

# GCSE History homework

## Year 10 terms 5 and 6



<b>Due Date</b>	<b>Topic focus</b>
Tuesday 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	USA: Developments in the Civil Rights Movement
Tuesday 23 <sup>rd</sup> April 2024	USA: Post war society in the 1960s and 70s
Tuesday 30 <sup>th</sup> April 2024	USA: Kennedy's New Frontier
Tuesday 7 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	USA: Johnson's Great Society
Tuesday 14 <sup>th</sup> May 2024	USA: Feminist Movement
Tuesday 21 <sup>st</sup> May 2024	USA: 12 mark essay practice- 60s/70s
Tuesday 4 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	Health: John Hunter
Tuesday 11 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	Health: Penicillin
Tuesday 18 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	Health: Vaccination
Tuesday 25 <sup>th</sup> June 2024	Health: Black Death and Great Plague comparison
Tuesday 2 <sup>nd</sup> July 2024	Health: Liberal Reforms
Tuesday 9 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	Health: Twentieth century public health
Tuesday 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2024	Health: Monasteries and hospitals comparison



Due Date:	Tuesday 16 <sup>th</sup> April 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	

**Key Knowledge – Developments in the Civil Rights Movement**

**Martin Luther King Jr:** Martin Luther King, Jr. was a social activist and Baptist minister who played a key role in the American civil rights movement from the mid-1950s until he was killed in 1968. King sought equality and human rights for African Americans through peaceful protest. He did not believe in violence. He was the driving force behind important events such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the 1963 March on Washington, which helped bring about legal changes such as the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.

**Black Power**

By the mid-1960s, some African Americans were not happy with the nonviolent policies of Martin Luther King. They felt that African Americans still suffered from poor housing, poor health, poor wages and crime problems. They felt that the Civil Rights campaign had done little to change the lives of African Americans, despite the changes to the law. These radical movements tended to come from the Northern States and they believed that black people had to be more violent to get equality and power in America.

**Nation of Islam:** The Nation of Islam, founded by Elijah Muhammad, rejected Christianity as a white man's religion. They urged black Americans to follow Islam. Malcolm X, a well-known black Muslim, argued that as a descendent of slaves his real surname had been lost. The Black Muslims claimed that white society was racist and corrupt. Malcolm X urged black Americans to reject white society and form a better society of their own

**Black Panthers:** The Black Panthers were a militant organisation, which totally rejected King's non-violent ideals. They argued that black Americans continued to face potential and actual violence at the hands of whites. In their view, the police were racist. They allegedly killed two police officers in 1967 and 1968. They had 5000 members by 1968. They believed that Black Americans needed to protect themselves, by using violence if necessary. The Black Panthers saw their role as defending black Americans from white racism.

**GCSE-Style Question:**

**Explain the impact of the Black Power movement on the lives of Black Americans (8 marks)**

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**How do I answer?**

**SPEND facts needed.**

**P: Point (L1)**

**E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)**

**E: Explain (L3)**

**Double explanation needed!**



Due Date:	Tuesday 23rd April 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	



**Key Knowledge – Post War Society, 1960s and 1970s**



**Civil Rights Movement**

**MLK:** Martin Luther King, Jr. was a social activist and Baptist minister who played a key role in the American civil rights movement from the mid-1950s until he was killed in 1968. King sought equality and human rights for African Americans through peaceful protest.

**The 1964 Civil Rights Act:** Under the Civil Rights Act of 1964, segregation on the grounds of race, religion or national origin was banned at all places of public accommodation such as courts, parks, restaurants and theatres.

**The 1965 Voting Rights Act:** President Johnson declared that would change the voting system to make it fair for all American people. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act into law on August 6, 1965, with Martin Luther King Jr. and other civil rights leaders present at the ceremony.

**Black Power Movement:** Believed they should form their own communities, run their own businesses, choose their own leaders, and, if they had to, be ready to use violence to defend themselves.

**Feminist Movement:**

Following the Second World War women began to demand equal rights. Groups like the National Organisation for Women (NOW) organised protests across America. Important legal cases such as Roe Vs Wade shone a light on women's issues. In 1972, The Equal Rights Amendment was approved by congress which states that equality should not be denied based on gender. Not all women were supportive of changes and many preferred the traditional gender roles.

**GCSE-Style Question**

**Describe two ways people fought for Civil Rights during the 1960's (4 Marks)**

One way was...

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Another way was...

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**How do I answer?**

**SPEND facts needed.**

**P: Point (L1)**

**E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)**

**E: Explain (L3)**

**Double explanation needed!**



Due Date:	Tuesday 30th April 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	

### Key Knowledge – Kennedy’s New Frontier

In 1960 John F Kennedy became President. His policy was The New Frontier (this was of describing his goals and policies). His aim was to eliminate poverty, inequality and deprivation. The USA’s problems during the 1960s included the decline of towns due to unemployment, poverty and increased crime, civil rights matters and the USA’s involvement in the Vietnam War.

#### **Success of Kennedy**

##### The Economy

- JFK cut taxes to give people more money to spend.
- He made \$900 million available to business to create new jobs.

##### Healthcare and Poverty

- Minimum hourly wage increased from \$1.00 an hour (1960) to \$1.25 an hour (1963).
- \$4.9 billion given to improve housing and the Social Security Act increased the benefits for the elderly and unemployed.
- The Peace Corp was set up to help people in poorer countries.

#### **Failures of Kennedy**

- By 1963, Unemployment was still at 4.5 million – only 1 million less than when he became President.
- The minimum wage was only useful to those who were in work.
- JFK failed to provide extra funding for schools.
- The Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity (CEEEO) did not help find jobs for millions of African Americans. The black unemployment rate was twice that of white Americans.

#### GCSE-Style Question

Describe two ways that the lives of Americans changed because of President Kennedy’s policies. (4 marks)

One change was...

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Another change was...

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How do I answer?

SPEND facts needed.

P: Point (L1)

E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)

E: Explain (L3)

Double explanation needed!

Extra space:

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Question		Describe two ways that the lives of Americans changed because of President Kennedy's policies. (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?		

**Recall Questions: Health and the People**

- 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 7th May 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	

### Key Knowledge – Johnson’s Great Society

Lyndon B Johnson was the new President following the assassination of JFK. LBJ continued to develop JFK’s ideas. Johnson wanted to create a Great Society. He won the 1964 election by stating that he wanted to end poverty. He created the Office of Economic Opportunities. Operation Headstart gave money to schools in cities to provide a better education for the poor. In 1966 Johnson persuaded Congress to agree to an act that would provide free medical care for the elderly. In 1964 the Civil Rights Act was passed.

### Success of Johnson’s Great Society

- The Economy - The minimum wage rose again from \$1.25 to \$1.40 an hour.
- Healthcare and Poverty - Medicare was created in 1966 (originally an idea of JFK’s) which funded healthcare for the elderly and low-income families.
- Education - Operation Headstart (1965) gave money to poor schools in cities.
- Society - The 1964 Civil Rights act was passed which barred race and gender discrimination by employers. The 1965 Voting Rights act was passed.

### Failures of Johnson’s Great Society

- The cost of the Vietnam War was taking money away from these reforms. The war cost \$141 billion over 14 years.
- By 1968, unemployment was rising and riots were breaking out in poorer areas of society.
- 30% of African Americans still lived in poverty.

### GCSE-Style Question

Describe ways that Johnson’s reforms impacted society (4 marks)

One impact was...

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Another impact was...

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How do I answer?

SPEND facts needed.

P: Point (L1)

E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)

E: Explain (L3)

Double explanation needed!



Due Date:	Tuesday 14th May 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	

### Key Knowledge – Feminist Movement

In 1963 Betty Friedan published **The Feminine Mystique**. Friedan said that women should have equal rights with men in every way and that women should be able to pursue a good career. In June 1963, Congress passed the Equal Pay Act, making it illegal for men and women to be paid differently for doing the same job. In 1966 Friedan and others established the **National Organisation for Women** - they demanded equal rights for women in US law and a woman's right to make her own decisions with regards to reproduction (at the time abortion was illegal in all US states). Women held protests and strikes in order to gain these rights.

#### **Women's Liberation**

Groups of younger, more extreme women used different approaches to have their voices heard. 200 representatives disrupted the 1968 Miss World Beauty contest with a protest. Collectively, these groups pushed for change for the lives of women and for greater equality.

#### **ERA, 1972**

Despite the change to the law in 1963, women's average pay remained much lower than men's. In 1972, The Equal Rights Amendment was approved by congress which states that equality should not be denied based on gender. However, a 'Stop ERA' campaign was launched by Phyllis Schlafly as he thought it would promote 'homosexual marriages' and greater abortion rates. The campaign was successful and the Equal Rights Amendment did not become part of American law.

#### **The Roe v Wade case. 1973**

The campaign to legalise abortion was an important part of the feminist movement. Women wanted a choice over whether they should have a child. During the famous 'Roe v Wade' case, lawyers argued that 21 year old Jane Roe (She had a different name for the trial) should be allowed to have an abortion as two of her previous children had been put up for adoption.

In June 1973, the Supreme Court ruled that women in all states had the right to safe and legal abortion but religious views and attitudes towards abortion did not change so many women could not have one.

#### **GCSE-Style Question**

Describe two developments in American society linked to the Feminist Movement (4 marks)

One development was...

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Another development was...

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**How do I answer?**

**SPEND** facts needed.

**P: Point (L1)**

**E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)**

**E: Explain (L3)**

**Double explanation needed!**

Extra space:

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Question		Describe two developments in American society linked to the Feminist Movement (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?		

**Recall Questions: Health and the People**

- 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 4th June 2024
Student number:	
Name:	

### The work of John Hunter

- John Hunter was born in Scotland in 1728.
- He moved to London and trained as a surgeon at St Bartholomew’s Hospital.
- His collection of human and animal body parts is now in the Hunterian Museum at the *Royal College of Surgeons*.

### Hunter's key work

Hunter was keen to develop more scientific methods in researching medicine. For example, he carried out an experiment to prove his belief that syphilis and gonorrhoea - infections caused by two different types of *bacteria* - were caused by the same disease. To do this, Hunter deliberately infected a patient with pus from a gonorrhoea patient, but he ended up infecting them with syphilis as well. Hunter believed that the most effective treatment for the diseases was to give the patient mercury - a chemical element that is highly poisonous.

Some historians believe that Hunter actually experimented on himself, not a patient. Many years later this theory was proved to be false and it is thought that the needle was already infected with syphilis from another source. Hunter had a particular interest in *anatomy*. Over his career, he amassed a huge collection of animal and human skeletons, bones and body parts. He had over 14,000 items from more than 500 different species. Hunter encouraged other doctors to learn and study the anatomy of humans and animals, to increase their understanding of how the body works.

In his time working with the army, Hunter disproved the idea that a gunshot injury poisoned the area around the wound. This had led to unnecessary treatments - for example, cutting out the area around a wound. Hunter’s army work and observations also led him to argue that *amputation* should only be carried out as a last resort. He experimented with various ways to try to save wounded limbs.

### Why was Hunter significant?

Hunter held high-profile positions. He was the surgeon to George III and was also surgeon general to the British army. As a prominent doctor and leading member of the *Royal Society*, Hunter was responsible for the training of other doctors. These included Edward Jenner, who went on to discover the *smallpox vaccine*. Hunter was keen to encourage other surgeons to follow careful scientific methods when developing their practice. He argued that this would help surgeons to improve their methods and lead to better outcomes for patients. Hunter wrote several books, including *The Natural History of the Human Teeth*, *A Treatise on the Venereal Disease* and *A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunshot Wounds*. These helped other doctors to learn from Hunter’s scientific method.

The Hunterian museum is owned and operated by the Royal College of Surgeons. It displays the collection Hunter built up throughout his career.

*Taken from BBC Bitesize*

### GCSE-Style Question

Explain the significance of the work of John Hunter. (8 marks)

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How do I answer?

SPEND facts needed.

P: Point (L1)

E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)

E: Explain (L3)

Double explanation needed!





Due Date:	Tuesday 11th June 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	

### The development of penicillin

1928 Fleming discovered that penicillin killed the staphylococcus bacteria but did not realise its antibiotic capabilities at the time.

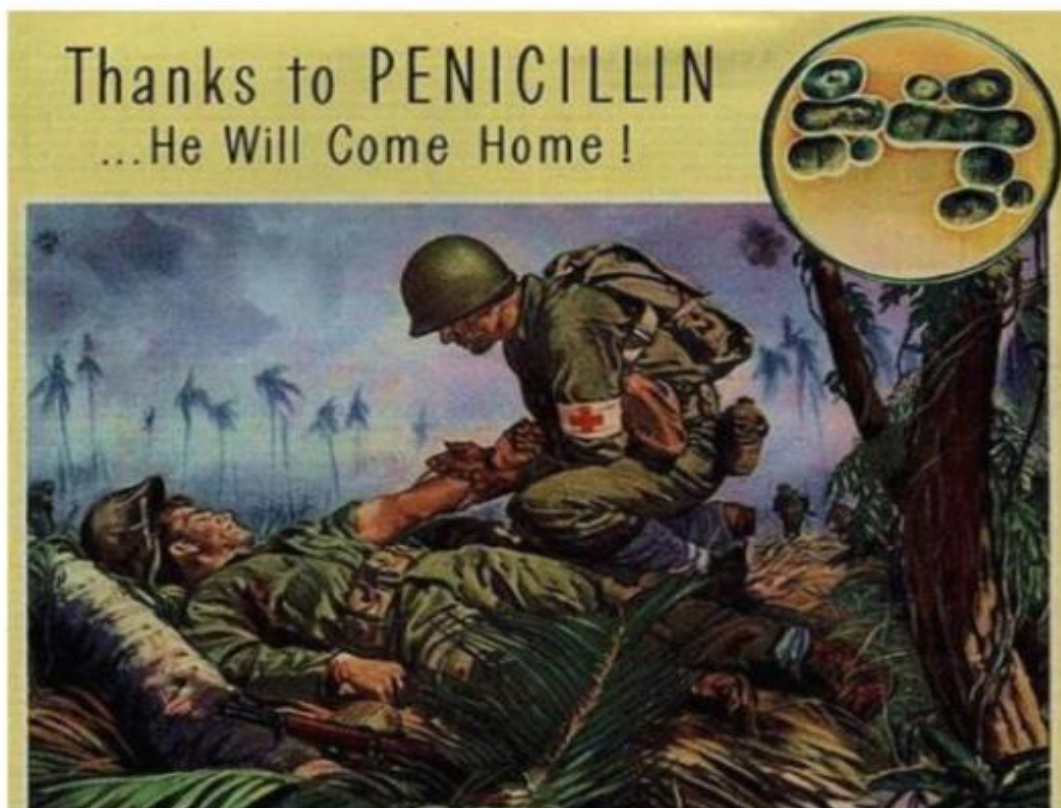
In the 1930s, scientists Howard Florey and Ernst Chain successfully tested penicillin on eight mice. Their next move was to test it on humans. When the patient was injected with penicillin, the infection began to clear up. However, the patient died when the penicillin ran out. This was an important event in the discovery of penicillin. It was the first time penicillin was successfully tested on a human being. The next step was to try to work out how to produce masses of it. The British government only provided Florey and Chain with £25 to work on their research of penicillin. This was not nearly enough. However, they chose to continue working on the project.

The Second World War was a major factor in transforming the supply of penicillin because a steady supply was vital for treating infected soldiers. The US government had realised how stopping the soldiers from dying from disease could help them win the war. In June 1941, Florey met with the US government who agreed to fund its production. The funding allowed Florey and Chain to mass produce penicillin. It could now be used to cure a large number of people. By the end of 1945, Britain and the USA were working closely together and 250,000 soldiers were being treated.

The discovery of penicillin led to huge government sponsored programmes to develop and produce it. This led to the financing of the pharmaceutical industry. Penicillin was the first antibiotic. An antibiotic is a medicine that can be injected into the body and kills certain germs.

**Source A: A poster from the Second World War. This was printed in Life magazine in August 1944.**

How do I answer?



L1: Describing what the source shows.

L2: Applying SPEND to source.

L3: Explaining what this shows.











Due Date:	Tuesday 2nd July 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	

### The Liberal reforms

Some politicians, including many from the Liberal Party, believed that direct action from the government was the way to improve the public health, welfare and productivity of the nation. In 1906, the Liberal Party won the general election and took action.

Between 1906 and 1914 the Liberal Government passed a number of reforms to try to reduce poverty. The reforms aimed to help the following people: *the young, the old, the sick, the unemployed, the working class.*

1906 Free School Meals Act provided free school meal for poor children. By 1914 over 158,000 children were having a free school meal every day, however lack of food was only part of the problem.

In 1907 School medical service was set up, paid for by the government to provide free treatment.

In 1908 the Children and Young Person's Act was introduced, making children 'protected persons' This imposed severe punishments for neglecting or treating children cruelly. It was made illegal to sell cigarettes to children or send them out begging.

After helping children the government moved onto other sections of society and introduced reforms such as the Old Age Pensions Act in 1908 and the National Insurance Act in 1911. Over the next 30 years successive governments continued to take measures to improve the welfare of Britain's citizens.

**Source A: An image from a national newspaper showing children to receiving free schools meals. The photograph was taken in Bradford and was printed in 1907.**



How do I answer?

L1: Describing what the source shows.

L2: Applying SPEND to source.

L3: Explaining what this shows.





Due Date:	Tuesday 9th July 2024
Student Number:	
Name:	



**Impact of the two world wars on public health.**

The death and destruction of the two world wars didn't just have an impact on people's lives - it had an impact on attitudes. People felt they had made sacrifices during the war so that their future life could be better. The evacuation system had allowed the middle classes who lived in the countryside to see the shocking state that children lived in the big cities in the UK. A fairer healthcare system was part of their expectation of a better future.

Sir William Beveridge wrote the Beveridge Report in 1942. The report suggested ways to improve quality of life in Britain. It said the government should take charge of social security from **'cradle to grave.'** The report sold 100,000 copies. After the war ended, the Labour Party were elected. They promised to follow Beveridge's recommendations.

After the war, Winston Churchill refused to promise to follow Beveridge's advice. The Labour Party, led by Clement Attlee, won the election by promising to follow Beveridge's advice in 1945 and set up the welfare state to look after the sick, the unemployed and children.

The welfare state:

- The National Health Service (NHS) began in 1948 to provide free health treatment for everyone.
- A weekly family allowance payment helped with childcare costs.
- The very poor received financial help or 'benefits'.
- More slums were demolished and new houses built.

Aneurin Bevan introduced the NHS in 1948. Until 1948 8 million people had not seen a doctor. Now everyone could get treatment and medicine for free. Life expectancy has risen in the country from 66 years old to 83 years old for women and 64 years old to 79 years old for men.

**Explain the significance of the two world wars in the development of public health (8 marks)**

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How do I answer?

SPEND facts needed.

P: Point (L1)

E: Evidence using SPEND (L2)

E: Explain (L3)

Double explanation needed!





