

ND047546620



History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 1: Breadth study with interpretations

Option 1F: In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917-96

Wednesday 18 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 2 hours 15 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/1F

You must have:

Extracts Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are three sections in this question paper. Answer **ONE** question from Section A, **ONE** question from Section B and the question in Section C.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

SECTION A

Answer EITHER Question 1 OR Question 2.

EITHER

- 1** Was federal legislation the main reason for improvements in black American civil rights in the years 1955–80?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

OR

- 2** Was government unpopularity the main consequence of US involvement in the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION A

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number:

Question 1 ☒

Question 2 ☒

Intro: • main reason - caused the most change in black American civil rights

• Fed legislation led to 1964 voting rights + 1965 civil rights act which was sig legislation

• However, only achieved due to civil rights movement, as this was when change began

• also between 55-80 not all fed legislation was enforced

Thesis Para 1: • only way ~~for~~ to improve lives of all = fed legislation

• if not for presidents who wanted to change rights, there would be no change (eg. Kennedy, Johnson)

• Therefore fed = large role

Para 2: • Fed passed sig acts eg. 1964 Voting Rights + 1965 Civil Rights Act, which allowed for both short + long term improvements as change codified

Antithesis Para 1: • leg not enforced enough, so there was still inequality up to 80s

• Did not mean there weren't still many below poverty line, so did not give them needed help

Para 2: • Civil Rights movement forced gov to make changes

• Freedom rides → fed legislation

• Still campaigning after leg so not enough change only came through campaigning eg. Black Panthers local work



Federal legislation resulted in the 1964 Voting Rights Act and the 1965 Civil Rights Act, both significant pieces of legislation as they ~~also~~ set the potential for equality in the US, if the legislation were enforced. In that way it could be argued that it caused the most change in the rights of black Americans. However, none of this would have been possible without the work of the Civil Rights Movement, which ~~was~~ was what forced all of the Federal legislation to be passed.

Since this question deals with improvement, it could be argued that the only way to ensure improvements is by passing legislation that had a nationwide effect. Therefore, Federal legislation had to have been passed in order for improvements to be made. For example, the only way to ensure that black Americans were being given equal pay to white Americans was to pass the 1965 Equal Pay Act. As such, it can be seen that the standard of living for black Americans after this legislation was passed improved. One example is the development of a black middle and upper class in the 70s. This shows that they were given greater employment opportunities ~~and~~ due to Federal legislation.

These acts, such as the 1965 Civil Rights Act, not



(Section A continued) Only caused immediate change, but the federal legislation passed in the 60s also allowed for long term improvements. They set the precedent for further legislation to be passed, and also meant that the improvements were not temporary. As such it was one of the main reasons for change and improvements throughout the period.

However, none of these pieces of Federal legislation would have been ~~as~~ considered as necessary and important without the pressure applied to the Federal government by the Civil Rights Movement. The legislation was forced, especially since there began to be more militant groups in the 60s. One significant event which forced improvements was the ~~riots~~ riots in Birmingham in the early 60s. A large group of black Americans ~~marched~~ protested in Birmingham, which was nicknamed 'Bombingham' at the time due to black American houses often being firebombed. Therefore, this march was done to provoke a reaction, so as to highlight the ~~extent~~ violence that black Americans were subject to. However, this led to a large riot in Birmingham, which was only stopped due to Kennedy sending in the army. Kennedy was sympathetic to the plight of the Civil Rights movement, and so he desegregated Birmingham. From this we can see how it was the actions of the Civil Rights Movement



(Section A continued) that forced the Federal government to make improvements.

~~Plus~~ The actions of Kennedy also raises the point that improvements were not permanent between 1955-80. It was highly dependant on the views of the President. Therefore, it could be argued that these acts were only passed because Kennedy and Johnson were President during the 60s, ~~and so~~ who both saw the rights of black Americans as important. ~~Before this~~ In fact, you can see ~~from~~ in the early 80s that the rights of black Americans had stopped improving, due to the laissez-faire attitude of the Republican government. As such, in order for the legislation to cause improvements the Federal government must ensure that it is enforced. As such, we cannot say that the Federal legislation on its own ~~could~~ was the main reason for improvements.

In conclusion, whilst Federal legislation was important for ensuring the ability to improve the rights of black Americans, ultimately ~~the~~ it would not have been seen as such an issue without the work of the Civil Rights movement. Since protest continued after the 1965 Civil Rights Act, it could be said that the Federal legislation passed was not enough. Therefore, the main reason for improvements was the work of the Civil Rights



(Section A continued)

Movement.

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(Section A continued)

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(Section A continued)



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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer EITHER Question 3 OR Question 4.

EITHER

Johnson
Civil Rights

3 How far did the position of American women change in the years 1917–80?

post WW I = no improvements

20s = white middle class freedom

G.D = all worse, especially black women

post WWII = improvements for all, but mainly white women → suburban lifestyle ↓

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

women's lib = women more conscious of rights

OR

4 How far was the response to fears of communist influence in the period after the First World War different from the response in the period after the Second World War?

but no ERA so ↓

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



SECTION B

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number:

Question 3 ☒

Question 4 ☒

- Intro: • position of women eventually changed ↑
- However, it took longer for black women
 - Still not equal by 80s as no ERA

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(Section B continued)

During the period of 1917 to 1980, the position of all women ^{still} eventually changed for the better. However, women were not equal by 1980, due to a lack of Equal Rights Act, and by the fact that the position of women did not change equally universally, as black women found ~~themselves~~ that they were even less equal than white women. Therefore, we cannot say that position of all women changed in the same way.

In the 1920s, ~~women~~ white middle class women enjoyed greater freedom than they had had immediately following the First World War. This was because, ~~the~~ after WWI, there was an expectation that the US would return to normalcy. However, due to the economic boom in the 20s, white middle class women, or 'flappers', were able to leave the house without ~~an~~ a male escort, smoke, drink, cut their hair short and wear short skirts. ^{They could also work as secretaries.} This was a significantly ^{different} ~~difference~~ ~~from~~ from the freedom women had during and after WWI. However, this freedom was not enjoyed by all. Due to racial discrimination still being rife in the US, women from minority groups did not have the money to be as free. Also, they were still subject to abuse. Therefore, the position of only some women changed in this



(Section B continued) time, but it was limited by race.

Despite this freedom, Once the Great Depression began in 1929, many women lost their jobs, as did men. However, the difference is that, when applying for jobs, men would almost always get preference. This is not the only reason women in employment decreased. Due to the pressures of the Great Depression, ~~was~~ married women had to stay at home and look after their children, making them dependant on their husband to provide an income. From this we can see that the 20s provided only a ^{short term} ~~temporary~~ improvement for some women. In the Great Depression, black women found it even harder to get work as they were discriminated against. If a woman were to be employed, it was often a white woman. ~~There~~

World War Two helped to improve women's employment opportunities, as they were trained to manufacture boats and ~~ships~~ ^{air} planes, and black women could be trained as nurses. This meant that, after a brief dip in female employment post-war, the number of women in employment actually increased, especially married women in their 40s. This was significantly different to post-war World War One, and indicated that ~~women's~~ the position of all American women were beginning to change.



(Section B continued) However, this was limited by the rise of suburban living, which encouraged women to stay at home and prepare the house for the man, who would provide the income. This also impacted the position of black women, as they had to either work under white families in the suburbs, or live in the cities, which were ~~the~~ becoming slums. Therefore, ~~all~~ we can see that, from 1917 to late 1950s, any change in the position of women was short term, and the position of black women changed less than white women in this time.

However, the ~~the~~ position of all women began to improve by the 60s, and so we cannot say that there was not a significant change in the position of women in the US by 1980. The work of the Women's Liberation Movement, such as the book written by Betty Friedan, meant that when the 1965 Civil Rights Act ^{and therefore there was long term change} was passed, women were included. This also meant that black women were treated equally to ~~black~~ ^{white} women. This led to more white and black women in governmental jobs, which shows a clear change between the position of women post World War One. Despite this, by 1980 still were not equal to men, due to a lack of Equal ~~Rights Act~~ Pay Act. This meant that both black and white women were subject to not being promoted or getting



(Section B continued) a raise.

Therefore, we can say that, whilst there is a clear change in the freedom women had from 1917 to 1980, it was limited. Black women found that ~~it~~ their position changed less than white women, and a lack of Equal Pay Act meant that all women were still not equal to men. Most change found between 1917 - 59 was only short term. When legislation started being passed, the position of women changed for the better in the long term.

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(Section B continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS



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SECTION C

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5 Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA in the years 1981–96. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Reagan's economic policies damaged the US economy?

(20)

Intro: Garson + Farmer show decidedly different interp

• Garson = slight pos, mostly neg

• Farmer = all pos



(Section C continued)

Both Gasson and Bailey (Chenceforth Gasson), and Farmer and Saunders (Chenceforth Farmer) show decidedly different interpretations of the effects of Reagan's economic policies on the US economy. Gasson focuses on the large budget deficits, claiming that whilst they fueled economic recovery between 1983 - mid 1988, financing the deficits 'generated certain problems.' Farmer on the other hand presents the view that 'the economy did improve' thanks to Reagan. His 'mastering' of Congress and his economic policies helped reduce unemployment and fuel economic growth. However, most of Reagan's economic policies were limited in their success, and his spending on defence had serious long term negative impacts on the US economy.

Farmer writes that Reagan 'hit the deck running, mastering Congress: We know this to be true as he was able to unite Republican and Democrat members of Congress and as such was able to pass the ERTA and the ORA ~~on~~ in the same year. These acts cut personal and business tax by 25% and reduced the level of Federal Spending. One of Reagan's main economic policies was to cut personal and business tax, as this was part of Reagan trying to ~~employ~~ use supply-side economics. By reducing tax, businesses can produce more, driving down the price of products and also increasing employment and wages. Therefore, personal



(Section C continued)

tax does not need to be as high as the public will be spending more. As both Garson and ~~Farmer~~ Farmer rightly point out, this was one of the main reasons for economic recovery in the 80s. Reagan was able to successfully reduce inflation.

However, Farmer fails to consider the long term impacts of Reagan's spending on defence. He claims that it was a positive, and improved the economy, as 'it created jobs and helped to fuel the economic recovery.' Whilst short term this may be true, the excessive spending on defence actually put the government into a lot of debt, which continues to effect America. Therefore, ~~we cannot say that~~ I would argue that ~~Reagan~~ Extract 2 lacks accuracy, and this can be seen especially due to the use of language such as 'mastery' and 'hit the deck running,' which suggests that this is not a balanced account of the impact of Reagan's economic policies.

Garson, on the other hand, acknowledges that whilst the US ~~managed~~ enjoyed economic recovery from 1983-85, 'the consequences of large budget deficits were profound.' We know this is true as it meant that, in the long term, the US economy was damaged. In order for Reagan's deficits to be ~~subsidised~~ ^{financed} he needed high interest rates.



(Section C continued) This led to a large amount of foreign investments, as Gerson points out. One example is the investment from Japanese businesses. This provided jobs, but did not put money back into the economy, as profits were sent back to Japan. There was very little Reagan could do about this due to his policy of deregulation, and as such they did little to improve the economy. In fact, it could be argued that they made it worse, as it led to 'an over-valued dollar which made American goods more difficult to export.' Therefore, since Gerson deals with this, he is more accurate than Farmer. He weighs both positive impacts of Reagan's economic policies and negatives.

Gerson also shows how the American people suffered due to damaged economy, as 'just under 6 per cent of the nation's GNP went towards paying interest on the national debt.' This suggests that Reagan's economic policies actually damaged the economy and as such required the use of 6% of the GNP to help fix it. Whilst Gerson does not deal with actual long term impacts, as the book was published in 1990, he does acknowledge that Reagan's economic policies may result in 'a reduction in economic growth.'

Therefore, ~~Reagan~~ I find the view that Reagan's



(Section C continued) ^{to a extent} policies damaged the US economy to be convincing. Farmer fails to acknowledge the negatives of Reagan's policies, such as the damage done by spending on defense. However, as both Farmer and Carson show, Reagan was able to lower inflation between ~~1982~~ 1983 to mid-1988 and as such was successful in improving the economy in the short term. In the long term, however, Reagan's policies had serious negative repercussions.





(Section C continued)



(Section C continued)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 60 MARKS



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