GCSE History homework Year 10 terms 3 & 4



Due date	Revision focus
Tuesday 16 th January 2024	Wall Street Crash
Tuesday 23 rd January 2024	Great Depression
Tuesday 30 th January 2024	1932 election
Tuesday 6 th February 2024	The New Deal
Tuesday 20 th February 2024	Impact of the New Deal
Tuesday 27 th February 2024	1930s popular culture
Tuesday 5 th March 2024	Economic impact of WW2
Tuesday 12 th March 2024	Social impact of WW2
Tuesday 19 th March 2024	McCarthyism
Tuesday 26 th March 2024	Post war society
Tuesday 9 th April 2024	Early civil rights movement

Due date:	Tuesday 16 th January 2024	
Student number:		Trinita
Name:		Academy

GCSE Topic: USA 1920-1973

Key Knowledge – The Wall St Crash

The economic prosperity of the 'Roaring Twenties' came to an end in October 1929. On Black Tuesday, 29 October, 16 million shares were sold on the stock market in Wall Street and the economy collapsed completely. By 1930, America was in the Great Depression. There were many reasons for the Wall Street crash:

Over production and agriculture: As farming techniques improved, farmers started producing more food. However, the demand for grain fell in America because of Prohibition and changes in tastes in food. Overproduction led to falling prices. Thousands of farmers fell into crippling debt, could not pay their mortgages and so became unemployed after having to sell their farms or being evicted. In 1924, 600,000 farmers lost their farms.

Underconsumption - By the end of the 1920s, there were too many consumer goods unsold in the USA. Mass production methods led to supply outstripping demand. People who could afford items, such as cars and household gadgets, had already purchased them. Also, people in agriculture and the traditional industries, who were on low wages, could not afford consumer goods. This meant workers were laid off, which reduced demand for goods even further.

Government policies - The laissez-faire policy of the Presidents meant there were not enough safeguards in the economy, especially on the banks and the stock market. America tried to sell its surplus goods in Europe. However, the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act 1922 had led to European countries imposing tariffs on American goods. This meant American goods were too expensive to buy in Europe and, as a result, there was not much trade between America and Europe.

GCSE-Style Question Describe two reasons for the Wall Street Crash (4 marks)	How do I answer?
	SPEND facts needed.
One reason for the Wall Street Crash was	
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
Another reason was	
	E: Explain (L3)
	Double explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Question	Describe two reasons for the	Mark (out of 4) Mark (out of 4)
	WWW	EBI
	ou have correctly identified arate points using SPEND facts	L1: Make answer specific using SPEND
L2: Y poin	′ou have developed one of your its.	L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.
	ou have supported both points a clear explanation.	Grade 8/9 focus: can you cut down your answer to make it more concise?

- 1) Who developed the Four Humours Theory?
- 2) Who expanded this theory?
- 3) Name an Islamic medieval doctor.
- 4) What did Islamic hospitals do in the medieval period?
- 5) List 2 facts about medieval public health.
- 6) Which organisation opposed Galen's theories?
- 7) Define miasma.
- 8) What did flagellants do?
- 9) Which minority group were blamed for the Black Death?
- 10) Name something towns did to improve medieval public health:

Due date:	Tuesday 23 rd January 2024	
Student number:		Trinity
Name:		Academy
	-	Grammar

Key Knowledge – The impact of the Great Depression

Unemployment

Lots of American people lost their jobs. In Toledo in 1932, 80% of the population did not have jobs. This meant that nobody had money to buy new items. As a result, business had no money to pay their workers and even more jobs were lost.

Farmers

Total farm income had slipped to \$5 billion and international trade was reduced from \$10 billion in 1929 to \$3 billion in 1932. This was made much worse by the Dust Bowl. Between 1934 and 1937, the bare soil was easily picked up by the winds and swirled into dense dust clouds. This meant farmers could not afford to pay for their living and had to abandon their farms and go fruit-picking in California.

Homelessness

Homeless people went to live in shanty towns called 'Hoovervilles' (as an insult to President Hoover). A "Hooverville" was a shanty town built by homeless people during the Great Depression. People looked desperately for work to earn some money.

GCSE-Style Question	How do I answer?
In what ways did the Great Depression affect the lives of Americans? (8 marks)	
	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3)
	Double explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Question	In what ways did the Great Depression affect the lives of Americans? (8 marks)			
	WWW		EBI	
	have correctly identified e points using SPEND facts		L1: Make answer specifi	c using SPEND
L2: You have developed your points with a few SPEND facts			L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.	
1 1	have supported two points lear explanation.	L3: Complexity e.g. wider focus, sho term, different groups etc.		,
	3 but with complex thinking nparative judgement		Grade 8/9 focus: can you answer to make it more	,

- 1) Today doctors take an oath to protect people: who is it named after?
- 2) What was blood letting?
- 3) Name an Islamic medical text.
- 4) What did Christians believe about the cause of illness?
- 5) How were monks important to medieval health?

Due date:	Tuesday 30 th January 2024	
Student number:		Trinita
Name:		Academy
-		Grammar

Key Knowledge – The 1932 Presidential Election

Having won a landslide victory in 1928, **Hoover** was defeated in another landslide in the election in November 1932. He won only 6 of the 50 states.

Franklin D Roosevelt, a Democrat, succeeded him as President in March 1933. He also won big majorities in both Houses of Congress.

The Great Depression deepened during his presidency. Unemployment increased from 1.6 million to 14 million. Wages in many industries fell far below the poverty level. There was massive destitution. Millions of people had to exist in "Hoovervilles" under "Hoover blankets" (newspapers) or as hobos. Crops rotted in the ground while people starved. He refused to introduce direct aid to the poor until 1932. When public works were introduced, it was "too little, too late". His help to farmers was totally inadequate, especially in the Dust Bowl regions. Sharecroppers' difficulties were largely ignored. In Hoover's election campaign, his speeches increased his unpopularity. Voters disliked his emphasis on self-reliance and the need for neighbours to help each other, not the government. People did not believe his promise that, "Prosperity is just around the corner".

Hoover seemed heartless because of his ineffective **policies**. He had none of the warmth and charm of his presidential opponent, Franklin D Roosevelt. He was **cool and remote**. One commentator said, "If you put a rose in Hoover's hand it would wilt". Millions of Americans were horrified by the methods used to remove the **Bonus Army** from Washington and were shocked by the deaths and injuries which occurred.

Roosevelt appealed to the electorate in a number of ways. He had already helped the poor as Governor of New York State by setting up the first state-run relief scheme. This made him popular with the workers, if not businessmen. Also, his ideas in the election campaign seemed radically different from Hoover's "rugged individualism" and were therefore popular with the voters.

GCSE-Style Question Describe two problems faced by President Hoover by 1932. (4 marks)	How do I answer?
One problem	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
Another problem	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3) Double explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Question	Describe two problems faced by President Hoover by 1932. (4 marks)			Mark (out of 4)
	WWW		EBI	
1 I	have correctly identified te points using SPEND facts		L1: Make answer specifi	c using SPEND
L2: You points.	have developed one of your		L2: Support each identif clear double explanation	· ·
1 I	I have supported both points clear explanation.		Grade 8/9 focus: can yo answer to make it more	,

- 1) What is astrology and how does this link to medieval medical beliefs?
- 2) What is anatomy the study of?
- 3) How did Galen improve his understanding of anatomy?
- 4) Which two key individuals' ideas were most prominent in the medieval period?
- 5) How did towns improve hygiene?
- 6) Why was public health better in monasteries?
- 7) Define Renaissance.
- 8) What Renaissance invention improved education?
- 9) What Renaissance invention furthered discoveries?
- 10) What did the Renaissance challenge?

Due date:	Tuesday 6 th February 2024	
Student number:		Titata
Name:		Academy
		Gramma

Key Knowledge – The New Deal

During his election campaign, Roosevelt made a number of pledges:

He promised a "**New Deal**" for everyone. He said the government would have a more active role in the economy, and would stop the rich exploiting the poor. He promised more public works and relief schemes. He declared he would experiment with new ideas to revive agriculture and industry.

In reality, many of his ideas were quite traditional and sometimes they were vague and contradictory, but the electorate was **desperate for change** and liked the promises of a "New Deal" and "**Action and Action Now**".

The New Deal was the name given to the series of reforms that President Roosevelt introduced to try and improve the lives of Americans and end the great depression.

The **Emergency Banking Act** was passed in March 1933. It declared that all banks should be shut for 8 days to stop them going bust. Since the depression people had been taking their money out of the banks quickly and it had resulted in many being closed. There was lots of panic surrounding the banks. Roosevelt then only opened the banks that would be stable to ensure that people felt safe enough to invest their money back in.

Roosevelt believed that the government had to help the people. He did not believe in Laissez-Faire like Hoover had and was desperate to try and support Americans as much as he could. Roosevelt set up **Alphabet Agencies**. These were government bodies that were designed to make sure that change happened. Each Alphabet Agency was responsible for a different group of people or part of the economy.

Alphabet Agencies

Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). This department provided jobs for **six months** to large numbers of young men in national parks in the countryside.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA). This helped the poor in a number of basic ways, such as giving clothing grants and setting up soup kitchens for the poor. \$500 million was spent.

Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA). This tried to help farmers by controlling farm production and stabilising prices. It was an attempt to end the over-production and helped farmers pay for their homes.

GCSE-Style Question Describe two actions taken by Roosevelt in his New Deal. (4 marks)	How do I answer?
	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3)
	Double explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Question	Describe two actions taken by Roosevelt in his New Deal. (4 marks)			Mark (out of 4)
	WWW		EBI	
	nave correctly identified points using SPEND facts		L1: Make answer specifi	c using SPEND
L2: You l points.	nave developed one of your	L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.		
	nave supported both points lear explanation.		Grade 8/9 focus: can yo answer to make it more	'

- 1) What did Harvey prove about veins?
- 2) Name Harvey's book.
- 3) Who developed the use of ligatures?
- 4) What was a barber surgeon?
- 5) Who was known as the 'father of anatomy'?
- 6) Name his book.
- 7) What was used in this book to aid medical understanding?
- 8) What change was made to dissection in this era?
- 9) What year was the Great Plague?
- 10) Name an medieval Islamic doctor.

Due date:	Tuesday 20 th February 2024	
Student number:		Trinita
Name:		Academy
		Grammar

Key Knowledge - Effectiveness of the New Deal

Roosevelt, despite the critics of the New Deal, was still a very popular President and was re-elected again in 1940. By this time however, the focus was on the Second World War and not the New Deal.

Workers

The New Deal tried to support the movement of Unions (Wagner Act) to ensure that workers were getting a fair deal. However, big business remained very powerful despite being challenged by the government. Unions were treated with suspicion and there was violence between employers and strikers in the 1930s.

Unemployment

The New Deal created millions of jobs. Projects such as the TVA brought work and an improved standard of living. The banking system was stabilised thanks to Roosevelt's policies. However, in 1941, 6 million people were still unemployed and the Second World War really stopped the problem of unemployment.

African Americans

Around 200,000 African Americans got work through the CCC. However, this was not enough. Many Agencies discriminated against African Americans as they got no work or low wages. Roosevelt did not pass laws which abolished the lynching of African Americans as he didn't want to lose support from the south.

Women

The New Deal saw some women achieve important positions in society. Eleanor Roosevelt started to campaign about social issues. However, most programmes were aimed at helping male workers and only 8,000 women benefitted from the CCC.

GCSE-Style Question	
Describe two groups who benefitted from the policies of the new Deal. (4 marks)	How do I answer?
	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3) Double explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Question	Describe two groups who benefitted from the policies of the new Deal. (4 marks)			Mark (out of 4)
	WWW		EBI	
	nave correctly identified points using SPEND facts		L1: Make answer specifi	c using SPEND
L2: You H points.	nave developed one of your	L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.		
	nave supported both points ear explanation.		Grade 8/9 focus: can yo answer to make it more	

- 1) What was Hippocrates' key theory?
- 2) What was a 'quack'?
- 3) Who did Vesalius's work criticise?
- 4) Who did Pare experiment on to develop his theories?
- 5) Name Pare's book.
- 6) What was a specialist hospital?
- 7) Who discovered vaccination?
- 8) What was a watchman's job?
- 9) Why did many people reject the new ideas of Renaissance doctors?
- 10) What problems did smallpox cause?

Due date:	Tuesday 27 th February 2024	
Student number:		Trinita
Name:		Academy
		Grammar

Key Knowledge – Popular culture in 1930s America

Popular Culture means the ideas and behaviour of people. This could be the music they listen to, the films they watch, the books they read of even the important beliefs they hold about life. It is really important for historians to understand popular culture as it shows us how people lived their lives in the past.

Popular Culture

Peoples' lives changed a lot between the First and Second World War. The Great Depression of the 1930s did a lot to influence the way that people lived their life.

Sport

Watching sport was very popular and huge numbers travelled to watch baseball teams. Some basketball teams, such as the Harlem Globetrotters, became famous outside the USA. Those who couldn't travel could still listen to a match live on the radio.

Movies

Movies were still very popular as 'talkies' replaced silent movies. Films were made to show ideas of the time. The Wizard of Oz was made in the 1930s which demonstrated how Americans lost everything and moved away to look for a better life.

Radio

28 million homes possessed a radio by 1939. The radio usually had a central place within the living room, and could act as a focus for the family to come together.

GCSE-Style Question	How do I answer?
Describe two developments in popular culture in 1930s America. (4 marks)	SPEND facts needed.
One development	
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
Another development	
	E: Explain (L3)
	Double
	explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Question	Describe two developments in popular culture in 1930s America. (4 marks)			Mark (out of 4)
	WWW		EBI	
	nave correctly identified points using SPEND facts		L1: Make answer specifi	c using SPEND
L2: You ł points.	nave developed one of your	L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.		'
	nave supported both points ear explanation.		Grade 8/9 focus: can you answer to make it more	

- 1) What was inoculation?
- 2) Who introduced inoculation to England?
- 3) Who developed vaccination?
- 4) What were people injected with to vaccinate against smallpox?
- 5) What did the Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League believe?
- 6) What invention allows doctors to hear the internal workings of the body?
- 7) What idea did Pasteur develop in 1861?
- 8) Name something Pasteur vaccinated against.
- 9) Who used antiseptics?
- 10) What did Koch do?

Due date:	Tuesday 5 th March 2024	
Student number:		Tit
Name:		Academ



GCSE Topic: USA 1920-1973

Key Knowledge – The economic impact of the Second World War

Despite the policies of the New Deal, there were still around 6 million Americans unemployed in 1941. The Second World War was the main reason that the depression ended in America. There are a number of ways that the Second World War helped America's economy.

Lend Lease

Lend Lease meant sending guns, food and medicine to Britain, Russia, France and China to help them fight Nazi Germany. The deal was that this would be given back to the USA after the war. The USA made no money for these goods during the war, but it require new factories to be created and new jobs. When America entered the war in December 1941, it had even more of an impact.

Wartime Production

By 1944, America was making nearly half of the worlds goods. In 1942, the War Production Board was created which meant that all of America's top business men got together to discuss how goods would be produced.

Extra Workers

All of this production meant that the US needed extra workers. Fourteen million workers worked in the factories. African Americans also were given work as they moved into the cities in the north. Around 750,000 African Americans worked in factories during the war. 7 million women also joined the workforce.

GCSE-Style Question	
Explain how WW2 impacted America's economy. (8 marks)	How do I answer?
	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3)
	Double explanation needed!

Extra space:	

Question	Explain how WW2 impact	ed America's economy. (8 marks)	
www		EBI	
1 1	You have correctly identified urate points using SPEND facts	L1: Make answer specific using SPEND	
	You have developed your points h a few SPEND facts	L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.	
	You have supported two points h a clear explanation.	L3: Complexity e.g. wider focus, short/long term, different groups etc.	
	As L3 but with complex thinking l comparative judgement	Grade 8/9 focus: can you cut down your answer to make it more concise?	

- 1)What spray did Lister use?
- 2) What was chloroform used for?
- 3) Who developed it?
- 4) Describe what a plague doctor wore?
- 5) What was the impact of the establishment of Royal Colleges?

Due date:	Tuesday 12 th March 2024	
Student number:		Trinita
Name:		Academy

Key Knowledge – Social Impact of WW2

- More than half a million new businesses were created during the Second World War.
- The war effort ended unemployment the New Deal had not done this.
- The Second World War helped American farmers as there was an increased demand for food across Europe.
- Americans who did not fight gave money to the government to help support the war effort.
 \$129 billion was given which helped the government create even more factories.

African Americans

The USA was fighting the racist Nazi Germany, which made people consider segregation laws back at home. 1 million African Americans served in the US army and many visited Britain in 1943-44. During this time, they witnessed a country that did not have segregation laws. African Americans joined the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People to stand up for African American rights. Some Americans expected life would go back to 'normal' after the war but African Americans had experienced a better life.

Women

As men went to fight, many women entered the workforce for the first time. In a government survey, 60% of bosses said their best workers were women because they had smaller hands and were more skilled at making bombs than men! Nearly 200,000 women joined the armed forces in the Women's Army Corp (WACs) and also joined the red cross.

The number of married women working also went up from 35% to 50%. Many women had experienced what working life would be like and many did not want to go back to their role in the home.

GCSE-Style Question Explain how the Second World War impacted American society. (8 Marks)	How do I answer?
	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3)
	Double explanation needed!

Extra space:	

Question	Explain how the Second World War impacted American Mark (out of 8) society. (8 Marks)			
	WWW		EBI	
	have correctly identified e points using SPEND facts		L1: Make answer specifi	c using SPEND
L2: You have developed your points with a few SPEND facts			L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.	
	have supported two points lear explanation.		L3: Complexity e.g. wider focus, short/long term, different groups etc.	
	3 but with complex thinking nparative judgement		Grade 8/9 focus: can you answer to make it more	

1 What diseases can be spread by overcrowding?

2) What policy did the government follow that mean they didn't interfere in people's lives?

3) When was the Great Stink?

4) How does cholera affect the body?

5) What did John Snow discover about cholera?

Due date:	Tuesday 19 th March 2024	
Student number:		Trinita
Name:		Academy
		Grammar

Key Knowledge – McCarthyism

In 1949, China became a communist country. There was a growing fear in America that communism could spread further. As a result, people started to question those who did not show support of clear American values such as patriotism and a belief in business.

Senator Joseph McCarthy encouraged anti-communist feelings. He accused people of being communists, stating that he had a list of communists who were working in government, in the army and in other important posts.

The **House of Un-American Activities Committee** was set up to investigate anyone suspected of being involved in communism.

With no evidence against them, hundreds of people were accused of secretly working for the Soviet Union. The Communist Party was banned from the USA.

McCarthy ruined people's lives. After McCarthy had accused 45 army officers of being communists, he was asked to prove this – he had no evidence and so he lost his job. The court case was broadcast on television.

In 1953, supporters of McCarthy tried to ban the book 'Robin Hood' as it supported communist values of robbing from the rich and giving to the poor.

McCarthyism showed that there was a real fear of communism inside America and the trials on TV showed this to the people.

GCSE-Style Question	How do I answer?
Describe two problems McCarthyism caused for the USA in the 1950's (4 marks)	
	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3) Double explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Question	Describe two problems McCarthyism caused for the USA in the 1950's (4 marks)			Mark (out of 4)
www		EBI		
	L1: You have correctly identified accurate points using SPEND facts		L1: Make answer specific using SPEND	
L2: You have developed one of your points.			L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.	
L2: You have supported both points with a clear explanation.			Grade 8/9 focus: can you cut down your answer to make it more concise?	

- 1) What was inoculation?
- 2) What did Jenner vaccinate against?
- 3) Who developed Germ Theory?
- 4) Name a nineteenth century public health law.
- 5) What did Lister do?
- 6) Who was known as the 'father of anatomy'?
- 7) Who developed Renaissance treatments for injured solder?
- 8) What core medieval belief was challenged by the Renaissance?
- 9) Name the 4 Humours?
- 10) What is an anaesthetic used for?

Due date:	Tuesday 26 th March 2024	
Student number:		Timita
Name:		Academy

Key Knowledge - Post War Society, 1940s and 1950s

Consumerism

At the end of the Second World War America was in a very strong place to produce industrial goods. There was a housing boom as returning servicemen could easily afford new homes. The **'baby boom'** (a large growth in the population) meant that there was more people putting money into the postwar economy. The American Dream is the belief that any American is allowed to have the highest quality of life and that any goal they have can be achieved through hard work. Many people moved to suburbs- areas outside a city with larger houses e.g. Levittown.

African Americans

1 million African Americans served in the US army and many visited Britain in 1943-44. During this time, they witnessed a country that did not have segregation laws. African Americans joined the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People to stand up for African American rights.

Women

As men went to fight, many women entered the workforce for the first time. Nearly 200,000 women joined the armed forces in the Women's Army Corp (WACs) and also joined the red cross. The number of married women working also went up from 35% to 50%. Many women had experienced what working life would be like and many did not want to go back to their role in the home. However, in the 1950s, the image of the ideal woman was a housewife and mother and many women stayed at home.

1950s Popular Culture

Popular culture of the 1950s was dominated by television, music and Hollywood. Most of the film made during this period represented the confidence and happiness of the white people in America. The rise of Rock and Roll alongside free time for teenagers created new music and attitudes in America that created some divisions between the old and young in society. Key people were Marilyn Monroe and Elvis Presley.

GCSE-Style Question Explain how post war changes impacted American society (8 marks)	How do I answer?
	SPEND facts needed.
	P: Point (L1)
	E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
	E: Explain (L3) Double explanation needed!

Extra space:		

Ollestion	Explain how post war changes impacted American society (8 Mark (out of 8) marks)				
WWW		EBI			
L1: You have correctly identified accurate points using SPEND facts			L1: Make answer specific using SPEND		
L2: You have developed your points with a few SPEND facts			L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.		
	L3: You have supported two points with a clear explanation.L3: Complexity e.g. wider focus, s term, different groups etc.				
L4: As L3 but v and comparat	vith complex thinking ive judgement		Grade 8/9 focus: can you cut down your answer to make it more concise?		

- 1) What caused cholera?
- 2) What did Pare discover?
- 3) What did Lister develop?
- 4) How did the Reformation impact medicine?
- 5) Which government introduced early twentieth century social reform to help the working class?

Due date:	Tuesday 9 th April 2024	
Student number:		Trinita
Name:		Academy
		Gramma

Key Knowledge - The early Civil Rights Movement

In 1951, the father of a black girl named Linda Brown took the local education authority (the Board of Education) to court. He was unhappy that his daughter had to walk around two miles to an all-black school, even though there was a school for white people closer.

He was helped in his case by the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People), an organisation that aimed to get rid of segregation. He lost the case but appealed against the decision and the case went to the Supreme Court, America's highest court. In May 1954, the Chief Judge declared that every education board had to end segregation in schools.

Within weeks, many cities and towns began to 'de-segregate' their schools, but some states refused. In Mississippi a White Citizens Council was formed to ensure segregation would remain. Indeed, in 1956, not a single African-American child was attending any school where there were white students in six Southern states.

On December 1, 1955, a 42-year-old woman named Rosa Parks found a seat on a Montgomery, Alabama bus after work. Segregation laws at the time stated blacks must sit in designated seats at the back of the bus, and Parks had complied. When a white man got on the bus and couldn't find a seat in the white section at the front of the bus, the bus driver instructed Parks and three other blacks to give up their seats. Parks refused and was arrested.

As word of her arrest ignited outrage and support, Parks unwittingly became the "mother of the modern day civil rights movement." Black community leaders formed the Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) led by Baptist minister Martin Luther King Jr., a role which would place him front and centre in the fight for civil rights.

Parks' courage incited the MIA to stage a boycott of the Montgomery bus system. It lasted 381 days until segregated seating was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

In 1954, the civil rights movement gained momentum when the United States Supreme Court made segregation illegal in public schools in the case of Brown v. Board of Education. In 1957, Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas asked for volunteers from all-black high schools to attend the formerly segregated school.

On September 3, 1957, nine black students, known as the Little Rock Nine, arrived at Central High School to begin classes but were instead met by the Arkansas Army and a screaming, threatening mob. The Little Rock Nine tried again a couple weeks later and made it inside but had to be removed for their safety when it once again became violent.

Finally, President Dwight D. Eisenhower intervened and ordered federal troops to escort the Little Rock Nine to and from classes at Central High. Still, the students faced continual harassment and prejudice.

Their efforts, however, brought much-needed attention to the issue of desegregation and fuelled protests on both sides of the issue.

GCSE-Style Question: Explain the impact of the civil rights movement in the 1950s (8 marks)		How do I answer?
]	SPEND facts needed.
		P: Point (L1)
		E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)
		E: Explain (L3)
		Double explanation needed!

Questi	ion	Explain the impact of the civil rights movement in the 1950s (8 marks)			Mark (out of 8)
WWW		EBI			
L1: You have correctly identified accurate points using SPEND facts			L1: Make answer specific using SPEND		
L2: You have developed your points with a few SPEND facts			L2: Support each identified point with a clear double explanation.		
L3: You have supported two points with a clear explanation.			L3: Complexity e.g. wider focus, short/long term, different groups etc.		
		but with complex thinking parative judgement	king Grade 8/9 focus: can you cut down your answer to make it more concise?		

- 1) Name a medieval Islamic doctor and a text they wrote.
- 2) Who discovered chloroform was an effective anaesthetic?
- 3) In 1889, what percentage of Londoners did Charles Booth discover lived in poverty?
- 4) In 1901, what percentage of York did Rowntree discover lived in poverty?
- 5) Why is penicillin important?