



The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

History Y13 24/25

The Making of Superpower: USA (1865-1975)



Part Two: Crises and the Rise to World Power (1920-1975)

Section 3: Crises of Identity (1920-1945)

Key Idea	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Key Vocabulary:	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>
<p>Domestic policies- Harding</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harding supported Civil Rights and gave his backing to the 1821 federal anti-lynching bill, but it was filibustered by Southern Democrats in the Senate and failed to become a law. Harding signed the Federal Highway Act in 1921. His government spent \$162 million on highways, stimulating industries such as construction, rubber, steel and hotels. The Fordney- McCumber Tariff Act of 1922 pushed the tariff up to very high levels, making it difficult for countries to repay their war debts to the USA. However, American industries benefitted from this protection. Harding and his 'Ohio Gang' were infamous for their wild, private parties and frequently broke the law on the prohibition of the consumption of alcohol. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Filibustered- To act in an obstructive manner in a legislative assembly. Highways- A main road, especially one connecting major towns or cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domestic policies refer to policies that affect the USA and the people living in the USA. High tariffs are favoured by big businesses. They were used mainly to protect domestic industries from foreign competition. The call for prohibition began primarily as a religious movement in the early 19th century, this was the attempt to outlaw the production and consumption of alcohol in the United States.
<p>Domestic policies- Coolidge and Republican conservatism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coolidge cleaned up his cabinet after the scandals of the Harding administration. He demanded the resignation of Harry Daugherty after he refused to cooperate with an investigation. Coolidge supported civil rights for African American, although he faced the same problems as Harding in trying to pass anti-lynching bills. In addition, he signed the 1924 Indian Citizenship Act, granting US citizenship to all Native Americans (although 66% were already citizens) The immigration Act of 1924 limited immigration to an annual 2% of the number of people from a country already in the USA. It especially targeted Japanese and Chinese and Chinese immigrants, although Coolidge was upset by this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizenship- The position or status of being a citizen of a particular country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption can be extremely damaging to a Presidents administration, for example Grant's Presidency has been links to corruption and scandal. African-Americans were discriminated against in the USA. Despite Civil Rights Acts being passed, there was very little done to enforce these Acts. Immigration was a common issue for US Presidents. There was an influx from 1890-1920.
<p>Domestic policies- Hoover and the Depression</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following the Great depression Hoover reacted passively—first used the conservative approach that the economy would heal itself. By 1930—Hoover decided to take some action- he introduced a banking holiday which was a complete freeze on bank activity. Passed the Agricultural Marketing Act which set up the Federal Farm Board to provide loans. Smoot- Hawley Tariff Act—increasing import costs—had a bad effect on international trade. 'Dust Bowl' conditions in agriculture—bad conditions which ruined farmer's crops—Hoover gave \$47 million in Federal loans but it was not enough. Hoover faced criticism as People blamed Hoover for the destruction of the economy; he was criticised for not doing enough (voluntarism). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Depression- The financial and industrial slump of 1929 and subsequent years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Great Depression began in the USA, impacted worldwide. Economic crash which led to the Great Depression which began in 1929. Led to homelessness, hunger, unemployment, anger.

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<p>FD Roosevelt and the New Deals- The 1932 election and Roosevelt's aims</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 1932 election, the main themes for the Democratic campaign was: Economic recovery—abandoned the Gold Standard, to tackle housing—build affordable homes, attack the decline under the Republicans. Roosevelt promised the “New Deal”— which was the plan for fixing America. The New Deal had three main aims: restore confidence and optimism to businesses and individuals, relief from poverty and recovery of the economy, and reform banking practises and regulate business and banking. Due to failures of the 1st New Deal, Roosevelt, launched a 2nd New Deal in 1935—In his January state of the union address, Roosevelt identified 5 targets: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Improved use of money and natural resources Security against old age, unemployment and illness Slum clearance National work relief programme Improved industrial relations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Deal- A term arising from Franklin Roosevelt’s acceptance speech after winning the presidential nomination in 1932. Here he pledges a plan to resolve America’s problems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> President McKinley supported the Gold Standard- Many argue that it prevents inflation, as governments and banks are unable to manipulate the money supply, such as by overissuing money.
<p>FD Roosevelt and the New Deals- Conflict of ideas over the role of Federal Government</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huey Long- He claimed that Roosevelt was too ready to go along with big business. In 1934, Long set up the Share Our Wealth movement—promised to tax the rich and redistribute wealth to households. Charles Coughlin- Sunday night radio show host who attracted 30 million listeners, he was strongly Anti-Communist, attacked Roosevelt as ‘communitic’ and claimed he was dominated by ‘Jewish bankers’. Al Smith- He had a continuing feud with Roosevelt as a democratic candidate who supported the American Liberty League, they believed that Roosevelt was ‘sovietising America’. However, opposition never made much of a difference—Roosevelt was incredibly popular, supported by the media, gave the people what they wanted, therefore public perception of Roosevelt was positive. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share Our Wealth movement- A program designed to provide a decent standard of living to all Americans by spreading the nation’s wealth among the people. a program designed to provide a decent standard of living to all Americans by spreading the nation’s wealth among the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presidents often faced criticism for their policies. Theodore Roosevelt was criticised by Conservative Republicans for his Progressive policies. Often political parties critiqued each other. For example, the Populists faced criticism from the Republicans.
<p>The Economy- Boom to Bust; structural weaknesses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was a brief recession in 1920-21, however for most American’s the boom meant higher living standards, easy access to automobiles, household goods, leisure and entertainment and business thrived. Much of the prosperity—due to the strength of industry and big business. In 1929, the Wall Street Crash occurred. This took place because too many shares were ‘brought on the margin’, this meant buying stocks with money they don’t have—using their homes/ cars as security for the stocks. In 1933- banking crisis so serious that the whole banking system had to be suspended by a ‘banking holiday’. Around 600 banks failed every year in the 1920’s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wall Street Crash- An event in 1929 when the value of shares in the stock market suddenly plummeted. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)- A measurement of the total national output of goods and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The economy of the USA strengthened and improved from 1865 to 1890. Trade through wartime enhanced US businesses and made them wealthier. From 1929, the Wall Street Crash took place. This led to economic, social and political problems throughout the USA.

Part Two: Crises and the Rise to World Power (1920-1975)

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<p>The Economy- The impact of the New Deals on the recovery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • President Roosevelt stood for re-election in 1940. One of his key pillars was economic recovery. • By 1937, after the interventionist policies of the New Deals, the American economy was at last back to 1929 levels—although agriculture was still depressed and unemployment remained low. • Recession during 1937-1938—industrial production dropped sharply (like in 1934) and unemployment went sharply upwards from 14% to nearly 20%. • End of 1938—the New Deals had not ensured complete economic recovery. • From 1939 American industry was boosted by increased production to supply what was needed for Britain’s war effort and because of US rearmament. • The demands of the war mobilised all the economic resources of the nation and completed the uneven economic recovery of the 1930’s. As a result, millions of new jobs created—to increase production and fill jobs left by workers called up for military service. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Double-dip recession- Occurs when a period of recovery from recession slides back into recession again against expectations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Following a recession, the economy is turbulent- the President is expected to remedy this by implementing legislation. • The Great Depression lasted many years, impacting the USA but other foreign nations.
<p>Social and cultural developments- The Jazz Age in the 1920s; new social values and the role of women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jazz Age was the age of Jazz and popular music—born in New Orleans. • Live music made its way to the North—along with the great Northward migration of many African Americans. • Age of consumerism—symbolised by the Ford Automobile and car ownership// goods that seem unreachable for regular families became easily accessible through mass production methods and pay-by-instalment purchasing. • In the booming cities, there were skyscrapers, Art Deco Hotels, department stores and movie theatres were the new outward face if the new prosperity. • Most changes for women only affected urban, educated females who were wealthy, many women were hostile to the new-found freedoms. • By 1920 voting rights were confirmed in the constitution—a handful of women broke traditionally societal values to win positions in previously male-dominated areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumerism- A term used to define the impact on the economy of high levels of spending on consumer goods, such as cars, household goods, and fashionable clothing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1920s America was known as the ‘Roaring 20s’. There were many cultural advancements for American citizens. • Many Americans believed in the ‘American Dream’. This meant that if you worked hard you could achieve wealth and success. • After 1918, many Americans wanted to forget about wartime and enjoy their new-found freedom.
<p>Social and cultural developments- The failure of prohibition and its significance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1919-18th Amendment—banned the production and consumption of alcohol. • William Jennings Bryan, Women’s Temperance Movement, Anti-Saloon League, Southern whites, Industrialists (Henry Ford, Andrew Carnegie), Booker T. Washington all supported Prohibition. • Prohibition came under attack from powerful forces—producing, importing and distributing alcohol was taken over by criminal gangs (Bootleggers— people who sell alcohol illegally) • Enforcement proved difficult—officers outmatched by sophisticated criminal networks supported by corrupt public officials • Millions of Americans ignored the law—including political officials like Warren Harding and Al Smith 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibition- The prevention by law of the manufacture and sale of alcohol, especially in the US between 1920 and 1933. • Volstead Act- An act prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the 1920s, Prohibition increased in popularity. • Prior to 1920, various groups and movements called for the banning of alcohol. For example, may Americans believed that the consumption of alcohol directly led to crime.

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<p>Social and cultural developments- Social impact of the Depression and the Second World War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The New Deal improved the problems people faced. State intervention created jobs and welfare systems, and did much to restore national self-belief. The trade unions were able to restore their memberships and influence after the decline during the conservative 1920s. Many sections of society were hit hard- one key example were the 'Okies', the small farmers of Oklahoma and Nebraska who were forced off their land by soil erosion and dust storms. Also, banks seized property when loans could not be repaid. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Okies'- A term for those who migrated from the American Southwest (primarily from Oklahoma) to California. 'Dust bowl'- An area of Oklahoma and other prairie states of the US affected by severe soil erosion in the early 1930s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior to the Great Depression, Americans enjoyed a sense of freedom. However, after the Great Depression hit America society changed a great deal. The Great Depression negatively impacted many peoples' lives for example: banks closed, businesses closed down, unemployment and homelessness increased.
<p>Social, regional and ethnic divisions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ku Klux Klan- Remarkable rebirth in 1915; by 1920 it had 4 million members. From 1920, the KKK grew and modernised. New leaders emerged, as well as two public relations experts who used aggressive marketing techniques to build up the membership. William Jennings Bryan versus Clarence Darrow- The 'Monkey Trial' at Dayton, Tennessee in 1925 was a local and national sensation. Tennessee had passed the Butler Act, outlawing the teaching of evolution, or any theories that might challenge the Bible's version of the Creation. This Act led to a huge clash of values when Science teacher John Scopes volunteered to challenge this law. Bryan and Darrow led the 'Scopes Trial'. Darrow- leading the defence, Bryan- leading prosecution. Sacco and Vanzetti- Two Italian anarchists who were sentenced to death for murder in 1921 after an armed robbery in Massachusetts. There were serious flaws in their trial but numerous appeals against the death sentence were rejected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anarchists- A political theory advocating the abolition of hierarchical government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> America was a deeply divided nation; from 1865 society has been divided over a matter of numerous issues, for example: the aftermath of the Civil War, KKK, prohibition, and women's rights.
<p>The USA and international relations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> USA could never be completely isolationist—it had too many vital interests in Latin America and the Pacific, was too concerned with international disarmament. America had large dominance over the world economy and America played a key role in the economic recovery in Europe. In 1924—American financiers were heavily involved in providing loans and reconstructing Germany's debts through the Dawes Plan—followed by the Young plan in 1929—which extended the time for Germany to pay their debts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pearl Harbour- The attack on Pearl Harbour was a surprise military strike by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Service on the American naval base at Pearl Harbour in Honolulu, Hawaii. 'Special Relationship'- The term used to describe the close ally ship and cooperation between the United States and the United Kingdom. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1890 and 1920 the USA became a rising power. Their involvement in the First World War played a huge role in the success of the allies. Between 1890 and 1920 the USA began to become more involved in international affairs. They believed in the Monroe Doctrine of 1823, meaning that no European power should involve themselves in the American continent.

Part Two: Crises and the Rise to World Power (1920-1975)

Section 4: Crises and the Rise to World Power, 1920-1975

Key Idea	Intended Knowledge: <i>Students will know that...</i>	Key Vocabulary:	Prior Knowledge: <i>In order to know this students, need to already know that...</i>
<p>Domestic politics- Truman, Eisenhower and post war reconstruction</p>	<p>Truman attempted to maintain and build upon the New Deal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legislation guaranteeing full employment - Higher minimum wage - National health insurance - Extension of the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) to monitor discrimination against African Americans in hiring practices <p>During Truman's second-term he tried to introduce a 'Fair Deal'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Repeal of the Taft-Hartley - Increase in the minimum wage - More projects like the Tennessee Valley Authority - Liberal Immigration Laws - Ambitious civil rights legislation - Expansion of social security and health insurance <p>Eisenhower's domestic policies were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased social security - Increased the minimum wage - Created Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Partnered with Canada to build the St. Lawrence Seaway. - Interstate Highway program (1956) created a 41,000-mile roadway system— "enough concrete to build six sidewalks to the moon" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fair Deal- A set of proposals put forward by U.S. President Harry S. Truman. The reforms included supporting equal rights, creating federal housing programs, ensuring civil rights, and raising minimum wages. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World War Two took place from 1939-45. • During wartime, many sacrificed had to be made, however after war time the American people were eager to return to their pre-war lives. The President would have implemented legislation in order to facilitate this. • Both Truman and Eisenhower played a key role in the early years of the Cold War.
<p>Kennedy (New Frontier)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Frontier linked to the idea of America becoming a nation from seas to sea— filled the continent, whereas the New Frontier meant that there were new challenges for the American people that will come to define them as a nation. <p>Kennedy's new policies were to focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The space race—Sputnik went into space in 1959—American thought Russia were beating them in the space race - Foreign policy challenges—the Cold War (Cuban Missile Crisis) - Civil Rights - Health Care - Social Security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Frontier- Kennedy's New Frontier was a program of economic and social reform. The overall goal of JFK's New Frontier was to get Americans to understand that in order to get through future obstacles and perils, sacrifices had to be made. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of Kennedy's presidency was taken up having to manage the Cold War; tension with the Soviet Union. • Presidents were expected to remedy domestic and foreign affairs. • Kennedy dealt with the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, this was a flashpoint of the Cold War because tensions increased dramatically. This event was the closest both superpowers came to nuclear war.
<p>Johnson's Great Society</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson's presidency saw a large expansion in the role of the federal government in domestic affairs. In May 1964, Johnson called on America to move not only towards "the rich society and the powerful society, but upward to the Great Society" which he defined as one that would "end poverty and racial injustice" • Johnson was re-elected in 1964 on a landslide and immediately set to work implementing a "War on Poverty" to help create the "Great Society". 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Society- The main goal was the total elimination of poverty and racial injustice. New major federal programs that addressed civil rights, education, medical care, urban problems, rural poverty, and transportation were launched during this period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Johnson played a role throughout the Cold War—although he focused his efforts on domestic affairs mainly. • Johnson wanted to ease tensions with the Soviet Union, little Cold War conflict took place from 1964 onwards.



<p>Nixon and the Republican revival</p>	<p>Nixon's domestic policies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduced many reforms of the Tax system. - He attempted to create a national healthcare system but it was defeated in congress. - He set up a Family Assistance scheme to provide federal funding for state welfare payments to poor families. - He set up the Environment Protection Agency in 1970 to advise the government on environmental issues. - Was conservative towards race relations—slowed down the desegregation of schools in Mississippi. - Nixon was obsessed with law and order—he used the Justice Department to crack down on activists—wanted to implement the Huston Plan, empowering the FBI and the CIA to carry out wiretapping a covert surveillance. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nixon became President in January 1969. Nixon made attempts to ease the tensions between the US and USSR. He was the first ever US President to visit the Soviet Union and China.
<p>Economic change and developments- The rise of the consumer society and economic boom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bretton Woods system—born from the determination of the UK and the USA to ensure post-war prosperity through economic co-operation—the meeting focused on two key issues 1. How to establish a stable system of exchange rates 2. How to pay for re-building the war-damaged economies of Europe • The Marshall Plan (1948) poured \$12 billion (over \$120 billion in today's money) into Western European countries to rebuild their economies and create markets for US exports—this boosted world outputs and raised the standard of living for many countries • Consumer spending on exciting new products like cars, televisions and furniture rose throughout this period, helped by the new trend for hire purchase- the Ford Model T became an increasingly popular car for basic transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumerism- A term used to define the impact on the economy of high levels of spending on consumer goods, such as cars, household goods, and fashionable clothing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Much of American spending was spent on the Cold War. They spent money on nuclear weapons, arms and loans to other nations. • 1920s America shown that there was an increased demand for new products. People has the money to purchase new products.
<p>Ideological, social, regional and ethnic divisions- McCarthyism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • McCarthyism is the name given to the period of time in American history that saw Wisconsin Senator Joseph McCarthy produce a series of investigations and hearings during the 1950s in an effort to expose supposed communist infiltration of various areas of the U.S. government. • 1949- communist revolution in China—heightened fears about McCarthy's claims. • Questioned people in political sectors and made people lose their jobs—over 3000 people forced out of job. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red scare- Many feared that immigrants from Russia, Southern Europe and Eastern Europe intended to overthrow the government in America. This is why the period was known as the Red Scare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the 1917 Russian Revolution the USA became increasingly worried about communism spreading to the US. • McCarthyism relates to the increased tension that the US felt. As a result, groups would actively try to 'seek out' any Communists in American society.
<p>Ideological, social, regional and ethnic divisions- Civil Rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although there was significant change for African Americans, 1945, there was also significant change for other ethnic groups. • Hispanics began to migrate in large numbers from Mexico under the 'Bracero Programme' from 1942 (Bracero means manual labour) • Truman extended this using Public Law 78 in 1951 under which 200,000-400,000 braceros per year entered the USA legally. • The programme was ended in 1954, although millions of Mexicans continued to illegally enter the USA. There were over 2 million Mexican Americans by 1975. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hispanics- A Spanish-speaking person, especially one of Latin American descent, living in the US. • Braceros Movement- A U.S. Government-sponsored program that imported Mexican farm and railroad workers into the United States between the years 1942 and 1964. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the Civil War of 1865, whereby all Americans were classed as 'freedmen', the issue of Civil Rights has been prominent in American politics. • Immigration was another issue which controlled American politics, US Presidents aimed to control and monitor immigrant who were entering the country.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immigrants were not welcomed by many Americans, they were viewed as stealing jobs from the American people.
Ideological, social, regional and ethnic divisions- Youth culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The young Americans going to college in the 1960s, the 'baby boomers' were a fortunate generation- they had missed the Great Depression and the Second World War. They had rich cultural opportunities through radio, television, long-play records, and opportunities for travel. The new youth culture were angry and dissatisfied with many aspects of America and ready to rebel: against the older generation, against social conservatism, against discrimination, and against the Vietnam War. The age of youth culture was also the age of protest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social conservatism- Conservative social policy strongly believes that life begins at conception and no pregnant woman has a right to bring an end to that life through abortion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After WW2 society became more modernised. Many Americans enjoyed new opportunities such as; holidays, mass media and more wealth. Many Americans wished to pursue their education after WW2.
Ideological, social, regional and ethnic divisions- Protest and the mass media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term 'mass media' is often simply used to relate to television. The mass ownership of television sets and the exploitation of mass television audiences by the TV networks had a huge impact. Cinema was a powerful medium for reflecting and influencing mass audiences. Radio remained a central place in people's lives, streaming news, entertainment, sport and advertising into people's homes and car radios. Mass television reached the masses- millions of Americans watched the same nightly news with Walter Cronkite on CBS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass media- Any means of communication, including television, newspapers, movies, books and the Internet, that influence large audiences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Society in America has been deeply divided since the end of the Civil War in 1865. Society flourished after WW2, some referred to this as the 'Roaring 20s'. Different forms of media, such as: cinema, newspapers, TV, radios became much more popular.
The USA and international relations- The Cold War and relations with the USSR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After WW2, it was clear that the United States was now the world's superpower; its military dominance was symbolised through the dropping of two atomic bombs. The Truman Doctrine aimed to contain Communism within its 1948 borders— initially in Europe but later in Asia, Africa and Latin America as well. The rules of engagement for this bipolar world emerged gradually between 1945-49, as the US gradually edged towards its policy of 'containing' Communism. From 1949-61, the 'stable instability' of Cold War Europe veered between confrontation and cooperation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Containment- The policy to 'contain' the Soviet threat by blocking further expansion through resolute diplomacy and strong military preparation. Yalta Axioms- Derived from the Yalta Conference of Feb 1945. Roosevelt believed Stalin was a 'normal' statesman with whom it was possible to do a deal. Riga Axioms- Derived from the 'Kremlin watchers', experts such as George Kennan, who used Riga in Latvia as a listening post to observe Stalin's USSR in the early 1930s. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Cold War took place from 1945 after the Second World War drew to a close. When Germany was defeated in 1945 the USA and USSR no longer had a reason to be allied. As a result, the differences in their ideologies created tension between both nations. Communism spread to Asia in 1949, and continued to spread throughout the 1950s. This meant that the US became increasingly concerned about the spread of communism.
The USA and international relations- Relations with China	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USA's hostile relations with China were hostile between 1949 and 1949—the USA prevented the PRC from taking its place in the UN (Taiwan kept it) and Mao's cultural revolution in the 1960's had isolated China from the outside world—China became blocked off from the rest of the world Republic of China—R.O.C// Peoples Republic of China—P.R.C However, when it became clear from 1968 that the USA was attempting to withdraw itself from Vietnam, Mao became less concerned about the USA's plan for expansion in Asia. Nixon visited China in 1972, this would give more flexibility on the world scene—the USA could bypass the USSR when making deals with China 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domino Theory- The belief held by US policy makers that the nationalist movements in Asia were all potentially linked. If one nation fell to Communism, it would spread to others nearby. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The USSR and China signed the Treaty of Friendship in 1950, this created an alliance between the two nations. The nationalists in China retreated to Taiwan, therefore the People's Republic of China was created to establish the Communist state in China. China was an extremely powerful communist nation- the China helped North Korea during the Korean War of 1950-53.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visiting China would gain the attention of the USSR—this to improve relations in Moscow—worked well, Nixon was invited to Moscow shortly after the visit. 		
The USA and international relations- The Vietnam War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The USA supported the Geneva Accords in 1954 which temporarily divided North and South Vietnam and promised democratic elections in 1956. • However, the USA was not prepared to accept a Communist government in South Vietnam and propped up the anti-Communist Ngo Dinh Diem instead of allowing elections. • This meant that JFK inherited a very difficult foreign policy situation from Eisenhower in 1961. • Johnson pushed through the Gulf of Tonkin resolution through congress—authorising ‘all necessary measures’ to prosecute the war—damaged the reputation of Johnsons for manipulating the truth to deceive the American public. • By the end of 1967 the conflict had escalated—over 500,000 American soldiers sent to Vietnam. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brinkmanship- Taking disputes to the brink of war before accepting agreements. • Détente- A term used for reducing tensions in the Cold War by bilateral agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vietnam War lasted throughout the 1950s, 60s and 70s. • The USA withdrew from Vietnam in 1973. This meant that US troops were withdrawn. • Communist forces ended the war by seizing control of South Vietnam in 1975, and the country was unified as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam the following year.
The USA and international relations- Why did the US fail to win the war?	<p>Reasons for US defeat in the Vietnam War:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of public support—Kent State Massacre—4 students killed in protest of the war—public mood turned against the war. - US tactics—use of white phosphorus, Agent Orange, Napalm// brutal fighting tactics - Viet Cong tactics—guerrilla warfare. - Battle for the heart and mind, the Vietnamese turned against the US due to the brutal activities such as the My Lai Massacre and dropping white phosphorus, Agent Orange, Napalm. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guerrilla warfare- Operations carried on by small independent forces, generally in the rear of the enemy, with the objective of harassing, delaying, and disrupting military operations of the enemy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vietcong fought using guerrilla warfare, this meant that they had an advantage over the US troops because they were well-equipped, had strong knowledge of the terrain and were experienced in launching surprise ambushes. The US were inexperienced when facing this type of warfare.
The USA by 1975- Its place as a Superpower	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1975 it seemed that the world’s greatest superpower was caught up in a huge, unending crisis of confidence, weakened in foreign affairs and a huge divided nation at home. • The disastrous end of the Vietnam War coincided with massive upheavals in politics, the economy, culture, and society. • The United States was already deeply scarred by traumatic political shocks in 1975. For example, the assassination of JFK in 1963. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 1865 to 1975 the USA had grown as a nation; grown with their strength, power and wealth. • US defeat at the Vietnam War was a clear success for communism.
The USA by 1975- New cultural developments, including the role of women and African-Americans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1975 it was possible to see many indications of the impact of crisis and change upon American society and popular culture. • The wave of radicalism and student protest that had peaked in 1968 was still in evidence. ‘Second Wave Feminism’ was also prominent in 1975. • The Civil Rights movement had split in many directions since 1968. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helsinki Accords- A declaration to improve relations between the Soviet Bloc and the West. Points included: refraining from the use of force, territorial integrity of states, and respect for human rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cold War did not stop the protests at home. Many people continued to protest their beliefs and therefore mass protests still continued. • Many people led protests campaigning for the withdrawal of US troops from Vietnam, also for Human Rights to be recognised in Eastern European nations.