure that your annotations are detailed, showing the relationship between and powers of the sections of the government.

For further information, use the following interactive guide:

http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/spl/hi/americas/04/us_election/govt_system/html/introduction.stm

**Any questions, please contact Miss Hardingham:
hardinghamc@kls.herts.sch.uk.**

INFORMATION FOR TASK 1

Contextual Overview

The USA and the rest of the world changed drastically between 1917 and 1980, and this had a profound impact on the political environment in the USA. As we study this first key topic we will examine 3 key questions:

- How did the presidency change from 1917 to 1980?
- What influenced the political landscape between 1917 and 1980?
- What impact did war have on domestic politics in the years 1917 – 1980?

In studying Theme 1, **the changing political environment, 1917-80**, you will need to understand the changing political climate from US entry into the First World War to Reagan's election. Detailed knowledge of individual presidential policies is not required but you should have an understanding of general policy initiatives undertaken by presidents and their underlying political influences. You should be aware of the changing styles of presidential leadership across the period. You should also understand the effect that American involvement in war had on the general political environment and presidential government.

In 1917, the USA entered the First World War as the fastest growing economy in the world and with the potential to become a leading world power. By the end of 1918, America had ended the war as the world's 'top nation'. Until the outbreak of the Second World War in 1941, the USA was reluctant to become the world's policeman — the policy of isolationism — but was more willing to encourage the spread of its political, economic and cultural values: democracy, capitalism and mass popular entertainment.

In the 1920s, America experienced both 'boom' and 'bust'. Non-interventionist Republican presidents allowed the economy to expand with little regulation. Many Americans flourished but few farmers, African Americans and immigrants prospered. After the Wall Street Crash in 1929, most Americans were hit by a decade of the Great Depression and those who were already poor suffered most. The majority of voters put their trust in President Roosevelt, who promised a New Deal to save the country, but it was probably his decision to enter the Second World War that bailed America out of the financial crisis.

After 1945, as the USA and the USSR pursued the Cold War, the USA aggressively promoted their values as one of the world's two superpowers. The USA was, and is, a country of contradictions. Radical revolutionaries had fought for independence from Britain in the 1770s but conservative conformity was the prevailing political attitude. The 'American Dream' was of security and prosperity but equality of opportunity often meant 'rugged individualism': sorting out one's own problems. Meanwhile ethnic minorities, women, the poor, social minorities and radicals often struggled to be heard in the 'land of the free' and experienced limited freedom in their choices and availability of opportunity in a land where 'freedom' was mainly reserved for the wealthy, white, protestant male. The history of the USA in the twentieth century can be seen as the history of ordinary Americans trying to come to terms with these contradictions.

Post-1945 America experienced an unparalleled prosperity which saw the creation of an affluent white middle-class. In the 1960s, this led to resentment from those who were excluded — the search for civil rights — and, perhaps most surprisingly, backlash from the youth who had benefited most: counter-culture. President Johnson’s ‘Great Society’ programme did try to help the poor but he was undermined by the disaster that was the Vietnam War.

Many Americans hoped that the 1970s would bring greater stability. However, despite continued superpower status and the advance of American popular culture, it only brought further challenges. Conservative America hoped that President Nixon would bring stability but he resigned in disgrace amid scandal and corruption. Neither Republican nor Democrat presidents were able to deal effectively with either social tensions or economic downturn.

In the next decade the tensions did not go away, but 1980 ushered in 12 years of more confident Republican rule. Ronald Reagan’s presidency (1980–88) was just as controversial as Margaret Thatcher’s in Britain but President Clinton’s first term in office (1992–96) was heavily influenced by its political and economic conservatism. However, social and cultural values continued to polarise even more. Even today, ‘Obama-care’ may have introduced health insurance for more Americans than ever before, but ultra-conservative republicanism is also thriving.

TIMELINE FOR TASK 2

Edexcel’s student timeline example:

USA		South Africa
	1899-1902	<i>Second Boer War</i>
	1910	<i>Union of South Africa</i>
	1914	
	Start of First World War	
	1915	
USA declared war on Germany	1917	
	1918	
	End of First World War	
Eighteenth Amendment: prohibition	1919	
First tabloid newspaper the <i>Daily News</i> published		
Palmer Raids: first Red Scare	1920	
The ‘Soviet Ark’ takes ‘Reds’ to Russia		
Nineteenth Amendment: enfranchised women		
Warren G Harding became president	1921	
Emergency Quota Act		
Emergency Tariff Act		
Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act	1922	

USA		South Africa
Warren G Harding died, Calvin Coolidge became president	1923	
Johnson-Reed Immigration Act Dawes Plan	1924	
Execution of Sacco and Vanzetti	1927	
Herbert Hoover became president Wall Street Crash	1929	
Hawley-Smoot Tariff	1930	
National Credit Corporation established	1931	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation established	1932	
Franklin D Roosevelt became president First New Deal initiated	1933	
Second New Deal initiated Revenue Act	1935	
National Labor Relations Act (Wagner Act) Social Security Act		
Roosevelt proposed the Judiciary Reform Bill	1937	
Economic downturn: 'Roosevelt Recession'		
Wagner-Steagall National Housing Act		
Second Agricultural Adjustment Act	1938	
Commercial television introduced at the World Fair in New York	1939	
	Start of Second World War	
Lend Lease programme began	1941	
Executive Order 8802: Employment Practice in Defence Industries		
Japanese bombing of Pearl Harbor Naval Base; America entered the Second World War		
Allied invasion of Europe: D-Day	1944	
Roosevelt's death, Harry S Truman became president	1945	
	End of Second World War	
Break-up of the Grand Alliance: beginning of the Cold War Iron Curtain speech	1946	
'Truman Doctrine' announced	1947	
Berlin Crisis Berlin Airlift	1948	
Executive Order 9981 ended segregation in the army		May: The National Party victory with commitment to apartheid

USA		South Africa
Truman initiated the 'Fair Deal' <i>Soviet Union tested first atomic bomb</i> <i>Mao Zedong founded the People's Republic of China</i>	1949	December: The African National Congress (ANC) agreed to introduce a 'Programme of Action'
The China Lobby accuse Truman of 'losing China' Beginning of the Korean War Joseph McCarthy allegations began second Red Scare	1950	July: Grand Apartheid laws passed including Group Areas Act, Population Registration Act, Suppression of Communism Act
	1951	March: separate voting roll for coloured voters established
Malcolm X joined the Nation of Islam	1952	June: Defiance Campaign launched by the ANC
Dwight D Eisenhower became president Brown v. Board of Education 'McCarthyism' came to an end	1953 1954	October: Bantu Education Act The South African Coloured People Organisation (SACPO) organised bus boycotts in Cape Town December: J Strijdom became prime minister
Brown II Lynching of Emmett Till Beginning of the Montgomery Bus Boycott	1955	Black women are forced to carry a 'pass book' at all times. Black Sash formed June: The ANC adopts the Freedom Charter
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) created	1956	Anti-Pass Law demonstrations December: Arrest leading anti-apartheid activists accused of treason
Little Rock Campaign	1957	Immorality Act
	1958	September: H Verwoerd became prime minister
	1959	April: The Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) formed
Greensboro' sit-ins SNCC founded Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) formed at the University of Michigan	1960	March: The Sharpeville Massacre April: The ANC and PAC banned under the Unlawful Organisations Act. A state of emergency is declared by the government
Freedom Rides John F Kennedy became president	1961	March: 'Treason Trial' verdict: not guilty. South Africa leaves Commonwealth December: Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) formed
Cuban Missile Crisis	1962	August: Nelson Mandela arrested and sentenced to five years imprisonment. Whilst in prison he was re-tried in the 'Rivonia Trial'
SCLC's Birmingham campaign March on Washington Kennedy assassinated, Lyndon B Johnson became president Betty Friedan published <i>The Feminine Mystique</i>	1963	May: The 90 day detention law The Transkei granted 'self-government'

USA		South Africa
Civil Rights Act Johnson launched the Great Society programme. Free Speech Movement at the University of California President Johnson sent American troops to Vietnam Malcolm X assassinated	1964	June: Mandela and other leading members of the ANC found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment on Robben Island
Voting Rights Act SDS organised the first mass rally against the Vietnam War Black Panthers founded National Organization for Women	1965	June: Potential suspects could now be detained for 180 days before going to trial
Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike Martin Luther King Jr. assassinated	1966	September: Prime Minister Verwoerd fatally stabbed in parliament and replaced by BJ Vorster
Stonewall Riots Richard Nixon became president The Woodstock Festival Apollo 11: Neil Armstrong first man to walk on the moon Kate Millett published <i>Sexual Politics</i>	1968	December: SASO (South African Students' Organisation) founded with Steve Biko as one of its leading members
Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education	1969	
	1970	March: All Africans became citizens of their ethnic 'homeland'
	1971	March: The Bantu Homelands Constitution Act November: The United Nations called for a boycott of arms sales and sporting relations
Educational Amendments Act Nixon met Mao Zedong Equal Rights Amendment passed both houses of Congress, but failed to gain ratification by the states Gloria Steinem founded <i>Ms</i> magazine Nixon re-elected president	1972	July: The Black People's Convention set up
Roe v. Wade OPEC crisis Inflation reached 9 per cent: concern over stagflation	1973	March: Steve Biko banned by the government November: The Democratic Party set up
Watergate scandal Gerald Ford became president Indian Self Determination Act passed End of the Vietnam War	1974	April: The National Party is re-elected May: The British Lions rugby team tour
	1975	March: The government proposed consolidation of the 'bantustans' 'homelands' The Inkatha Freedom Party formed.

USA		South Africa
	1976	June: The Soweto Riots July: School teaching in Afrikaans no longer compulsory October: Transkei became the first independent homeland
	1977	February: Kwazulu became a self-governing homeland September: Steve Biko died in police custody after being arrested
Carter announced normalization of relations with People's Republic of China	1978	September: PW Botha became the new prime minister of South Africa
Three Mile Island nuclear incident	1979	
Carter imposed sanctions on the USSR following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan		
US boycott of 1980 summer Olympic Games in Moscow	1980	
Carter announced anti-inflation program		
Ronald Reagan became president		
First case of AIDS identified in America	1981	May–June: A series of bombings by Umkhonto we Sizwe destroyed railway lines, police stations and shopping centres December: Ciskei became another 'independent' homeland
Unemployment reached 9 million	1982	
Reagan's 'evil empire' speech	1983	
US troops invaded Grenada		
Reagan launched SDI		
Jessie Jackson sought nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate		
Reagan argued for support for Contra 'freedom fighters' in Nicaragua	1984	October: Archbishop Desmond Tutu awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
Congress outlawed funding for the Nicaragua Contras		
	1985	July: State of emergency declared in response to growing violence; 575 people had been killed in the first 6 months of the year November: The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) formed
Reagan-Gorbachev Reykjavik summit	1986	July: Pass books no longer required for black South Africans
Challenger space shuttle disaster		
Iran-Contra scandal	1987	May: The National Party re-elected with the Conservative Party as the official opposition November: Govan Mbeki released from Robben Island

USA		South Africa
Jessie Jackson's second attempt to win nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate	1988	December: Nelson Mandela moved from Robben Island to Victor Verster prison in the Western Cape
George H W Bush became president	1989	July: Nelson Mandela and President PW Botha met for the first time to discuss peace talks between the ANC and National Party
Fall of the Berlin Wall		August: PW Botha replaced as president by FW de Klerk
Bush broke election pledge by introducing new taxes	1990	February: President FW de Klerk announced the lifting of the ban on the ANC, PAC and other anti-apartheid organisations. Nelson Mandela released from prison
		March: Mandela announced as deputy president of the ANC
		April: Senior ANC exiles including Thabo Mbeki and Joe Slovo returned to South Africa after 25 years
		May: The National Party and the ANC held their first talks to plan for the end of apartheid
		June: The state of emergency that had been in place for four years was lifted. The Population Registration Act was repealed
		August: The ANC announces the immediate suspension of armed resistance
US led forces in the Gulf War to drive Iraqi forces out of Kuwait	1991	
	1992	August: The Springboks (South African rugby team) played their first match since the lifting of the sport boycott
	1993	December: Nelson Mandela and FW de Klerk awarded the Nobel Peace Prize
Bill Clinton became president	1994	March: An attempted uprising by the white separatist group AWB was crushed in Bophutatswana
		April: South Africa held its first democratic elections in which all citizens can vote. The African National Congress won
		May: Nelson Mandela became the first African President of South Africa. The United Nations lifted its arms embargo

INFORMATION FOR TASK 3

The structure of the US government

The United States is a republic, which means that the people hold the power and they elect representatives to decide what to do with it. It is also a federal country, meaning that powers are divided between central government and those in the individual states. Although these powers have changed over time, the US constitution originally only gave certain powers to the federal government. Many government services are still the responsibility of state governments. Each state elects a governor and politicians to sit in the Senate and House of Representatives - the two chambers of the legislature.

Key points

- The framers of the US Constitution structured government so that the three branches of government have separate powers. The branches must both cooperate and compete to enact policy.
- Each of the branches has the power to check the other two, which ensures that no one branch can become too powerful and that government as a whole is constrained.
- This structure ensures that the people's will is represented by allowing citizens multiple access points to influence public policy, and removing officials who abuse their power.

The structure of US government: separation of powers

By the late 1780s, it had become clear that the first governmental system of the United States, the Articles of Confederation, wasn't working. The central government under the Articles lacked a strong executive and a method for resolving disputes at the national level.

But adding a strong executive branch to the US government might pose the opposite problem. Would an executive, wielding the power of the army, become too powerful? Would a federal government with more power overall soon become tyrannical?

At the Constitutional Convention, the Framers debated these issues. Their ultimate solution was to **separate** the powers of government among three branches—legislative, executive, and judicial—so that each branch had to cooperate with the others in order to accomplish policymaking goals. For example, although the executive branch commands the military, only the legislative branch can declare war and make funds available to pay and provision the army. Therefore, both the legislative branch (Congress) and the executive branch (the president) must consent for the United States to go to war.

Accordingly, each branch of government has unique powers. As the branch most responsive to the will of the people (who elect its members), Congress has the power to pass laws, declare war, ratify treaties, and levy taxes. The executive branch conducts foreign affairs and commands the armed forces. The judicial branch interprets the laws of Congress and the actions of the President to determine whether they are constitutional.

Powers of the branches of government



Legislative branch	Executive branch	Judicial branch
Pass laws	Veto legislation	Declare laws unconstitutional
Declare war	Command armed forces	Hear cases on federal law
Impeach president and judges	Grant pardons	Preside over impeachment trials
Approve presidential appointments	Appoint judges, ambassadors, department heads	Declare presidential acts unconstitutional
Ratify treaties	Conduct foreign affairs and negotiate treaties	
Levy taxes		
Establish number of Supreme Court justices		
Regulate Supreme Court's jurisdiction		

The structure of US government: checks and balances

In addition to separating powers among the branches, the Framers gave each branch the power to **check**, or stop, the actions of the other two branches in meaningful ways. For example, the president has the power to **veto**, or reject, laws made by Congress. But Congress can **balance** out that power in its turn by overriding the president's veto with a two-thirds vote.

This system of **checks and balances** keeps each branch of government from overstepping its bounds, and consequently, the federal government itself from becoming too powerful.

The structure of US government: Local, state and federal government:

The USA has 3 major layers of government: local, state and federal. The various **local** governments around the country deal with local issues like managing schools, parks and rubbish collection. In 2012 there were over 89,000 different local governments across the USA. Each US **state** has its own

government as well, and these are much more powerful. They can raise or lower taxes and create new state laws. Each state is run by a Governor. The **federal** government manages the whole country, sets national laws and deals with international affairs.

Federal Government

Federal power is divided into three separate branches of government - the president and his cabinet (the Executive), the two chambers of the US Congress (the Legislature) and the courts (Judiciary).

The president's main function is to enforce the law by running the federal government. He also proposes laws and the annual budget to Congress, is commander-in-chief of the US armed forces, and is broadly responsible for foreign policy. He can also veto bills passed in the Congress, although that veto can be overridden if two-thirds of the Congress vote against it. The president is elected every four years but cannot serve more than two terms. His cabinet members are not elected and are not normally members of Congress. They have to leave Congress to join the cabinet.

The Congress is responsible for passing laws and the budget. It has two chambers - the Senate and the House of Representatives. The two chambers share the power to declare war, while the Senate must approve treaties agreed to by the president. Senators must also approve the appointment of judges and many government officials. Every state has two senators, but the number of members of the House depends on the population. For example, a state like Wyoming with a small population has two senators and just one member of the House, while a state like California with a huge population still has two senators, but 43 members of the House. In total there are 100 Senators and 435 members of the House of Representatives.

The third part of government is the courts system - known as the **Judiciary**. The Supreme Court has nine judges who decide whether laws passed are in line with the constitution. The judges are nominated by the president and have to be approved by the Senate. They are extremely powerful positions. The judges are appointed for life, so a vacancy can only arise through the death, resignation, retirement, or impeachment of a sitting judge.

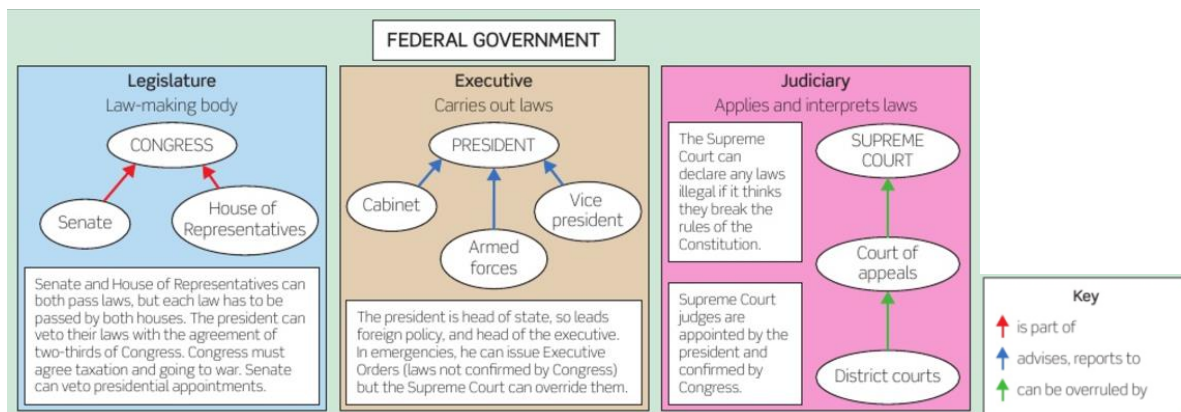


Fig 1. The structure of the US federal government

TASK 2: Complete the timeline to track key events in US history.

1. For each president, you should add an image, their dates in office (as president) and the political party they belonged to. (*Wikipedia has a list of US presidents that is very helpful for this!*)
2. Use the Edexcel timeline example to plot key events for each president. You will need to do a little research to add a brief description of each event. (*Wilson has already been completed for you as an example.*)
* Additional examples that you should also include are in green on your timeline.

Timeline of the USA: c.1917-1980

President	In office	Party	Key Events
Woodrow Wilson 	4 March 1913 – 4 March 1921	Democrat	<p>1914: The First World War begins in Europe; the USA does not join due to policy of isolationism & widespread opposition to the war in the USA.</p> <p>1915: Sinking of the Lusitania, a British ocean liner, by a German U-Boat. It caused international outcry as 1,198 civilian passengers and crew were killed, including 128 (of 139) US citizens.</p> <p>1917: Wilson is re-elected on the promise to keep the USA out of the war. US entry into war following the interception of the Zimmerman Telegram, in which Germany encouraged Mexico to declare war on the USA, and German resumption of unrestricted naval warfare and an attack on US naval vessels. Wilson used these events to convince the Senate that the USA must enter war to protect their interests.</p> <p>1918: End of the First World War.</p> <p>1919: Eighteenth Amendment prohibits the manufacture, sale and transportation of “intoxicating liquors” (alcohol) in the United States.</p> <p>1919-1920: The first Red Scare – anti-communist hysteria mainly targeted at Italian and Eastern European immigrants, anarchists and communists. Palmer Raids (Nov. 1919 to Jan. 1920): arrest of 3,000 and deportation of 556 foreign citizens.</p> <p>1920: August - Nineteenth Amendment enfranchises women.</p>
Warren G. Harding Calvin Coolidge Herbert Hoover Franklin D. Roosevelt Harry S. Truman		Republican	<p>1924 – indigenous citizenship rights</p> <p>1933 – end of prohibition</p> <p>1945: bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 1948: Marshall Plan 1950-3: Korean War</p>

Dwight D.
Eisenhower
John F.
Kennedy
Lyndon B.
Johnson
Richard
Nixon
Gerald
Ford
Jimmy
Carter
Ronald
Reagan
George H.
W. Bush
Bill Clinton

1961: Bay of Pigs

1973: Vietnam ceasefire (Paris Peace Accords).

1979: Iran hostage crisis.

1980: failed rescue attempt of Iranian hostages