

ADVANCED GCE

2591

HISTORY

Themes in History 1763–1996

INSERT

THURSDAY 12 JUNE 2008

Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes



INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- This Insert contains a table of developments and events for each of the Themes in this Unit. You may use it to help answer any of the questions – the arguments in your answers need to be supported by historical examples.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

Britain 1793–1921

Key Theme: Britain and Ireland 1798–1921

- 1798: Wolfe Tone's Rising
- 1800: The Act of Union (came into effect 1801)
- 1823: O'Connell formed the Catholic Association
- 1828: Election of O'Connell as MP for Clare (d.1847)
- 1829: Catholic Emancipation Act opened up most offices to Catholics; Catholic Association suppressed
- 1830: Anti-Tithe Campaign began, leading to a Tithe War (Tithe Act 1838)
- 1841: O'Connell established National Repeal Association
- 1845: Maynooth Grant increased
- 1845–49: Great Irish Famine – population 1841: 8,178,124; 1851: 6,552,386
- 1848: Young Ireland rising suppressed
- 1858: Fenian Brotherhood established (first Fenian Rising 1867)
- 1869: Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church
- 1870: First Irish Land Act
- 1873: Butt founded Home Rule League; defeat of Irish Universities Bill
- 1874: 59 Home Rule MPs elected – collapse of Liberal party in Ireland
- 1877: Parnell elected President of the Home Rule Confederation of Great Britain
- 1879: Land League formed by Davitt (Parnell as President) to campaign for the Three Fs
- 1880: Parnell became leader of the Home Rule party
- 1881: Coercion Act; Gladstone's Second Irish Land Act enacted the Three Fs
- 1882: Kilmainham 'Treaty'; the Phoenix Park Murders; National League founded
- 1885: Ashbourne Land Act; Gladstone declared for Home Rule
- 1886: First Home Rule Bill defeated in Commons and Liberal party split; Plan of Campaign
- 1887: Parnell accused but cleared of involvement in the Phoenix Park Murders and in agrarian outrages (Times letter)
- 1888: Land Purchase Act (& another 1891)
- 1890: Parnell deposed as leader of the Home Rule party
- 1893: Second Home Rule Bill defeated in the Lords; Gaelic League founded
- 1903: Wyndham's Land Act
- 1905: Ulster Unionist Council formed; Griffith founded Sinn Féin
- 1912: Third Home Rule Bill; Ulster Volunteers formed and Ulster's Solemn League and Covenant signed; Bonar Law's Blenheim Palace speech
- 1913: Irish Volunteers formed in South
- 1914: Curragh Mutiny; First World War delayed implementation of Home Rule
- 1916: Easter Rising; Ulster Division slaughtered on the Somme
- 1917: Irish Convention met and de Valera elected leader of Sinn Féin
- 1918: General Election – landslide victory of Sinn Féin in Ireland
- 1919: Anglo-Irish war began; Dáil Eireann met but declared illegal; de Valera elected President of a Provisional Irish Government
- 1920: Bloody Sunday in Dublin; Government of Ireland Act partitioned Ireland and created a six-county Ulster (came into effect 1921)
- 1921: Anglo-Irish Treaty established Irish Free State with Dominion status

Britain 1793–1921

Key Theme: War and Society in Britain 1793–1918

- 1793: War against revolutionary France; office of commander-in-chief created
- 1794: Habeas Corpus suspended; office of Secretary for War created
- 1795: Treasonable Practices and Seditious Meetings Acts
- 1797: Naval mutinies; cash payments suspended
- 1798: Income tax introduced and newspapers taxed (Stamp Duty increased 1815)
- 1805: Battle of Trafalgar
- 1815: Battle of Waterloo and Congress of Vienna
- 1816: Income tax abolished (reintroduced 1842)
- 1833: Electric telegraph developed
- 1851: First news agency, Reuters, formed; minié rifle adopted (replaced by Enfield 1853)
- 1854: Crimean War (to 1856) revealed military inadequacies
- 1855: Repeal of Stamp Duty on newspapers – cheap press possible; resignation of Aberdeen over war conduct; staff college planned (opened 1856)
- 1856–95: Duke of Cambridge was commander-in-chief
- 1857: Indian Mutiny (to 1859); Cobden's censure motion on China policy
- 1859: First 'Ironclad' frigate built and volunteer force created to protect against invasion
- 1868–72: Cardwell's army reforms (continued 1880–85)
- 1871: Gatling gun introduced to army service
- 1878–79: Zulu War (disaster at Isandhlwana 1879)
- 1880: First Boer War (to 1881), defeat at Majuba Hill
- 1884: Maxim invented the automatic machine gun (adopted by British army 1888)
- 1885: First naval submarine; death of Gordon in Khartoum
- 1888: First magazine rifle issued (Lee-Metford); reform of supply and transport service
- 1889: Naval Defence Act – two power standard
- 1890: Mahan's *Influence of Sea Power on History* published
- 1895–99: Wolseley was commander-in-chief
- 1896: *Daily Mail* founded as first mass circulation paper
- 1899: Second Boer War (to 1902); Black Week; censorship of war correspondents
- 1904: Army Council and General Staff created; Committee of Imperial Defence set up; Fisher appointed First Sea Lord
- 1906: HMS Dreadnought; Haldane's army reforms started; Liberal social reforms (to 1911)
- 1912: Royal Flying Corps founded
- 1914: First World War (to 1918); Kitchener's New Volunteer Army created; press censorship introduced under Defence of the Realm Act
- 1915: Gallipoli; Ministry of Munitions created
- 1916: The Somme: first use of tank, film of the battle shocked British public; conscription introduced
- 1917: First strategic bombing; Germany resumed unrestricted U-Boat warfare
- 1918: Rationing introduced; the vote denied to conscientious objectors

Britain 1834–1996

Key Theme: Poor Law to Welfare State 1834–1948

- 1833: The first government grant (£20,000) for the building of schools; one-third of children aged 4–12 attended school; Factory Act brought first breakthrough for the ‘Ten Hours’ Movement
- 1834: Poor Law Amendment Act
- 1839–50: 25 teacher training colleges founded
- 1842: Chadwick’s Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Labouring Population
- 1847: Poor Law Board established; major cholera epidemic (also 1853, 1861 and 1865–66)
- 1848: Public Health Act created Board of Health
- 1850: Factory Act
- 1852: Outdoor Relief Regulation Order introduced
- 1858–61: Newcastle Commission examined elementary education
- 1864–67: Taunton Commission examined education for the middle classes
- 1870: Education Act (Forster)
- 1873–76: Chamberlain started slum clearance in Birmingham
- 1875: Public Health Act; Artisans Dwellings Act
- 1879: Bournville model industrial estate instituted (model village started 1893)
- 1885: Housing of the Working Classes Act
- 1886–1903: Booth’s *Life & Labour of the People of London*
- 1902: Education Act (Balfour) encouraged local authorities to provide public secondary education
- 1903: First garden city begun, at Letchworth
- 1906–11: Liberal welfare reforms
- 1908: Children Act; Old Age Pensions Act (5/- per week for over 70s, 7/6d for a couple)
- 1909: Report of Royal Commission on Poor Law and Relief of Distress published; Labour Exchanges set up
- 1911: National Insurance Act (‘Ninepence for Fourpence’)
- 1918: Education Act (Fisher) provided for universal free primary schooling
- 1919: Housing and Town Planning Act (Addison) – abandoned 1923; Ministry of Health
- 1921: Unemployment Insurance Act (unemployment never less than 1 million 1921–40)
- 1924: Housing Act (Wheatley) – 500,000 local authority houses to rent by 1932
- 1926: Hadow Report advocated full secondary education and free grammar schools
- 1929: Local Government Act transferred responsibility for poor relief to local councils
- 1929–36: The Depression at its worst
- 1931: Unemployment benefit cut 10% (restored 1934) and means testing introduced
- 1934–35: Unemployment Assistance Act
- 1939: Family Planning Association founded
- 1942: Report of committee on Social Insurance and Allied Services published (Beveridge)
- 1944: Education Act (Butler); white papers on National Health and on Social Insurance
- 1946: National Health Service Act; National Insurance Act; New Towns Act; Housing Act (900,000 local authority houses built by 1951)
- 1947: Rent tribunals set up; Town & Country Planning Act
- 1948: National Assistance Act; start of the National Health Service

Britain 1834–1996

Key Theme: The Development of Democracy in Britain 1868–1992

- 1867: Second Parliamentary Reform Act – 1 in 3 males had the vote; National Union of Conservative Associations founded
- 1868: First non-conformist made a Cabinet minister (John Bright); TUC founded
- 1872: The Ballot Act – established a secret ballot
- 1877: National Liberal Federation founded
- 1882: First use of a closure motion in the Commons; second Married Women's Property Act
- 1884: Third Parliamentary Reform Act – 6 in 10 males had the vote
- 1885: Virtually all multi-member parliamentary seats abolished
- 1897: National Union of Women's Suffrage formed (Fawcett)
- 1900: Labour Representation Committee founded
- 1903: Women's Social and Political Union formed (Pankhurst)
- 1906: Trades Disputes Act reversed the Taff Vale Judgement
- 1909: The 'People's Budget'; Osborne Judgement (reversed 1913)
- 1911: A salary for MPs introduced; Parliament Act limited Lord's power of veto; Official Secrets Act; dockers, seamen & railway unions strike
- 1913: 'Triple Alliance' formed to co-ordinate industrial action
- 1916: Cabinet Secretariat established
- 1916–23: Liberal party splits
- 1918: Representation of the People Act – universal male suffrage (but proportional representation narrowly defeated); First female MP elected (1929 = 2.3% of MPs were women, 1959 = 4.0%, 1987 = 6.5%); police strike; 'Red Clydeside' (ended 1919)
- 1920: Founding of British Communist Party
- 1923: General election produced a hung parliament
- 1924: First Labour Government (first ILP MP elected 1892)
- 1926: General Strike; the BBC incorporated (founded 1922)
- 1928: Representation of the People Act – universal suffrage
- 1932: British Union of Fascists founded (banned 1940)
- 1936: Battle of Cable Street; Public Order Act; Abdication Crisis; Jarrow March
- 1945–51: Labour governments under Attlee introduced Welfare State and nationalisations
- 1948: Postal voting introduced; plural voting abolished (severely reduced 1918)
- 1957: Macmillan made 'never had it so good' speech
- 1959: First general election in which television played an important part
- 1962: Immigration Act; 'night of the long knives'
- 1969: Representation of the People Act gave vote to 18-year-olds
- 1970: Equal Pay Act
- 1971: Parliament voted in favour of joining the EEC (joined 1973); Industrial Relations Act
- 1975: Sex Discrimination Act; European Referendum
- 1977: Lib-Lab pact created (ended 1978)
- 1978–79: Abortive devolution schemes (Scotland and Wales); 'Winter of Discontent'
- 1979: First Thatcher government formed (forced to resign as PM in 1990)
- 1981: Formation of the SDP (merged with the Liberals 1988)
- 1983: Disastrous Labour performance in the general election
- 1984: Trade Union Act
- 1984–85: Miners' Strike
- 1985–86: Greater London Council and the Metropolitan Councils abolished
- 1986: Ponting trial; Westland Affair
- 1987: Labour party Policy Review began
- 1988: Local Government Finance Act passed – the Poll Tax
- 1989: Official Secrets Act

Britain 1834–1996

Key Theme: The Development of the Mass Media 1896–1996

- 1880s–90s: Development of web rotary machine presses and linotype machines completed the industrialisation of newspaper production
- 1896: *Daily Mail* founded by Harmsworth (later Lord Northcliffe); start of radio
- 1899–1902: Second Boer War – newspapers censored
- 1900: The ‘Khaki’ General Election; foundation of the Labour Representation Committee; *Daily Express* founded
- 1903: *Daily Mirror* founded
- 1910: Daily sales of newspapers = 4 million (over 10 million in 1939)
- 1912: *Daily Herald* founded
- 1914–18: First World War; casualty lists in newspapers; newspapers censored
- 1916: Beaverbrook and Northcliffe implicated in the overthrow of Asquith
- 1918: *Daily Chronicle* purchased by supporters of Lloyd George; *Sunday Express* founded
- 1920–30s: Era of the great ‘press barons’ (Beaverbrook, Rothermere, Berry brothers)
- 1922: British Broadcasting Company founded; radio (wireless) licences introduced – 9 million issued 1938
- 1923: *Radio Times* founded
- 1924: ‘Zinoviev letter’ published in the *Daily Mail*
- 1926: British Broadcasting Corporation incorporated (Reith Director – General to 1938). General Strike – the *British Gazette* produced by the government; Stanley Baldwin first Prime Minister to broadcast
- 1930: *Daily Worker* founded; Beaverbrook’s sponsorship of ‘United Empire’ parliamentary candidates prompted Baldwin’s speech accusing the press of exercising ‘*power without responsibility*’
- 1932: George V made the first royal Christmas Day broadcast
- 1935–37: *Daily Mirror* re-launched as working-class newspaper
- 1936: BBC broadcast first talking television pictures at Olympia Radio Exhibition; Abdication Crisis
- 1939: Light comedy added to BBC output; Chamberlain broadcasts the declaration of war
- 1939–45: Second World War; BBC played a key role in broadcasting to occupied Europe and sustaining domestic morale; censorship of all media
- 1940: Regulation 2D introduced
- 1941: Banning of the Communist press
- 1948: Televising the London Olympic Games = first stimulus to TV growth
- 1953: Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II televised (20 million watched)
- 1954: Commercial television launched
- 1956: Suez Crisis
- 1960: Closure of the *News Chronicle*; 53% of households owned a TV
- 1962–86: Failure by a series of inquiries to settle the future of broadcasting
- 1964: Radio Caroline (pirate station) began broadcasting
- 1967: Colour TV began (96% of households owned a TV set by 1981); Radio 1 began
- 1969: ‘The Troubles’ in Northern Ireland began
- 1972: Commercial radio stations allowed; ‘Bloody Sunday’ in Northern Ireland; direct rule introduced in Northern Ireland
- 1978–79: Shutdown of *The Times*
- 1980s: Rupert Murdoch acquired his media empire (News International strike at Wapping 1986–87)
- 1982: Falklands War
- 1984–85: Miners’ Strike
- 1986: *The Independent* and *Today* founded
- 1988: Ban on broadcasting the voice of any member of Sinn Féin, the IRA or 9 other terrorist organisations
- 1989: *BskyB* launched; era of satellite & cable television began (promoted primarily by football)
- 1990: Broadcasting Act deregulated the broadcast media
- 1992: Franchises for the ITV system auctioned (announced 1989)

Europe 1792–1919

Key Theme: The Changing Nature of Warfare 1792–1918

- 1792: Outbreak of French Revolutionary Wars
 1793: *Levée en masse* decree issued in France
 1800: Napoleon's forces defeated the Second Coalition
 1805–07: Napoleon's forces defeated the Third Coalition
 1808: Prussian military reforms began
 1812: Napoleon's attempt to defeat Russia failed
 1813–14: Fourth Coalition defeated Napoleon
 1815: Final defeat of Napoleon
 1821–32: Greek War of Independence
 1830: Opening of the Liverpool-Manchester railway (in 1870 France had 17,500 km and Germany 19,500 km of track; in 1890 France had 36,500 km and Germany 43,000 km)
 1832: Clausewitz's *On War* published
 1838: Jomini published his *Summary of the art of war*
 1840s: Prussian army adopted Dreyse needle gun
 1851: British army adopted Minié rifle; percussion cap replaced flintlock
 1854–56: Crimean War
 1856: Bessemer developed method to produce cheaper, stronger steel (improved by Siemens 1867 and by Gilchrist-Thomas in 1876)
 1858: Prussian military reforms developed
 1859–60: Wars of Italian Unification
 1861–65: American Civil War (war photography & newspaper reporting had powerful impact on the public)
 1866: Seven Weeks' War; introduction of Krupp's steel breech-loading artillery
 1868: French military reform, including adoption of the Chassepot rifle; Cardwell's reforms of British army began (to 1872 and 1880–85)
 1870–71: Franco-Prussian War
 1877–78: Russo-Turkish War
 1880s: Development of high explosives
 1884: Introduction of the Mauser bolt-action magazine-fed rifle; Maxim automatic machine gun invented (adopted by British army 1888)
 1897: French 75 mm quick-firing field artillery
 1899–1902: Second Boer War
 1904–05: Russo-Japanese War
 1905: Staff talks between French and British armies began
 1912–13: Balkan Wars
 1914: Outbreak of First World War; 'Miracle of the Marne'; Western Front stalemate developed
 1915: First use of gas; Gallipoli
 1916: Verdun; Brusilov Offensive; the Somme; first use of tanks
 1917: Third Ypres; Caporetto; Russian Revolutions
 1918: Failure of German Spring Offensive; Allied advances on Western Front; the Armistice

Europe 1792–1919

Key Theme: The Challenge of German Nationalism 1815–1919

- 1815: Establishment of the German Confederation
- 1818: *Allgemeine Deutscher Burschenschaften* founded
- 1819: The Carlsbad Decrees
- 1821: Metternich became Austrian Court & State Chancellor (Foreign Minister from 1809)
- 1830: Uprisings in Brunswick, Hanover, Hesse and Saxony
- 1832: Meeting at Hambach – passage of the Six Articles
- 1834: Establishment of the Zollverein (25 states with combined population of 26 million by 1836)
- 1840: Accession of Frederick William IV; *Deutschland über Alles* composed
- 1848–49: Revolutions; the Frankfurt Parliament; fall of Metternich
- 1850: The Erfurt Union and the Olmütz Agreement
- 1859: National Association founded in Prussia
- 1861: Accession of Wilhelm I; foundation of Progressive Party in Prussia
- 1862: Bismarck became Prime Minister of Prussia; constitutional crisis
- 1863: Universal German Working Men's Association founded
- 1864: Schleswig-Holstein crisis: war with Denmark
- 1866: Seven Weeks' War with Austria
- 1867: Establishment of North German Confederation and Federal Customs Council
- 1870–71: Franco-Prussian War
- 1871: Proclamation of German Empire
- 1871–90: Bismarck: German Chancellor
- 1872–73: The launch of the *Kulturkampf* (until 1887)
- 1875: Socialist Workers Party founded
- 1879: Dual Alliance with Austria; Bismarck broke with the National Liberals
- 1883–89: Social reforms (sickness and accident insurance, old age pensions)
- 1886: The Settlement Law (32,000 Poles and Russian Jews were forced out of East Prussia)
- 1888: Accession of Frederick III and then William II
- 1890: Dismissal of Bismarck
- 1893: Foundation of Pan-German League
- 1898: Navy League and the First Navy Law (Second in 1900, Third in 1906)
- 1905 & 11: Moroccan crises
- 1912: c.3000 strikes in Germany (c.1500 in 1900)
- 1913: Germany's share of world manufacturing production: 14.8% (Britain 13.6%, France 6.1%)
- 1914–18: First World War
- 1918: November: Abdication of William II; the Armistice
- 1919: Constituent Assembly at Weimar: President Ebert; Treaty of Versailles

Europe 1855–1956

Key Theme: Russian Dictatorship 1855–1956

- 1855: Accession of Alexander II – the ‘Tsar Liberator’
- 1856: Defeat in the Crimean War
- 1861: Emancipation of the serfs
- 1864: *Zemstvo* Law and legal reforms
- 1865: Censorship regulations eased
- 1866: First assassination attempt against Alexander II
- 1874–81: Growth of opposition groups: Narodniks, Land & Liberty, Peoples’ Will
- 1881: Constitutional proposals; assassination of Alexander II; the ‘Reaction’
- 1883: Peasants’ Land Bank created (one-third of all landlord estates had been bought by 1904)
- 1887: Failed attempt to assassinate Alexander III
- 1889: Introduction of Land Captains
- 1891: Famine in 17 of Russia’s 39 provinces
- 1892–1903: Witte’s ‘Great Spurt’
- 1894: Accession of Nicholas II
- 1898: Formation of Social Democrats (SDs)
- 1901: Formation of Social Revolutionaries (SRs)
- 1903: SDs split into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks
- 1904–05: Russo-Japanese War
- 1905: Bloody Sunday; 1905 Revolution; October Manifesto
- 1906–11: Stolypin’s reforms
- 1906–14: Four Dumas met
- 1914–18: First World War
- 1917: February Revolution: the Dual Power; the October Revolution
- 1918: The Constituent Assembly; the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
- 1918–21: The Civil War
- 1918–21: War Communism
- 1921: The Kronstadt Rising; famine and economic collapse (c.8 million died of starvation and disease 1918–21)
- 1921–27: New Economic Policy
- 1924: Lenin’s death (struggle for power 1922–29)
- 1928–53: Stalin in power
- 1928–29: Introduction of the first Five Year Plan and of Collectivisation
- 1932–34: Famine (c.5 million died of starvation and disease)
- 1934–40: The Great Terror (reprised after the Second World War)
- 1941–45: The Great Patriotic War
- 1946: Censorship tightened
- 1954–56: Khrushchev’s rise to power (Stalin d.1953)
- 1956: Denunciation of Stalin by Khrushchev

America 1763–1980

Key Theme: The Struggle for the Constitution 1763–1877

- 1765: Stamp Act
- 1766: Declaratory Act
- 1770: Boston Massacre
- 1774: Continental Congress
- 1775: War of Independence started (Declaration of Independence 1776)
- 1781: Articles of Confederation agreed by all colonies
- 1783: Treaty of Paris recognised American sovereignty; c.600,000 slaves in USA
- 1787: Philadelphia Convention (Constitution ratified 1788)
- 1789: George Washington chosen as 1st President (to 1797); Judiciary Act
- 1791: Bill of Rights ratified; c.700,000 slaves in USA
- 1793: Invention of the cotton 'gin'
- 1798: Alien and Sedition Acts passed; the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions
- 1799–1800: Jefferson championed state rights (issue of personal liberty)
- 1801: Jefferson became 3rd President (to 1809)
- 1803: Marbury v Madison; Louisiana Purchase
- 1804: 12th Amendment passed
- 1807: Embargo Acts (to 1809)
- 1819: McCulloch v Maryland
- 1820: Missouri Compromise; c.1.5 million slaves in USA
- 1823: Monroe Doctrine announced
- 1823: 'Tariff of abominations' passed
- 1829: Andrew Jackson became President (to 1837)
- 1830: Indian Removal Act
- 1831: Nat Turner's rebellion
- 1832: S. Carolina threatened secession over state rights (issue of tariffs)
- 1845: Texas finally admitted to the Union as a slave state
- 1846: Wilmot Proviso
- 1846–48: Mexican War
- 1849: California Gold Rush (California admitted to the Union as a free state 1850)
- 1850: Henry Clay's 'Compromise' passed & Fugitive Slave Law tightened up
- 1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act; emergence of the Republican party
- 1855/56–61: 'Bleeding Kansas'
- 1857: Buchanan became President; Dred Scott decision
- 1858: Lincoln-Douglas debates
- 1859: John Brown's raid
- 1860: Abraham Lincoln elected President; secession of S. Carolina; c.4 million slaves in USA
- 1861: Formation of Confederate States of America; start of Civil War
- 1863: Emancipation Proclamation
- 1865: End of Civil War; 13th Amendment passed; assassination of Lincoln
- 1868: 14th Amendment passed; abortive attempt to impeach President Johnson
- 1870: 15th Amendment passed; last 3 Confederate states readmitted to the Union
- 1872: Amnesty Act
- 1877: Hayes became President – end of Reconstruction

America 1763–1980

Key Theme: Civil Rights in the USA 1865–1980

- 1865: End of Civil War; 13th Amendment passed; assassination of Lincoln
- 1860s: Asian American immigration to West coast began
- 1866: Formation of Ku Klux Klan; Black Codes against African Americans (1865–66)
- 1868: 14th Amendment to the Constitution; 2 African American senators elected
- 1869–76: More than 200 battles between US Army and the Plains Indians
- 1870: 15th Amendment passed
- 1877: End of Reconstruction; segregation started in South; repression of unions
- 1881: Gompers set up American Federation of Labour; Booker T. Washington became Principal at Tuskegee
- 1882: Asian Exclusion Act
- 1884: Prohibition of the Sun Dance
- 1890: End of Indian Wars with Battle of Wounded Knee
- 1893: Homestead Steel Strike
- 1894: President Cleveland used troops to break the Pullman strike
- 1896: Plessy v Ferguson Supreme Court case; only 3% of factory workers belonged to unions
- 1905: Du Bois founded the Niagara Movement
- 1909: Foundation of NAACP
- 1915: Refounding of Ku Klux Klan (c.4.5 million members by 1924)
- 1919: Race riots; coal and steel strikes crushed by troops
- 1919–20: The 'Great Red Scare'
- 1924: Native Americans became citizens; quota of 150,000 immigrants per annum set
- 1933–41: New Deal
- 1934: Indian Reorganisation Act (replaced 1887 Dawes Act)
- 1935: Wagner Act
- 1936–37: Chrysler and General Motors finally recognised unions
- 1943: Smith-Connally Act
- 1947: Taft-Hartley Act
- 1948: US Armed Forces desegregated
- 1954: Brown v Board of Education Supreme Court case
- 1955: Montgomery Bus Boycott; rise of Martin Luther King to national prominence
- 1956: Foundation of Southern Christian Leadership Conference
- 1957: Civil Rights Act; Central High, Little Rock, Arkansas case
- 1961–63: President Kennedy's 'New Frontier Programme'
- 1961: Kennedy passed laws to assist Hispanic American immigration
- 1963: 'I have a dream' speech by Martin Luther King
- 1964: Civil Rights Act and Poll Tax Amendment
- 1964–68: President Johnson's 'Great Society Programme'
- 1965: Voting Rights Act
- 1968: Assassination of Martin Luther King
- 1969: Introduction of Affirmative Action; busing in education began
- 1973: Roe v Wade Supreme Court decision on abortion
- 1978: Bakke Case in Supreme Court on Affirmative Action

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