

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
ADVANCED GCE**

**2591
HISTORY**

Themes in History 1763–1996

INSERT

THURSDAY 11 JUNE 2009: Morning

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

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.**

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 17,500km and Germany 19,500km of track; in 1890 France had 36,500 km and Germany 43,000km)
- 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 75mm 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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