

## History A Level - Personal Learning Checklist

### USA

#### 1K; The making of a super power: USA 1865-1975:

R

A

G

The Era of Reconstruction and the Gilded Age, 1865–1890

- Reconstruction: Impact/Success - Politically (President's Lincoln, Johnson, Grant)
- Reconstruction: Impact/Success - Economically and Socially (North v South, treatment Black Americans)
- Westward Expansion : Reasons for and impact (economic, native Americans, role in development of the USA inc. the impact of the ending of the frontier)
- The politics of the Gilded Age: the era of weak presidents and political corruption? (Presidents)
- Economic growth and industrial developments: the rise of corporations and Robber Barons
- Laissez-faire dominance and consequences; society in the Gilded Age (experience of workers, immigrants and Black Americans)

Populism, progressivism and imperialism, 1890–1920

- Populism, political tensions and divisions: the reaction against Big Business at national and state level.
- Progressivism: The ideas and influence of Bryan, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson's New Frontier
- Economic change and developments: the rise of US dominance as an economic and industrial power and the consequences of this
- Social developments: mass immigration and urbanisation and their consequences; the experience of African-Americans
- The limits of foreign engagement and continuation of isolationism: continuation of Monroe Doctrine; territorial consolidation (Alaska) and tensions over Canada
- Developments in Foreign affairs: imperialism; engagement in international affairs; Spain and the Philippines; the Panama Canal
- The USA and the First World War, neutrality, entry and impact

Crisis of identity, 1920–1945

- Domestic politics: Harding, Coolidge and Republican conservatism; Hoover and the Depression
- Social and cultural developments: 'the Jazz Age' in the 1920s; new social values and the role of women; the failure of prohibition and its significance;
- Social, regional and ethnic divisions: countryside versus city; divisions between North, West and South; African-Americans and the rise of the Ku Klux Klan
- FD Roosevelt and the New Deals: conflict of ideas over the role of the Federal Government
- The economy: boom to bust and recovery; structural weaknesses and the impact of the New Deals, and the Second World War on economic recovery,
- Social impact of the Depression and the Second World War (workers. Black Americans, Minorities)

The Superpower, 1945–1975

- Domestic politics: Truman, Eisenhower and post-war reconstruction
- Economic change and developments: the rise of the consumer society and economic boom
- Ideological, social, regional and ethnic divisions: McCarthyism; civil rights; youth culture; protest and the mass media
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- Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon; New Frontier; the Great Society; Nixon and Republican revival
- The USA and international relations: the Cold War and relations with the USSR and China; the Vietnam War
- The USA by 1975: its place as a Superpower; the limits of social cohesion; new cultural developments, including the role of women and the position of African-Americans (Civil Rights).**