

# Y11 HISTORY COLLECTIVE LEARNING.

- **KEY DATES.**

- **20<sup>th</sup> January** = next window of practice exams start.
- **3<sup>rd</sup> April** = start of the Easter holidays.
- **24<sup>th</sup> April** = GCSE success evening.
- **16<sup>th</sup> May** = Paper 1 exam (medicine).
- **5<sup>th</sup> June** = Paper 2 exam (American West and Anglo-Saxons).
- **10<sup>th</sup> June** = Paper 3 exam (Civil Rights and Vietnam).



# NEXT PRACTISE EXAM WILL BE ON PAPER 3 – CIVIL RIGHTS AND VIETNAM.



- 1 hour and 30 minutes exam.
- **FOCUS OF THE EXAM** = *Sources* and *interpretations*.
- Examiner is testing your ability to use *historical evidence* – can you explain why a source is useful, can you explain how far you agree with something


# WHEN REVISING MAKE SURE YOU USE....



Paper 3  
essential  
knowledge  
booklet.

### Y11 January Practise Exam

PAPER 3 (Civil Rights/Vietnam)



**FOR THE PRACTISE EXAM YOU SHOULD REVISE...**

- SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION;** the discrimination that occurred in education, the impact that had on African Americans, the progress that was made in 1954 with Brown Vs Board of Education (Board of Topeka) and how significant that new law was, the different that it made.
- REASONS WHY AMERICANS OPPOSED THE VIETNAM WAR;** tactics that were used, the nature of the conflict and the impact of the media on public opinion.
- WHY THE US LOST IN VIETNAM;** the strengths of the VC army, the weaknesses of the US army, the opposition to the war and the impact of the peace movement at home.

**REMINDER OF THE QUESTIONS THAT WILL APPEAR ON THE EXAM...**

- Give 2 things you can infer from Source A about... (4 marks)
- Explain why... (12 marks)
- How useful are Sources B and C for an enquiry into...? (8 marks)
- Study Interpretations 1 and 2. They give different views about the significance of... What is the main difference between these views? (4 marks)
- Suggest 1 reason Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the significance of... (4 marks)
- How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the significance of...? (20 marks = 4 spag marks)

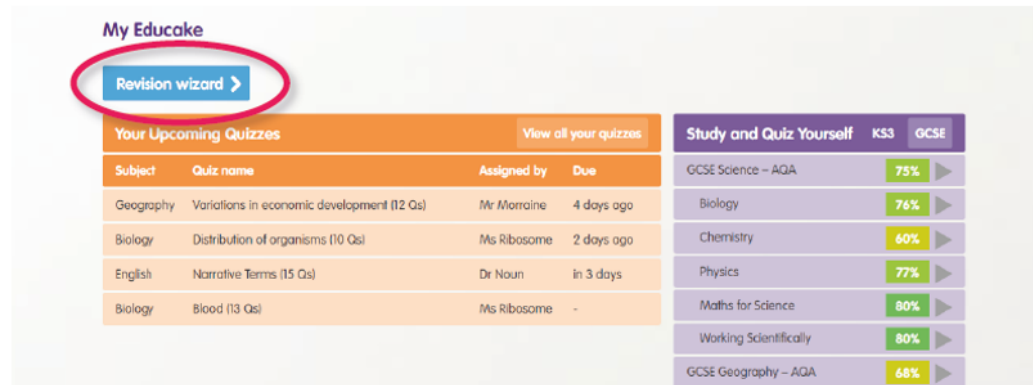
Start by looking at the timeline for the Civil Rights section. The highlighted dates are key dates you will need to know about for your practise exam but ensure you look at what happened before and after so that you have a good understanding of the historical context.

# EDUCAKE – REVISION WIZARD

- *Automatically generates questions on a random topic from our course.*
- 10 questions in total, vast majority multiple choice.

## How do I use the Revision Wizard?

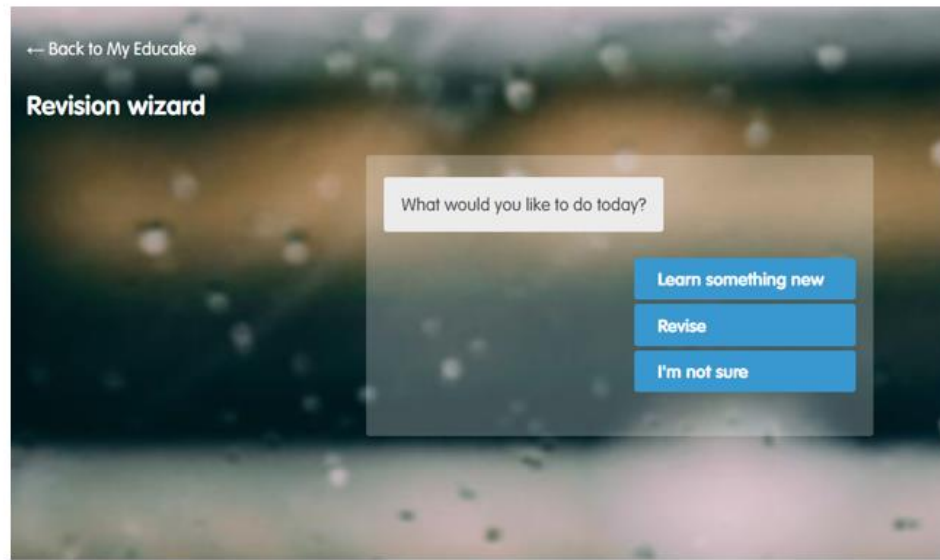
Click on the blue **Revision wizard** button at the top of the My Educake page.



The screenshot shows the 'My Educake' dashboard. At the top left, there is a blue button labeled 'Revision wizard' with a right-pointing arrow, which is circled in red. Below this, there are two main sections: 'Your Upcoming Quizzes' and 'Study and Quiz Yourself'. The 'Your Upcoming Quizzes' section is a table with columns for Subject, Quiz name, Assigned by, and Due. The 'Study and Quiz Yourself' section is a list of subjects with their respective scores and progress bars.

Your Upcoming Quizzes				Study and Quiz Yourself	
Subject	Quiz name	Assigned by	Due	KS3	GCSE
Geography	Variations in economic development (12 Qs)	Mr Morraine	4 days ago	75%	
Biology	Distribution of organisms (10 Qs)	Ms Ribosome	2 days ago	76%	
English	Narrative Terms (15 Qs)	Dr Noun	in 3 days	60%	
Biology	Blood (13 Qs)	Ms Ribosome	-	77%	
				80%	
				80%	
				68%	

Choose whether you'd like to learn something new or revise. If you're not sure, you can also choose "I'm not sure".



**Five lucky students who use Educake's Revision Wizard will win a £50 One4all gift card (for use at 130+ retailers in store and online) in a random prize draw.**

**To enter the prize draw, log in to Educake every week between now and 22<sup>nd</sup> December and use the Revision Wizard to answer at least 10 questions, and you'll be in with a chance!**

# What if I miss a week?

The contest runs for 6 weeks, from 11 November – 22 December. To be entered in the draw, you must answer at least 10 Revision Wizard questions in at least 4 of the 6 weeks.

Week 1: 11-17 November

Week 2: 18-24 November

Week 3: 25 November - 1 December

Week 4: 2-8 December

Week 5: 9-15 December

Week 6: 16-22 December

Example: If you answer 10+ questions during weeks 2, 3, 5 & 6, you will be entered into the draw.



- ***We will also reward students within school for increased engagement and top of the leaderboards.***

- **FOR THE PRACTISE EXAM YOU SHOULD REVISE...**

- 1. SEGREGATION IN THE 1950s;** the discrimination that occurred in society, the Jim Crow Laws and their impact, how African Americans were segregated in education and the impact this had, the progress that was made in 1954 with Brown Vs Board of Education (Board of Topeka) and how significant that new law was, the difference that it made.
- 2. THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING;** his involvement in the Montgomery Bus Boycott and then the SCLC which played a key involvement in a number of protests between 1963 and 1965, King's role in Birmingham and Selma and how this influenced the key laws of 1964 and 1965, King's involvement in the Chicago protest of 1966 and how this was not a great success for him.
- 3. REASONS WHY AMERICAN GOT INVOLVED WITH THE WAR IN VIETNAM;** reasons for involvement and then why that involvement escalated, the policies of Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson and the key events that triggered that involvement.
- 4. WHY THE US LOST IN VIETNAM;** the strengths of the VC army, the weaknesses of the US army, the opposition to the war and the impact of the peace movement at home.

# Y11 January Practise Exam

PAPER 3 (Civil Rights/Vietnam)



## FOR THE PRACTISE EXAM YOU SHOULD REVISE...

- SEGREGATION IN EDUCATION;** the discrimination that occurred in the impact that had on African Americans, the progress that was made in 1954 with Brown Vs Board of Education (Board of Topeka) and how that new law was, the different that it made.
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- Explain why... (12 marks)
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- Suggest 1 reason Interpretations 1 and 2 give different views about the significance of... (4 marks)
- How far do you agree with Interpretation 2 about the significance of... (4 marks)

Start by looking at the timeline for the Civil Rights section. The highlighted dates are key dates you will need to know about for your practise exam but ensure you know what happened before and after so that you have a good understanding of the historical context.

In the 1960's the protests MLK was involved with had greater success. Use your notes and revision to complete the table.

EVENT.	WHAT DID MLK DO TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROTEST?	WAS THIS PROTEST A SUCCESS OR FAILURE?
Albany, 1961-1962		
Birmingham, 1963		
The March on Washington, 1963		
Selma, 1965		
Chicago, 1966		

## 3. Why did the US get involved in Vietnam?

### 1. WHY DID THE USA GET INVOLVED IN VIETNAM?

Vietnam had been a French colony before WW2. During WW2 it was held by the Japanese and returned to France afterwards. During WW2 the Viet Minh had been formed, under the leadership of Ho Chi Minh. It was committed to an independent, communist Vietnam. The Viet Minh fought a guerrilla war against the French and in 1954 defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu.

At the Geneva Conference which followed, Vietnam was split into North (under communist control) and South (under anti-communist control). The USA backed the South, and supported a corrupt, unpopular government led by Diem. They sent money and military advisers to help keep communist forces at bay. In 1960 the NLF (Viet Cong) was formed and carried out a series of assassinations against Southern politicians. Following the 'domino theory', the USA were determined to prevent the spread of communism and continued to increase aid to South Vietnam.

Eisenhower became President of the USA in 1953. Eisenhower was determined that South Vietnam would not become Communist. He supported the President, Diem, even though the elections that made him President had been corrupt. Eisenhower and the US government had no intention of letting elections take place in 1956 to see if the country should be united once again. They knew that if the people were allowed to vote on the issue they would vote in favour of Ho Chi Minh (the Communists) would win. This meant that the USA were breaking the Geneva Convention. The USA sent aid and military advisors to train the South Vietnamese army. Diem was an unpopular leader. He was catholic when the majority of his country were Buddhist. He elected Catholics to government and they persecuted Buddhists. He took land away from peasants, against Eisenhower's orders and forced them to pay high taxes. He placed Vietminh in prison camps and tortured them until they changed their views. The USA's involvement in Vietnam grew while Diem was in charge and increased under the next 2 Presidents, President Kennedy and Johnson.

LOOK CAREFULLY AT THE TABLE ON THE NEXT PAGE AND THEN SUMMARISE WHAT EACH PRESIDENT DID.



# ALSO CHECK RESOURCES ON TEAMS...

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Teams interface. On the left is a sidebar with navigation options: 'All teams', a team icon '1H', and a channel '11C-Hi3 - History'. The main area shows the 'General' channel with a top navigation bar containing 'General', 'Posts', 'Files', 'Assignments', 'Grades', 'Reflect', and 'Insights'. The 'Files' tab is circled in red. Below the navigation bar are action buttons: '+ New', 'Upload', 'Edit in grid view', 'Share', 'Copy link', 'Sync', and 'All Documents'. The main content area displays a list of documents in the 'General' channel:

Name	Modified	Modified By	+ Add column
Class Materials		Dobson, E	
Paper 1 Revision	A few seconds ago	Dobson, E	
Paper 2 Revision	About a minute ago	Dobson, E	
Edexcel GCSE Specification.docx	About a minute ago	Dobson, E	
How to revise in History.pptx	About a minute ago	Dobson, E	

# BETWEEN NOW AND CHRISTMAS...

1. Work through the ***practise exam revision guide***, complete the activities, revisit the key topics mentioned in the booklet.
2. ***Complete quizzes on Educake*** – the ones I am setting you and use revision wizard. Reflect on what you have got wrong and find the answers in your blue exercise book.

# OVER THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS...

- ***Practice some questions.***
- Look at **source** questions. We have looked at this question before, appeared on the Paper 1 medicine exam.
- ***How useful are Sources A and B for an enquiry into....?***
- ***2 reasons why a source is useful – it's **content** and **provenance**.***
  
- ***Look at as many **sources** as you can before the exam***, the examiner tends to use sources that appear in textbooks, revision guides – you could open the paper and see a source you have already worked on. The more revision you do, the more likely that will be!



## 6.5 President Johnson and the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Following the death of President Kennedy by assassination in November 1963, his successor, Lyndon B. Johnson, was able to push the Civil Rights Bill through the House of Representatives and the **Senate**, ensuring that those southern Democrats who opposed the bill would be counterbalanced by Republicans. Johnson had been in high-level politics since 1938 but he needed all his skills to persuade and cajole the Republicans to vote with him. He put forward his vision of a 'Great Society', which would attack racial injustice and poverty. This was in the same spirit as Kennedy's 'New Frontier'. There was deep shock within the USA at Kennedy's assassination, and there were some in Congress who voted sympathetically for the bill. Johnson also won some support in Congress because he was a southerner, from Texas.

President Johnson addressed both houses of Congress and said 'No memorial oration or eulogy could more eloquently honor President Kennedy's memory than the earliest possible passage of the Civil Rights Bill for which he fought so long'. Even though some of the Southern Democrat Senators employed the **filibuster**, Johnson was eventually able to win enough support after vice-president Humphrey won over wavering opponents.

The Civil Rights Act is seen as President Johnson's greatest achievement. However, there were many black Americans who criticised it as being insufficient and coming rather late in the day. Naturally, there were many white Americans in the South who resented it and sought to make it fail.

### THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, 1964

- Segregation in hotels, motels, restaurants, lunch counters and theatres was banned.
- The Act placed the responsibility on the Federal Government to bring cases to court where **discrimination** still occurred.
- Any business engaged in transactions with the government would be monitored to ensure there was no discrimination.
- The Fair Employment Practices Committee, which had been set up during the Second World War, was established on a permanent basis.
- The Act created the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to implement the law.

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 Why do you think both black and white Americans were able to criticise the 1964 Civil Rights Act?
- 2 Study Source L. Write a newspaper article praising the passing of the Civil Rights Act. Write a headline for your article of about six words.

▼ **Source L** President Johnson signing the Civil Rights Act on 2 July 1964. Martin Luther King is standing behind him



## 6.6 Selma and the Voting Rights Act

The Civil Rights Act did not mean that black Americans could vote and they were still subject to voting restrictions not faced by white citizens (see page 8), so King and his colleagues decided to force the issue by embarking on another non-violent campaign. The town of Selma, Alabama, was to be the battleground, chosen because only 383 black Americans out of 15,000 had been able to register as voters.

There were two months of attempts to register black voters – and two months of rejections. King and his followers were subjected to beatings and arrests. One demonstrator was murdered. The sheriff of Selma, Jim Clark, had a reputation which matched that of Bull Connor in Birmingham (see page 38). King was hoping for a brutal reaction to his demonstrations because he knew that the press and television would again highlight the continued bigotry of the South.

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 What can you learn from Source M about the civil rights march from Selma?
- 2 Was King justified in putting the lives of his followers at risk in the Selma marches? Explain your answer.

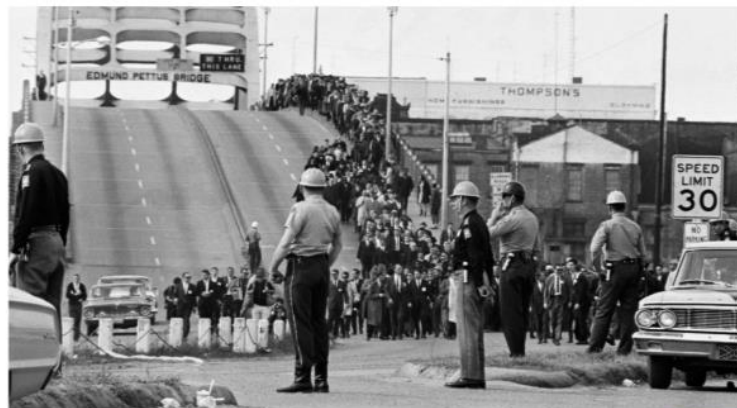
### The march from Selma

It was decided to hold a march from Selma to the state capital, Birmingham, in order to present to Governor Wallace a petition asking for voting rights. Governor Wallace banned the march but King was determined to take his supporters and lobby him.

The march began on 7 March but was stopped on the Edmund Pettus Bridge (see Source M) and the marchers were attacked by Sheriff Clark's men and state troopers. The marchers faced tear gas and clubs, and were forced to return to Selma. This became known as 'Bloody Sunday' and the event forced President Johnson's hand. Johnson decided to introduce a Bill to enfranchise black Americans. On 15 March, Johnson gave a speech to Congress asking for a Voting Rights Bill. Meanwhile, a second attempt to march to Montgomery began on 9 March but King turned the marchers back – he had agreed with President Johnson that he would avoid another violent confrontation with Clark.

Eventually it was agreed that a march from Selma to Montgomery would go ahead if it was peaceful. On 21 March, King led more than 25,000 people – the biggest march ever seen in the South.

▼ **Source M** The civil rights march to the Edmund Pettus Bridge, Selma, 1965



- The big question on this paper is the *interpretations* question.
- ***Interpretation = another word for viewpoint.***

***Mr. Archer....***

Martin Luther King was the most influential campaigner in the movement. His hard work and dedication led to the passing of 2 significant Acts .

***Mrs. Dobson...***

Martin Luther King was important in influencing political change but African Americans were still living in great poverty even after the 1965 Acts. He had limited impact in the North.

- The *interpretations* question on this exam is worth 28 marks in total. Over 50% of the exam on that 1 question.
- Make sure you have an extra practise on that style of question before January. There are some questions to answer in the revision guide.
- ***It will be a great investment of your time.***