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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 1F: In search of the American Dream: the USA, c1917–96

AS and A Level History · Paper 1 · Option 1F

85 questions · 1700 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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QUESTIONS

85 questions · 1700 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



THEME 1

POLITICS, THE PRESIDENCY AND THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE, 1917–80

18 questions in this sub-topic · 360 marks · lowest tariff first



Q2

- 2 Was government unpopularity the main consequence of US involvement in the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Q4

- 4 How far was the response to fears of communist influence in the period after the First World War different from the response in the period after the Second World War?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Was the influence of Roosevelt the main reason for changes to the presidency in the years 1933–45?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the impact the Second World War had on American politics and society was very different from that of the First World War?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent did the ideas influencing the American political landscape change in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917–80, war and the impact of the Cold War led to an increase in conservative influences on domestic politics in the USA?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was involvement in the Vietnam War the main reason for a decline in confidence in the presidency in the years 1968-80?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1941-80, the impact of war and the Cold War brought about a decline in the confidence the nation had in the presidency?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the influence of the news media the main reason for the decline in confidence in the American presidency in the years 1968–80?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How accurate is it to say that the influence of Roosevelt was the main reason for changes to the presidency in the years 1933–60?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that war was the most significant influence on the American political environment in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917–80, anti-communism was the most significant influence on the political landscape?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that there were major changes in the ideas that influenced the political landscape in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that, in the years 1968–80, the decline in confidence in the presidency was largely a result of the impact of war?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the influence of individual presidents the main reason for the changing political environment in the years 1917–45?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** How far do you agree that, in the years 1917–45, the most significant factor in changing the presidency was the influence of Roosevelt?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that there was continuity in the ideas shaping the American political landscape in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1917–80, the most significant influence on domestic politics in the USA was the impact of war?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



THEME 2

CIVIL RIGHTS: BLACK AMERICANS AND MINORITY RIGHTS CAMPAIGNS

17 questions in this sub-topic · 340 marks · lowest tariff first



- 1 Was federal legislation the main reason for improvements in black American civil rights in the years 1955–80?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant was federal government intervention in bringing improvements to the lives of black Americans in the years 1917–55?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that it was the actions of civil rights leaders that explain the increased success of the civil rights campaign in the years 1955–68?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Was the successful example set by black American civil rights campaigners the main reason for the success of minority rights campaigners in the years 1960–80?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How far do you agree that there was a considerable similarity between the campaigns for black civil rights (1955–80) and minority civil rights (1960–80)?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How significant an influence did the civil rights movement have on the lives of black Americans in the years 1917-55?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917-55, there was very limited improvement in the lives of black Americans?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was Martin Luther King's contribution the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955–68?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that it was federal intervention which brought the most significant improvement to the civil rights of black Americans in the years 1933–68?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the influence of the black American civil rights campaign the main reason for gains made by other minority rights campaigners in the years 1960–80?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1960–80, the campaigns for minority rights had limited success?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent did black Americans experience an improvement in their lives in the years 1955–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917–55, northern migration was the most significant factor bringing improvements to the position of black Americans?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was federal government intervention the main reason for improvements in black American civil rights in the years 1917–55?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that the campaigns for minority civil rights (1960–80) and the campaigns for Black American civil rights (1955–80) were similar?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that it was federal intervention which brought the most significant improvement to the civil rights of black Americans in the years 1933–68?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 How accurate is it to say that new approaches to campaigning were the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955–68?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



THEME 3

IMMIGRATION, WOMEN AND SOCIAL CHANGE

12 questions in this sub-topic · 240 marks · lowest tariff first



3 How far did the position of American women change in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 1 How far do you agree that the New Deal brought about a significant improvement in the lives of racial minorities and women?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was the main consequence of government immigration policy in the years 1941–80 a reduction in discrimination on the basis of national origin?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent did the impact that immigration had on the USA change in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 Was the emergence of the women's liberation movement the main reason for the changing position of women in the years 1945-80?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



3 How far did the position of American women change in the years 1941–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the position of women saw considerable improvement in the years 1941–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent did the impact of immigration on the USA change in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the position of women changed considerably during the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Were economic factors the main reason for changes to the position of women in America in the years 1917–60?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1941–80, changes in the position of women were mainly due to economic factors?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1917–80, immigration and its impact on the USA changed significantly?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



THEME 4

AFFLUENCE, LIVING STANDARDS, LEISURE AND POPULAR CULTURE

21 questions in this sub-topic · 420 marks · lowest tariff first



- 2 Was the impact of the Second World War the main reason for post-war affluence in the years 1945–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent did the leisure activities of the American people change in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that living standards in the USA were transformed for the better in the years 1941–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent did the standard of living of the American people change during the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How far do you agree that, in the years 1945–80, the main reason for changes in the leisure activities of ordinary Americans was their growing affluence?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



...

4 To what extent did the American experience of travel change in the years 1917-80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that developments in popular culture, in the years 1917-45, had an overwhelmingly positive influence on American society?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the most significant feature improving the quality of life in the USA, in the years 1917-80, was the development of a car-owning culture?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1917–80, the impact of the Second World War had the most significant influence on the quality of life of the American people?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



...

- 2 To what extent did the living standards of the American people see progress in the years 1917–41?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was government action the main reason for increasing affluence in the USA in the years 1941–69?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917–80, government policies were the main force behind growing affluence?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 2 Was increasing affluence the main consequence of the Second World War in the years 1941–60?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



-
- 1 How accurate is it to say that the main consequence of television from c1950–80 was an improvement in the cultural experience of Americans?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1917–69, the most significant economic influence in the USA was the Great Depression?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1917–80, developments in popular culture had a positive impact on the USA?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent did the leisure and travel opportunities available to the American people improve in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the leisure and travel experience of Americans was transformed in the years 1917–80?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 1** Was an improvement in the cultural experience of Americans the main consequence of television in the years c1950–80?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



...

- 2 Was the growing affluence of ordinary Americans the main reason for changes in their leisure activities in the years 1945–80?

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



- 1 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1917–41, there was a significant decline in the living standards of the American people?

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS

THE IMPACT OF THE REAGAN PRESIDENCY, 1981–96

17 questions in this sub-topic · 340 marks · lowest tariff first



SECTION 3

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA in the years 1981–96. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your own knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Reagan's economic policies damaged the US economy?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Robert Garson and Christopher J. Bailey, *The Uncertain Power*, published 1990.

The consequences of large budget deficits were profound. On the one hand they helped to fuel the economic recovery which the United States enjoyed from 1983 to mid-1988. On the other hand the need to finance such deficits generated certain problems. First, the high interest rates that were necessary to attract sufficient funds to meet the government's borrowing requirement discouraged business investment; the potential long-term consequences of these large deficits may well be a reduction in economic growth. Second, high interest rates in the United States attracted unprecedented levels of foreign investment to the United States. One result of this was an over-valued dollar which made American goods more difficult to export and led to a worsening of the trade deficit. Third, the need to pay interest on all this debt has consumed an increasing proportion of the national income of the United States. By 1989 just under 6 per cent of the nation's GNP went towards paying interest on the national debt.

Extract 2: From Alan Farmer and Vivien Saunders, *American History 1860–1990*, published 2002.

In 1981 Reagan 'hit the deck running', mastering Congress and enjoying a great deal of legislative achievement. The Economic Recovery Tax Act (1981) cut personal taxes by 25 per cent across the board. The Omnibus Budget and Reconstruction Act (1981) reduced the level of federal spending (particularly for health, education and housing programmes) for 1982 by \$35.2 billion. Reagan hoped that tax cuts would stimulate economic growth and reduce unemployment. This would then reduce the amount of social security payments and also bring more people into the tax net. The economy did improve. Thanks largely to a fall in world oil prices, the rate of inflation fell from 12 per cent to 2 per cent in 1983. Although the level of unemployment remained high in 1981–2, thereafter it fell. This was partly due to the great increase in defence spending, which had two main side-effects: it created jobs and it helped to fuel the economic recovery which the USA enjoyed from 1983–88.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Reagan presidency transformed the USA in the years 1981–96?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From David M. Abshire and Richard E. Neustadt, *Saving the Reagan Presidency*, published 2005.

Ronald Reagan was truly a transformational leader who accomplished his transformational objectives: He changed people's views of the presidency and the role of government; he electrified the Republican Party and moved it towards a majority party; he restored national optimism and he turned the tide in the Cold War. The Reagan period – of the information revolution and opportunities for more creative market approaches – called for moving in the direction towards decentralization. Even his predecessor had recognized this need in his deregulation policies. Reagan personified and dramatized this new direction, he propagated the idea of smaller government, which George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton followed. Frustrated by an inflationary economy, and waging an unending Cold War, America needed a leader who could see beyond the murky present to bold, new visions. It needed a leader with transforming ideas and the ability to communicate them, a leader with the good will and incredible optimism to attract others to accept his visions of the future.

Extract 2: From Cheryl Hudson and Gareth Davies, *Ronald Reagan and the 1980s*, published 2008.

Despite his commitment to conservative causes, Reagan's record, measured in public policy terms, is surprisingly scant. In areas such as welfare, social security, environmental reform, taxation, a significant policy legacy is detectable but not of sufficient stature to justify the contemporary notion of a Reagan revolution. The idea of Reagan's election in 1980 being a fundamental turning point is complicated further when we consider the events and developments of the previous decade. In important respects, the seeds of the post-1983 boom were sown during the 1970s, which was the decade of the personal computer, the fax, cordless phones, videocassettes, and pocket calculators. A number of the conservative trends that we associate with the later decade can be seen to have roots in the 1970s, including supply-side economics*, the start of a new arms build-up, the trend to deregulation, conservative electoral gains and the shift of the Republican party to the right.

*Supply-side economics = the belief that removing barriers to the production and supply of goods and services increases economic growth

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan presidency failed to live up to its own claims to reduce 'big government'?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From David Stockman, *The Great Deformation: The Corruption of Capitalism in America*, published 2013.

The long ago Reagan-era battle of the budget ended in dismal failure. Notwithstanding decades of Republican speech-making about Ronald Reagan's rebuke to 'big government', it never happened. Republican administrations whose slogan was 'smaller government' only made big government bigger. Republican hypocrisy about the evils of deficit finance was evident. Almost nobody was willing to challenge the core components that comprise big government. Thus, the giant social insurance programs of Medicare and Social Security had barely been scratched; means-tested entitlements had been modestly reformed but had saved very little money because there weren't so many welfare queens* after all; farm subsidies and veterans' benefits had not been cut because these were Republican voters; and the Education Department had emerged standing tall because middle-class families demanded their student loans and grants. In all, Ronald Reagan had left the 'welfare state' barely one-half of 1 percent of GDP smaller than that in the late 1970s, and added a massive structural deficit as well. In fact, Reagan was an out-and-out supporter of big government in the realm of the military and national security. All the well-warranted scepticism he had about big government did not apply to the Pentagon. Nor did he have any sense that money spent on defense imposed the same burden on taxpayers and drain on the economy as did all other kinds of government spending.

* welfare queens – a term used to indicate those supposedly living prosperous lives from welfare fraud

Extract 2: From Andrew Busch, *Ronald Reagan and the Politics of Freedom*, published 2001.

The Reagan coalition, declared dead by many commentators after 1992, proved itself quite alive in the 1994 elections. Essentially the combination of voters that had appeared at the presidential level in 1980, 1984, and 1988 reappeared in 1994 to give Republicans control of both houses of Congress for the first time in forty years. They retained this control (albeit by somewhat narrower margins) throughout the 1990s. The coalition also proved powerful enough to block most major expansions of government, or when that failed in the 1990 and 1993 tax increases, to exact a sharp revenge, first against George Bush and then against congressional Democrats. Indeed, much of what the supporters of big government have called 'stalemate' or 'gridlock' in the two decades since Reagan took office has been a consequence of the continuing power of Reagan's new coalition to balance and block the old coalition's appetite for bigger government. Before 1980, America lacked a strong electoral coalition for limited government. By 1988, it had one.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981–96?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From George Tindall and David Shi, *America: A Narrative History*, published 2007.

What Ronald Reagan did accomplish was to redefine the national political agenda and accelerate the growth of conservatism that had been developing for over twenty years. Reagan's critics highlighted his lack of intellectual sophistication and his indifference to day-to-day administrative details. Yet he excelled as a leader because he was relentlessly optimistic about America's potential and totally committed to free enterprise, limited government, and strenuous anti-communism. His greatest successes were in renewing America's self-belief, bringing inflation under control, stimulating the longest sustained period of peacetime prosperity in history, negotiating the nuclear disarmament treaty, and helping to set off the process of democratic freedom in Eastern Europe. By redirecting the thrust of both domestic and foreign policy, Reagan put the fragmented Democratic Party on the defensive and forced conventional New Deal 'liberalism' into a panicked retreat. The fact that Reagan's tax policies widened the gap between the rich and poor and created huge budget deficits for future presidents to confront did not diminish the popularity of the Great Communicator.

Extract 2: From Walter Williams, *Reaganism and the Death of Representative Democracy*, published 2003.

First, the economy surged so mightily in the 1990s despite, not because of, Reagan's anti-government approach and market fundamentalism*. Second, Reagan's new political view that dominated the last two decades of the twentieth century became a central factor in the severe deterioration of the federal government institutions after 1981 and became a major barrier to the reform of the American political system. Third, money politics prevailed, as members of Congress paid more attention to corporate America. Government for the wealthiest citizens and major corporations had replaced government for ordinary citizens. Finally, the declining capability of the institutions of government significantly increased the likelihood of developing unsound policies, mismanaging new and existing programs, and failing to achieve the nation's most important domestic policy goals.

*market fundamentalism = belief in free markets and hostility to government intervention

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan administration's policies were an attack on the disadvantaged which increased social division?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Anthony S. Campagna, *The Economy in the Reagan Years: The Economic Consequences of the Reagan Administrations*, published 1994.

Inevitably, the cuts made by Reagan administrations pitted the haves against the have-nots. In their tax and spending policies, they favoured those who needed no help, and turned aside from those who did. In effect, they polarised society and began the policy of social division. Their opposition to public housing and welfare (benefiting mostly inner city blacks) was seen as racist and fuelled the black versus white chasm. Their ideas of federalism pitted states against localities, urban dwellers against suburban. Their opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment and their disregard for the needs of women, such as day-care centres that accompanied women's changing family roles, subordinated women in society. In general, their continuous criticism of welfare recipients created an atmosphere of distrust and suspicion about the non-working population from those who were employed, especially the working poor.

5

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It is possible to overstate the case here, but there is little doubt that deep divisions were either created or made worse in the Reagan years. After all, the Reagan men were out to challenge the prevailing sentiment about the role of government in society, and it should, therefore, come as no surprise that they upset traditional habits of thinking and alienated the affected groups.

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Extract 2: From George Rising, *Stuck in the Sixties: Conservatives and the Legacies of the 1960s*, published 2001.

In a presidential diary entry, Reagan denied 'trying to undo the New Deal'. What he wanted was to 'undo the Great Society*'. It was LBJ's war on poverty,' he claimed, that 'led us to our present mess.' Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan also wanted to reduce the cost of government, stating that these programmes were 'expanding every year, and in recent years they have become swollen.' Ronald Reagan superbly capitalised on anti-welfare sentiment. Reagan maintained that he wanted to retain the New Deal's 'safety net' for the deserving poor. But he fiercely condemned those people who manipulated the welfare system. For example, he frequently retold a story about a 'welfare queen from Chicago' with '80 names, 30 addresses, and 12 Social Security cards,' whose 'tax-free income alone is over \$150,000.' Similarly, he often claimed that food stamps allowed 'some fellow ahead of you to buy T-bone steak,' while 'you were standing in the checkout line with your package of hamburger.' Reagan's blistering attacks on 'welfare queens' and government handouts skilfully exploited the politics of resentment. Such attacks inspired millions of working class white males, many of them southerners, to vote Republican, a lot of them for the first time.

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*Great Society – the domestic policies of Lyndon Baines Johnson, which aimed to eradicate poverty and social injustice



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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Reagan presidency had a negative impact on the USA?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Mary Beth Norton et al, *A People and a Nation: A History of the United States Since 1865*, published 2007.

When Reagan left office in 1989, the country faced unsolved economic, social and political issues of great importance. First, inequality had grown in the 1980s, as the poor got poorer and the rich got richer. The poorest Americans of all were children, and economic policies and racism had conspired to widen racial divisions. Second, the rise of the federal debt continued to grow unaddressed. In 1981, the debt stood at \$994 billion; by the time Reagan left office, it had jumped to almost \$2.9 trillion. Third, the effects of mismanagement and outright fraud were beginning to show in certain industries, forcing the government to consider massive bailouts and threatening greater fiscal deficits. In 1989, Congress debated legislation to rescue insolvent savings-and-loan associations and the eventual cost of this was to amount to \$153 billion.

Extract 2: From Peter J Wallison, *Ronald Reagan*, published 2003.

During Reagan's presidency, the United States shook off more than a decade of economic stagnation and began a 20-year period of almost uninterrupted growth. U.S. companies became highly efficient and competitive globally, leaving other nations and regions far behind. The free-market system Reagan had championed became the model for economic reform, replacing government-directed and socialist economics around the world. The American people returned from a period of self-doubt and pessimism to their accustomed self-confidence and sense of optimism. At the same time, the huge government deficits - cited by many as a result of Reagan's supposedly misguided policies - did no noticeable damage to the American economy. Unless we are to say that a president has no responsibility for what happens while he is in office, these facts stand as a challenge to the conventional image of Ronald Reagan. This image had been largely created and generated by the media and his political opponents.

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan presidency cannot be given credit for revitalising American politics?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Richard M. Abrams, *America Transformed: Sixty Years of Revolutionary Change, 1941–2001*, published 2008.

Ronald Reagan presented himself as someone with a straight-shooting, down-to-earth attitude. Yet his remarkable inability to separate fact and truth from fiction and myth became legendary. He made up provocative stories to illustrate his opposition to social welfare and repeated them even after it became known that they were fictitious. To justify his opposition to environmental regulations, he proposed the absurdity that trees contributed more to pollution than did automobiles. He authorised a deliberate violation of law and public policy in the Iran-Contra affair, and several high officials in his government lied under oath about it. The gap between what the man publicly said, and repeated, and what the facts clearly indicated was often overwhelming.

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By the mid-1990s this gap produced a woeful decline in standards within American political life. Curiously, Reagan's personal popularity was not matched by public approval of his policies. Contemporary polls repeatedly showed that most Americans supported policies sharply at odds with those Reagan pushed through a Congress that was intimidated by a President of such evident popularity. These included Social Security, environmental and consumer protection and taxation policies.

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Extract 2: From Gil Troy, *The Reagan Revolution: A Very Short Introduction*, published 2009.

'They called it the Reagan revolution,' Ronald Reagan noted in his farewell address. 'Well, I'll accept that, but for me it always seemed more like the great rediscovery, a rediscovery of our values and our common sense.' Reagan's legacy continued to shape American politics, diplomacy, culture, and economics. Throughout the early 1990s, Ronald Reagan's historical standing plummeted. More people seemed to remember his mistakes not his gains, his losses not his wins. Ironically, the Democratic victory in 1992 helped resurrect Reagan's historical reputation. The Democrats' embrace of the booming 1990s made it harder to criticise Reagan Republicans for championing the booming 1980s.

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The end of the Cold War loomed even larger as an achievement, as the economic growth of the 1990s minimised the significance of the once formidable Reagan-era budget deficits. Reagan had a quick wit, a silver tongue and a sunny vision. Reagan's revolution, restoration and rediscovery continued to shape the country. Americans were living in a Reaganised America. America had emerged as the world's only superpower, enjoying a capitalist resurgence at home and abroad. Reagan's sun-belt conservatism continued to shine – or cast a shadow, depending on one's perspective – in the courts, the Congress, and state capitals. Reagan revived Americans' traditional self-confidence, restoring their optimism about their country's future.

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- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Reagan's economic policies had a positive impact on America in the years 1981–96?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.**Extract 1:** Redacted.

Redacted

Extract 2: From a History of the USA since 1865.

Reagan was concerned with the vision of how things should be, and could ignore the side-effects, such as the budget deficit and the increasing gap between rich and poor because of his tax policies. Conservatives wanted freedom to be individuals, not the New Deal idea of freedom from need. Reagan's economic policies showed this. By the second term of 1984-88, the results of economic policies were mixed. The federal budget went into deficit, but inflation was halted and there was a sustained period of peacetime prosperity. 20

However, the very rich grew richer, whilst middle-class incomes remained static, and the poor gained least, because cutbacks in federal aid programmes most directly affected them. The Republican administration changed priorities in America. The liberal agenda of social welfare and intervention for the good of all, had been replaced by a conservative one that valued individual enterprise. Consequently, by 1992 the gap between richest and poorest had grown even wider. 25 30

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan presidency brought real improvements to the USA?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Paul Johnson, *A History of the American People*, published 1999.

The success of Reagan's tax reforms, together with a massive programme of deregulation, acted as a powerful stimulant to business. By the beginning of 1983 the nation was in full recovery. The growth continued well into the 1990s, the longest continual expansion in American history. Inflation fell to 4.4 percent in 1988. Unemployment fell to 5.5 percent, as 18 million new jobs were created. Interest rates were down too. 5

Reagan had inherited social security spending which had been irresponsibly extended by Congress in the 1970s. Reagan was unwilling to go through with the cutting scheme proposed by his expert budget adviser – the one big instance in which Reagan's inherent weaknesses really mattered. As a result, the deficit, already out of hand since 1975, began to hit the big numbers. However, we now know that false inflation calculations meant the deficit under Reagan, for which he was blamed, was significantly overstated. Additionally, subsequent revisions to figures for the growth in national wealth, wage rates and family incomes have made it clear that the 'feel-good' atmosphere, which Reagan succeeded in generating, was not just a public relations exercise, but was solidly based on real improvements. 10 15

Extract 2: From Philip Jenkins, *A History of the United States*, published 1997.

Ronald Reagan presided over what initially appeared a substantial economic boom, fuelled by the defence build-up, the deregulation of financial markets, the decline of organised labour, and the significant easing of environmental restraints on business activity. However, there was concern that many of the jobs created were relatively low-paid service positions, often lacking the permanence or the benefits associated with the manufacturing sector. The number of people officially classified as living below the poverty level also rose by some 25 per cent between 1979 and 1983. 20 25

The real crisis came in 1987–8. The stock market collapsed, followed by a lengthy series of criminal trials for insider dealing and stock manipulation. Most savings and loans institutions collapsed between 1988 and 1991, leaving the federal government to pick up hundreds of billions of dollars in defaults. Subsequent investigations revealed widespread political misconduct involving people of both political parties. The Reagan boom ended in 1990, and a lengthy period of recession and worsening unemployment began. Against such a background, it is perhaps remarkable that the Republicans maintained their position as well as they did. 30

Acknowledgement

Extract 1 from: 'A History of the American People', Paul Johnson, Harper Perennial (Harper Collins, New York), 1999

Extract 2 from: Philip Jenkins, 'A History of the United States', Macmillan Press Ltd 1997, Springer Nature GmbH

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Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that Reagan's efforts to reduce big government were a success?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Vivienne Sanders, *Politics, Presidency and Society in the USA, 1968–2001*, published 2008.

Reagan moved the United States' economic policy in new directions, creating a political atmosphere where minimal government had become widely accepted. By this standard, Reagan was brilliantly successful at the beginning of his first term when he persuaded Congress to accept his budget cuts, a substantial tax reduction and a big increase in defence expenditure. Furthermore, he accomplished this with a Democrat House of Representatives. 5

This new consensus was that federal regulation was harming capitalism and competition. Reagan devolved some power to the states, and a certain amount of deregulation took place, although not as much as he wished. Reagan created a new way of thinking about government. Even Democrats came to accept Reagan's assumptions and had to admit that major new domestic expenditures were out of the question. This was partly because of Reagan's creation of the new way of thinking, and partly because he had left the federal budget in such a poor state. The electorate had also been effectively turned against taxation that was necessary. 10 15

Extract 2: From Joseph R. Conlin, *The American Past: A Survey of American History, Volume II: Since 1865*, published 2009.

Reagan's economic policies were a windfall for the upper-middle class and very rich, who saw significant tax cuts. As government revenues dropped by \$131 billion, Reagan cut 37,000 federal jobs. He also reduced spending on education, medical research, food stamps for the poor, and other programs such as federal spending on low-income housing, which dropped from \$32 billion in 1980 to \$7 billion in 1988. The Republican Party's conservatives, including Reagan, had long argued that the big-spending Democrats would drive the government into bankruptcy. All the while, his administration borrowed and spent at levels that smashed all records. 20

As president, Reagan weakened the regulatory system in several ways. Consumer groups claimed that deregulated airlines routinely used unsafe planes and unqualified pilots. Similar criticisms were made of the condition of large trucks. Deregulation of financial institutions led to irresponsible and sometimes corrupt practices. More than a few stockbrokers turned to outright fraud in the absence of close supervision by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Corporate mergers and takeovers were approved at the expense of ordinary consumers. 25 30

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: *Politics, Presidency and Society in the USA, 1968–2001* By Vivienne Sanders © Hodder and Stoughton Educational Limited, 2008

Extract 2 from: *The American Past: A Survey of American History, Volume II: since 1865* By Joseph R. Conlin © Wadsworth Publishing Co Inc, 2009

Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan presidency shaped America for the better?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John Ehrman and Michael W Flamm, *Debating the Reagan Presidency*, published 2009.

Americans live in the country shaped by Ronald Reagan. The influence of free market ideas was central to almost every economic and social policy debate in America, where rapid technological change became the norm, and where prosperity was almost uninterrupted.

Perhaps the most telling measure of Reagan's success is that his successors embraced, or at least did not try to reverse, his policies of keeping taxes low and minimising Federal regulation of the economy. The Savings and Loan disaster notwithstanding, the long-term effects and benefits of Reagan's deregulation policies are difficult to overstate. As messy and painful as the deregulation process could be, the results were of great benefit to the economic miracle that occurred.

From late 1982, there began a remarkable recovery. The economy began an expansion which would last until 1990. Inflation fell by over half. Employment grew. For most Americans the Reagan years were a time of growing opportunities in living standards. Educated workers rapidly gained jobs that offered bright futures and fast-growing earnings. People of all races generally were moving up the income ladder, rather than down it. Americans lived more comfortably than ever before and enjoyed more leisure and travel opportunities.

Extract 2: From Doug Rossinow, *The Reagan Era: a History of the 1980s*, published 2015.

Reagan genuinely believed that government was a necessary evil, even at its best. Reaganites believed the privileged, not the underprivileged, had been society's victims, exploited by the welfare state and progressive taxation. As a result, in major instances of widespread suffering during his presidency, Reagan was either an indifferent bystander, such as in the AIDS crisis, or a contributor to the problem, as with the problem of homelessness.

Reagan said that, above all, he wanted the USA to remain a country where someone can always get rich. But in his actions, Reagan showed a special concern for the men who are already wealthy, unburdening the rich from taxes and business regulations. Many of his appointees took a shameless approach to government service, leading to a range of corrupt practices, criminal indictments, and military procurement scandals.

For young people in America's inner cities who experienced high levels of unemployment and poverty throughout the 1980s, Reaganism was anything but a sunny vision of the future. The criminal justice system was increasingly harsh to poor and black communities. This seemed to be how the state chose to respond to the worsening conditions in American cities in the 1980s.

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Extract 1 from: Debating the Reagan Presidency by John Ehrman and Michael W. Flamm © Rowman & Littlefield, 2009

Ectract 2 from: The Reagan Era: A History of the 1980s by Doug Rossinow © Columbia University Press, 2016



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that, in the years 1981–96, the USA was better off as a result of the Reagan presidency?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Alan Farmer and Vivien Saunders, *American History 1860–1990*, published 2002.

There was no doubt that the USA felt better about itself in 1989 than it had done in 1981. Reagan promised to overturn what he saw as a tax system which penalised successful achievement and kept the USA from achieving its full economic potential.

In 1981, personal taxes were cut by 25 per cent. He also significantly reduced the level of federal spending, particularly for health, education and housing programmes. The inflation rate fell dramatically. The great increase in defence spending had important side-effects: it created jobs and it helped to encourage the economic recovery. Fears that a large budget deficit would cause major problems were proved wrong. The USA continued to enjoy economic growth throughout the 1990s.

Reagan shifted responsibility for welfare from the federal government to state governments, and reduced regulation. The result was a renewed vitality in local government, as each state and city sought their own solutions to problems. As Reagan bowed out in 1989, his popularity rating of 70 per cent ranked with presidential greats.

Extract 2: From Hugh Brogan, *The Longman History of the United States of America* (2nd edition), published 1999.

It did not take a genius or a political rival to see that Reagan's program was contradictory – to cut federal taxes and regulation, balance the budget and increase military spending. The efforts to bring inflation under control contributed to a fall in exports, and an increase in imports. American heavy industry suffered badly in the process, with unemployment and bankruptcies. The new jobs which were created were mostly low paid ones. The profits of Reagan's prosperity went overwhelmingly to those who were already rich.

The huge military expenditures, the huge tax cuts, the huge outlays on unemployment benefits, and the failure to cut federal spending meant that the deficit soared. To serious economists, this policy made little sense. Investment slumped, especially in the country's infrastructure. Unemployed workers and threatened industries began to demand protection.

As the U.S. economy was so large, even the Reaganites could not entirely wreck the economy. However, others were able to take advantage. The Japanese, above all, poured their cheap exports into America, and invested much of their profits there.

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *American History 1860–1990*, Alan Farmer and Vivien Saunders, Hodder Education 2002

Extract 2 from: *The Longman history of the United States of America*, Hugh Brogan, Addison Wesley Longman limited 1999



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that Reagan's government carried out a programme of policies that had a negative impact on US society?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Bradford Martin, *The Other Eighties*, published 2011.

In Ronald Reagan's 1982 State of the Union address, facing an unprecedented \$100 billion deficit and looking to combat the recession that plagued his early administration, he focused the nation's attention on welfare programmes. Reagan depicted widespread waste in the welfare system, telling anecdotes about the 'daily abuses that take place in the food stamp programme', which his aides later admitted were not fully accurate. Such episodes contributed to the lack of empathy that increasingly shaped public discussion of welfare and poverty in the 1980s, from the highest ranks of government to the general public. 5

The promise of Reaganomics – that fuelling the supply side would increase the prosperity of ordinary Americans – stalled, leaving most still waiting for wealth to trickle down. The Reagan era exacerbated problems in American cities. Relentless deindustrialisation moved manufacturing jobs overseas, leaving black workers lacking the training needed for employment in the service-based post-industrial economy. By 1987, black unemployment stood at more than double the white rate. Republican support for Reaganomics weakened programmes that benefitted women. Systemic issues of social and economic inequality, such as homelessness and lack of affordable health care, were widespread in the 1980s. 10 15

Extract 2: From George Tindall and David Shi, *America: A Narrative History* (7th edition), published 2007.

Although Ronald Reagan had declared in 1981 his intention to 'curb the size and influence of the federal government', the New Deal welfare state remained intact when he left office in early 1989. Neither the Social Security system nor Medicare were dismantled or overhauled, nor were any other major welfare programmes. And the federal agencies that Reagan had threatened to abolish, such as the Department of Education, not only remained in place in 1989 but saw their budgets grow. The federal budget as a percentage of the gross domestic product was actually higher when Reagan left office than when he had entered. Moreover, he did not try to push through Congress the controversial social issues championed by the religious right, such as school prayer and a ban on abortions. 20 25 30

What Ronald Reagan did accomplish was to redefine the national political agenda. He excelled as a leader because he was relentlessly optimistic about America's potential and consistently committed to a philosophy of free enterprise and limited government. His greatest successes were in renewing America's soaring sense of possibilities, bringing inflation under control, and stimulating the longest sustained period of peacetime prosperity in history. 35

Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: Bradford Martin, *The Other Eighties*, Hill & Wang, 2011

Extract 2 from: George Tindall and David Shi, *America: A Narrative History* (7th edition), W W. Norton & Co, 2007



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA in the years 1981–96. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Reagan presidency brought changes that 'were overwhelmingly for the good' [Extract 1, line 1]?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John Ehrman, *The Eighties: America in the Age of Reagan*, published 2005.

It is clear that the changes of the 1980s were overwhelmingly for the good. The increased competition brought renewed innovation, rising productivity, and most important, an adjustment in how people were rewarded for their labours. That some benefitted more than others should not obscure the major result, which for most people was greater fairness, and more choices. For most Americans, the 1980s was a time of rising living standards. Retail sales rose by a third from 1980 to 1988. The critics missed the point. The rise in consumption brought real benefits to the mass of ordinary Americans. 5

Reagan also proved conclusively that conservatives could govern effectively. On his highest-priority issues, such as reducing taxes, controlling inflation, encouraging growth and innovation, Reagan worked carefully, and was almost always successful. Reagan also shifted some of the basic assumptions about American politics, especially regarding taxes, the growth of federal programmes, and the role of the market. This shift also had an impact on the policies of the Democrats. 10 15

Extract 2: From Norman Lowe, *Mastering Modern World History*, third edition, published 1997.

Reaganomics, as the president's policies became known, benefitted the wealthy but increased the tax burden on the poor. At the same time Reagan reduced social programmes to help the poor. During Reagan's second term in office he was dogged by economic problems, disasters, scandals and controversies. A serious depression in the agricultural Midwest was accompanied by falling prices, falling government subsidies and a rise in unemployment. 20

In October 1987 a severe stock market crash occurred, brought on by the fact that the American economy was in serious trouble. There was a huge budget deficit, mainly because Reagan had more than doubled defence spending since 1981, while at the same time cutting taxes. During the period 1981 to 1987, the national debt more than doubled. The USA had the largest trading deficit of any leading industrialised country, and the economy was beginning to slow down as industry moved into recession. In spite of all this, Reagan somehow managed to retain his personal popularity. 25 30

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Eighties: America in the Age of Reagan*, By John Ehrman, © Yale University Press, 2005

Extract 2 from: *Mastering Modern World History*, By Norman Lowe, © Palgrave Macmillan, September 2005



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the Reagan presidency brought significant improvements to America?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)

Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Paul Johnson, *A History of the American People*, published 1997.

Reagan made good his promise to cut taxes in 1981 and further simplified the entire tax structure in 1986. These successes acted as a powerful stimulant to business. By the beginning of 1983 the nation was in full recovery. The growth continued throughout Reagan's second term, and well into the 1990s. This was the longest continual expansion in American history. Inflation was down, unemployment fell, and interest rates were down too.

5

Reagan did not manage to achieve the \$28 billion surplus he had aimed to achieve by 1986, and the deficit increased significantly. However, we now know that revised figures to correct flawed inflation calculations show the deficit was made to look worse than it actually was. Moreover, these revised figures also show the growth in national wealth, wage rates and family incomes. This demonstrates that the 'feel-good' atmosphere that Reagan succeeded in generating was solidly based on real improvements.

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It was Reagan's aim, from the start, to restore the confidence of ordinary Americans in themselves and their country. He took clear action to reverse the decline in the presidency. Reagan's essential achievement was to restore the will and self-confidence of the American people.



Extract 2: From Walter Williams, *Reaganism and the Death of Representative Democracy*, published 2003.

Reagan had proclaimed that he would get the federal government 'off the backs' of the people. He promised that cutting taxes deeply, deregulating business and devolving power to the states would mean that the nation would flourish again. The reality was very different.	20
The economy surged so mightily in the 1990s despite, not because of, Reagan's anti-government approach and free market fundamentalism.	25
Additionally, the influence of money in politics prevailed, as members of Congress paid more attention to the wishes of corporate America than they did to their constituents. Government for the wealthiest citizens and major corporations had replaced government for ordinary citizens.	
Reagan's new political view of minimal government dominated the last two decades of the twentieth century. The reality of this meant a severe weakening of the federal government and became a major barrier to the reform of the American political system. The weakening of federal government also significantly increased the likelihood of the USA developing unsound policies, mismanaging new and existing programs, and failing to achieve the nation's most important domestic policy goals. The harm inflicted by Reaganism on the critical institutions of government thus undermined the U.S. political system and turned the federal government away from the major domestic policy problems facing the nation.	30
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Acknowledgements

Extract 1 from: A History Of The American People by Paul Johnson ©Orion Publishing Group, October 1997.

Extract 2 from: Reaganism and the Death of Representative Democracy by Walter Williams © Georgetown University Press, August 2003.



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- 5** Historians have different views about the impact of the Reagan presidency on the USA. Analyse and evaluate the extracts and use your knowledge of the issues to explain your answer to the following question.

How far do you agree with the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981–96?

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From Gil Troy, *The Reagan Revolution: A Very Short Introduction*, published 2009.

Today, Reagan's legacy continues to shape American politics, diplomacy, culture, and economics. Although Bill Clinton condemned the greed and selfishness of the glitzy, heartless, Reaganite 1980s, Clinton's Democratic victory in 1992 helped restore Reagan's historical reputation. The fact that the Democrats embraced the booming 1990s made it harder to criticise Reagan Republicans for championing the booming 1980s. Similarly the economic growth of the 1990s made the once formidable Reagan-era budget deficits look less significant. 5

Reagan's revolution, restoration and rediscovery of what he claimed were true American values continued to shape the country. Americans were living in a Reaganised America. America had emerged as the world's only superpower, enjoying a capitalist resurgence at home and abroad. Reagan's conservatism continued to have influence in the courts, the Congress, and state capitals. Reagan revived Americans' traditional self-confidence, restoring their optimism about their country's future. 10 15

Extract 2: From Nigel Hamilton, *American Caesars: Lives of the US Presidents, from Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush*, published 2011.

Reagan doubled the national debt in six years. Despite promises of 'no new taxes', the reality was they increased by more than \$80 billion per year. Unemployment averaged 7.7 per cent, compared with 6.4 per cent before 1980. US economic output had averaged only 2.6 per cent growth under Reagan, compared with 3 per cent before 1980. Meanwhile, federal government spending, far from being slashed as Reagan had promised, had risen to its highest level in relation to national output in American history. 20

Reagan's efforts to deregulate the economy, moreover, resulted in a Savings and Loan scandal that occurred in his second term. In due course this required \$200 billion in taxpayers' bailout funding, to compensate customers of failed and often fraudulent, unregulated American companies. The income of the poorest 20% of the population fell, while the income of the top 20% increased, hugely enlarging the gap between them. Furthermore, Reagan deliberately reversed previous efforts on environmental protection and energy conservation. There were also damaging revelations of Reagan administration wrongdoing in the Iran-Contra scandal. 25 30

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Reagan Revolution: A Very Short Introduction* By Gil Troy © Oxford University Press, 2009

Extract 2 from: *American Caesars: Lives of the US Presidents, from Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush* By Nigel Hamilton © Vintage, 2011



Study Extracts 1 and 2 in the Extracts Booklet before you answer this question.

- 5** In the light of differing interpretations, how convincing do you find the view that the economic policies of the Reagan government greatly benefitted the American people?

To explain your answer, analyse and evaluate the material in both extracts, using your own knowledge of the issues.

(20)



Extracts for use with Section C.

Extract 1: From John W Sloan, *The Reagan Effect: Economics and Presidential Leadership*, published 1999.

When Reagan took office the 'misery index' – the unemployment rate plus the inflation rate – was 20.7 per cent. When he left office, the 'misery index' was half that. After 1981–82, there followed an economic expansion that lasted until July 1990. Between 1982 and 1990, real disposable per capita income increased by 18 per cent, and 18.4 million new jobs had been created. In brief, Reagan's economic policies were successful in overcoming the economic difficulties of the 1970s and in providing the formula for sustainable economic growth. 5

The Reagan years were a period in which the rich got richer and the poor got richer. A tripling of the value of the stock market and a drop in interest rates by two-thirds produced jobs and benefits for the many, not just the few. The proportion of total tax receipts paid by the wealthiest 5 per cent of Americans went from 35 per cent in 1981 to 46 per cent in 1988. During the same period, the proportion of tax revenue contributed by the lower half of American earners dropped from 8 per cent to 6 per cent. Reagan's tax reforms also removed six million low-income families from paying income tax. 15

Extract 2: From Hugh Brogan, *The Longman History of the United States of America* (second edition), published 1999.

'The Reagan Revolution', as his fans called it, was not like previous attempts to restructure the United States, to rescue those who had been left behind from the selfishness and stupidity of the rich. Now the rich had a chance to strike back, and their attitude was chiefly aimed at reducing government.

Reagan had complete faith in his programme. Federal taxes were to be cut ruthlessly, to free the entrepreneurial spirit of the American people. The budget should be balanced, to stabilise the economy. Defence expenditure should be massively increased. The role of the federal government should be severely reduced by deregulation. 20

It did not take a genius to see that this program was contradictory. The huge military expenditures, the huge tax cuts, the huge outlays on unemployment benefits, and the failure to cut federal spending significantly meant that the deficit soared, from \$58 billion in 1979 to \$221 billion in 1986–87. The rich got richer and the poor got poorer. Investment slumped, especially in the country's infrastructure. In Reagan's second term, the dollar weakened, foreign investment began to leave the country, and there was a stock market crash in October 1987, which sliced \$500 billion from the value of shares. 30

Acknowledgements:

Extract 1 from: *The Reagan Effect: Economics and Presidential Leadership*, John W. Sloan © University Press of Kansas, 1999

Extract 2 from: *The Longman History of the United States of America*, Hugh Brogan © Longman, 1999



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement over the extent to which government unpopularity was the main consequence of US involvement in the Vietnam War in the 1960s and 1970s. The extent to which government unpopularity was the main consequence of US involvement should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Events such as the Tet Offensive and My Lai massacre led to open questioning of Johnson's commitment to intervention • By March 1968, Johnson's approval ratings were down to 26%, and the impact of this may be argued as influential in his decision to not stand for re-election in 1968 • Developments under Nixon, such as growing anti-war demonstrations, the reaction to the Pentagon Papers or the War Powers Act of 1973. The importance of other consequences of US involvement should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact on morale in the armed forces and perceptions of US military power • The economic consequences of the war, with growing inflation and the gold crisis of 1968 • The pressure placed on domestic reforms such as Johnson's Great Society programme. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the response to fears of communist influence in the period after the First World War was different from the response in the period after the Second World War. The extent to which the response to fears of communist influence was different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The second red scare saw a wider and longer-lasting response from the authorities, from Senate hearings down to investigations at various levels • The second red scare had greater political implications, and led to a greater federal response (e.g. Truman's loyalty programme) • It can be argued that the second red scare was a response to genuine infiltration, with prosecutions (e.g. Hiss and the Rosenbergs), whereas there was little substance behind the deportations of the first red scare in 1919-20. The extent to which the response to fears of communist influence remained the same should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both red scares led to responses which can be typified as apparent witch hunts led by authority figures (Mitchell Palmer and Senator McCarthy) • Both responses led to hundreds of effectively innocent people being implicated, with the arrests and deportations in the first, and job losses and blacklisting in the 1950s • Both can be argued to have produced a level of public and media hysteria which ultimately died away as the limited credibility of accusations were revealed. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the influence of Roosevelt was the main reason for changes to the presidency in the years 1933-45. The importance of Roosevelt's influence in changing the presidency in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Roosevelt's direct and immediate connection with the public through the 'fireside chats' and a greatly increased number of press briefings • The extension of the role of the presidency through the creation of federal bodies under the New Deal • The increased role of the presidency as an instigator of legislation and the use of executive orders. The importance of other factors in changing the presidency in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the Great Depression in placing necessary demands upon the presidency • The influence of New Deal ideas, advisors and agencies • The significance of the Second World War in expanding the scope of presidential activity. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the impact that the Second World War had on American politics and society was very different from that of the First World War. The extent to which the impact of Second World War was very different from that of the First World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Women gaining the vote after the First World War, with no directly comparable gain in political rights after the Second World War • The First World War produced majority support for the Republican policy of a return to 'normalcy', whereas the period after the Second World War broadly saw support for Democrat Party policies in line with the New Deal ethos • The number of Americans in service in WWII were significantly higher than in WWI, as were casualties (16 million served, over 400,000 killed in WWII, compared to 4.35 million and under 117,000 in WWI) • The reaction against immigration after the First World War was not repeated after the Second World War • The Second World War saw a significant enhancement in the powers of the presidency which had not been seen after the First World War. The extent to which the impact of Second World War was similar to that of the First World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • After both wars, many women who had contributed by working in industry lost their jobs • After initial economic slumps soon afterwards, both wars saw economic booms which impacted upon living standards • The threat of political radicalism was an issue after both wars, e.g. the Red Scares • Both wars produced some degree of social improvement for black Americans • Both wars saw significant migration, e.g. of black Americans migrating north, with political consequences. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the ideas influencing the American political landscape changed in the years 1917–80. The extent to which the ideas influencing the American political landscape underwent change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Republican laissez faire beliefs in the 1920s saw sharp change from the preceding era, shrinking notions of government in terms of progressive domestic policies and turning to an isolationist foreign policy • New Deal ideas marked a significant reversal in approach from the Republican 1920s, with a growing acceptance of the potential for government intervention from the 1930s • Anti-communism, particularly during the period after the Second World War, led to a climate of fear and a restriction of liberties, reversing the prevailing ideas of the 1930s • A reaction against the red scare and dissatisfaction with other aspects of political culture and policy led to the growing influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes, bringing change to party politics and policy. The extent to which the ideas influencing the American political landscape stayed the same should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rise of New Right ideas, largely from the 1970s, saw a degree of continuity in their attempt to restore traditional values such as individualism and the influence of religious morality within the US political landscape • New Deal ideas continued to be influential from the 1930s right through to the 1970s, e.g. the acceptance of government intervention in areas such as housing, social security and employment, and indeed shared some continuity with the earlier progressive era • Anti-communism, and more broadly a rejection of ideas seen as 'un-American', were evident from the end of the First World War through to 1980. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1917 – 80, war and the impact of the Cold War led to an increase in conservative influences on domestic politics in the USA. Ways in which war and the impact of the Cold War led to an increase in conservative influences on domestic politics in the USA in the years 1917 – 80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The end of the First World War saw a Republican campaign based around a return to the 'normalcy' of reduced government and isolationism, which dominated US politics throughout the 1920s • Post-Second World War and the Cold War concerns over communism gave traction to concerns over the extension of federal and in particular executive authority seen during the New Deal and the Second World War, e.g. the actions of the 80th Congress • Conservative influences contributing to growing anti-communism may also be seen to have developed as a result of the Cold War • Whilst the relationship between conservatism and Vietnam was complex, conservatives can be seen to have gained influence, e.g. in attacking Johnson's failed escalation and Nixon's successes in 1968 and 1972 • The growing conservative reaction of the late 1970s emphasised the failures of the Carter administration in relation to the Cold War, culminating in Reagan's election in 1980. Ways in which war and the impact of the Cold War did not lead to an increase in conservative influences on domestic politics in the USA, or the ways other factors contributed to such an increase in the years 1917–80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Republican policies and dominance in the 1920s was influenced by other factors, e.g. concerns over immigration or the economic success of their policies through the 1920s • The Second World War and post-war period saw continued support for Democrat politicians and the continuation or even extension of the New Deal approach • The Vietnam War led to a significant rejection of mainstream political values • The growth of conservatism in the latter period can be seen to be rooted in broader demographic and economic changes, e.g. the rise of suburban and sun-belt prosperity. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement over the extent to which involvement in the Vietnam War was the main reason for a decline in confidence in the presidency in the years 1968-80. The extent to which involvement in the Vietnam War was the main reason for a decline in confidence in the presidency in the years 1968-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The high cost of the war created budget concerns, contributed to inflation and undermined Great Society measures, leading to a loss of political and public support • Presidential responsibility for foreign policy meant successive presidents were directly blamed for unpopular issues such as the draft, or treatment of veterans • Events such as the My Lai massacre or difficulties in the 'planned withdrawal' led to criticism of individual presidents • That this was the first war the USA had lost, in an age of media scrutiny, led to questioning of the presidency and its role in future wars, seen with the emergence of the term 'Vietnam Syndrome'. The importance of other factors that brought about a decline in confidence in the presidency in the years 1968-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The expansion and changing nature of media coverage had an impact, with many in the media increasingly seeing their role as a critic and investigator of presidential behaviour • The actions of, and events particular to, individual presidents played a role, e.g. Nixon and Watergate, Ford's pardoning of Nixon, and Carter's limited political ability • The growth of White House staff and increasing cost of presidential campaigns, particularly where donations were linked to big business, created a perception of an erosion of democratic principles • A range of social challenges, such as counter protests, inner city problems, reactions from Middle America and continued civil rights issues were blamed to some degree on the occupant of the White House. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1941 – 80, the impact of war and the Cold War brought about a decline in the confidence the nation had in the presidency. Ways in which, in the years 1941 – 80, the impact of war and the Cold War brought about a decline in the confidence the nation had in the presidency should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Presidential responsibility for foreign policy meant presidents were directly blamed for unpopular aspects of war, such as the increased federal spending, the operation of the draft, or treatment of veterans • The perception of setbacks in the Cold War hit presidential popularity across the period, e.g. the 'loss' of China, concerns over the arms race in the 1950s or the unpopularity of Carter's conciliatory approach in the late 1970s • Truman's reticence with the media over Korea increased media speculation and criticism, and the playing out of political arguments over issues such as the scale of involvement or MacArthur's sacking was detrimental • Events such as the My Lai massacre or difficulties in the 'planned withdrawal' led to criticism of individual presidents such as Johnson and Nixon • Reports of Nixon's secret bombing of Cambodia led to the passing of the War Powers Resolution, placing Congressional restraint on the presidency's military authority. Ways in which, in the years 1941-80, the impact of war and the Cold War did not bring about a decline in the confidence the nation had in the presidency should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Roosevelt's popularity was largely unchanged through his conduct of the USA's involvement in the Second World War • Truman's commitment to the potential need for actual military intervention in the Cold War, with the Truman Doctrine, was essentially well received • Eisenhower was given credit for his management of the end of the Korean War, and his efforts to avoid an escalation of the Cold War in subsequent incidents such as those concerning Hungary or Cuba • Kennedy did not see a loss of confidence over his intervention in Vietnam, and his military blockade of Cuba received popular support • Nixon's 'silent majority' speech of 1969 demonstrated the continued support for the Vietnam War, with 77 per cent in support of his policy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to whether the influence of the news media was the main reason for the decline in confidence in the American presidency in the years 1968-80. The influence of the news media in reducing confidence in the American presidency in the years 1968-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The news media uncovered some of the key events that undermined confidence in American presidents and/or policies, e.g. Mai Lai, Watergate • The variety of news media coverage available increased public accessibility, e.g. radio news, television news from Vietnam, newspaper coverage of the Watergate scandal • Technological developments: 'bad news' spread faster with less time for presidential 'cover up', e.g. daily reports of setbacks and casualties from Vietnam, the Iran hostages • Public desire for news meant increased interest in the personal lives of the presidents and associates, e.g. Jimmy Carter and the 'killer rabbit', or the business dealings of his brother. The role of other factors in reducing confidence in the American presidency in the years 1968-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The news media was merely responding to actual events and policies that undermined the presidency, e.g. Nixon's involvement in the Watergate break-in, Ford's pardon of Nixon • The leadership styles and behaviour of the presidents encouraged a lack of confidence, e.g. the revelation of Nixon's behaviour on the Watergate tapes, growing disillusion with Carter's 'folksy outsider' style • American involvement in the Vietnam conflict led to many Americans questioning the role of the presidency • The end of the era of unbroken economic prosperity since 1945 led to a decline in political confidence in both Republican and Democrat presidents, as they seemed unable to restore economic confidence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate is it to say that the influence of Roosevelt was the main reason for changes to the presidency in the years 1933-60. The extent to which the influence of Roosevelt was the main reason for changes to the presidency, in the years 1933-60, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Roosevelt's direct and immediate connection with the public through the 'fireside chats' and a greatly increased number of press briefings enhanced public awareness of the role of the presidency • The extension of the role of the presidency through the creation of federal bodies under the New Deal, creating greater opportunities for presidential patronage • The increased role of the presidency as an instigator of legislation and the use of executive orders • The Executive Reorganisation Act (1939) and subsequent reorganisation plans increased presidential authority over various agencies and led to more of policymaking coming under executive privilege. The extent to which the influence of Roosevelt was not the main reason and/or other factors account for changes to the presidency, in the years 1933-60, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • FDR's attempts to enhance the authority of the presidency faced resistance, e.g. the defeat of New Deal legislation in the Supreme Court and the resistance shown to his 'court packing' plan • The impact of the Great Depression placed necessary demands on the presidency in terms of a federal response mandated by electoral forces, leading to an expansion of presidential authority • New Deal ideas, advisers and agencies were influential in expanding the scope and degree of federal and thus presidential activity • The demands of the Second World War were significant in expanding the scope of the federal government, and thus presidential activity • Truman sought to redefine the role of the presidency, e.g. with a clearer distinction between cabinet members undertaking delegated work and advisory roles, and with the president as chief executive decision-maker • Eisenhower shaped the office of the presidency, and the enlargement and increased organisation of the executive staff, e.g. the introduction of a chief of staff and a congressional liaison office. Other relevant material must be credited.

4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	- Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. - Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. - Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	- Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. - Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. - A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences - Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. - A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. - Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether government action was the main reason for increasing affluence in the USA in the years 1941-69. The importance of government action in increasing affluence in the USA in the years 1941-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Federal employment ended the Depression, with 12 million serving in the military during the Second World War, and millions more being directly and indirectly employed producing munitions and other materiel • Government action to mitigate against a downturn when the wartime command economy was dismantled contributed to affluence, e.g. the 'G.I. Bill' of 1944, and the Employment Act of 1946 • Eisenhower's pragmatic brand of Republicanism showed a willingness to embrace government as a means to avoid a downturn, e.g. with public works such as the St Lawrence Seaway and the Federal Aid Highway Act • JFK's New Frontier and LBJ's Great Society programmes sought to broaden affluence through a range of measures, e.g. the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The importance of other factors in increasing affluence in the USA in the years 1941-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reinvigoration of US industry came as a result of wartime demand, ending the Great Depression with GNP more than doubling to \$214 billion in the years 1939-45 • Wartime saw an increase in the granting of worker benefits such as health insurance, paid holidays and improved working conditions, and post-war consumer spending resulting from higher wages and disposable income • Favourable trading conditions saw huge US exports of manufactured goods, and, in the 1950s, oil • Consumption grew in the 1950s and 1960s as a result of continued technological innovation in goods produced and the promotion of goods through media such as television increased consumption. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement over the extent to which the influence of the black American civil rights campaign was the main reason for gains made by other minority rights campaigners in the years 1960-80. The extent to which the influence of the black American civil rights campaign was the main reason for gains made by other minority rights campaigners in the years 1960-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Campaign tactics developed in the black civil rights campaign, such as non-violent civil disobedience and marches, were influential, e.g. the Annual Reminders of July 4 (from 1965) organised by homophile organisations • Cesar Chavez and the National Farm Workers Association successfully used economic boycotts and other methods which were inspired by those used in the black civil rights campaign • Groups such as the American Indian Movement and the Brown Berets were organised in a manner similar to the likes of the Black Panthers, appealing to a young and urban base and following militant tactics • There was significant collaboration between the campaigns of the Chicano Movement and black activists, e.g. the Black Student Union in opening up Washington University to Mexican-Americans and other minorities. The importance of other factors in contributing to the gains made by other minority rights campaigners in the years 1960-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the federal government, such as bills proposed by Nixon for Indian autonomy, or amendments to the Voting Rights Act (1975) mandating the use of Spanish and other languages in election materials • The response of sections of the American public to the unequal treatment experienced by minority groups, e.g. the support shown for gay rights after the Stonewall Inn raid in 1969 • The general influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes, as well as the support given by key public figures such as Bobby Kennedy • The growing media presence helped to mobilise public opinion, e.g. coverage of the Chicano student walkouts of 1968, or the reporting (and death) of Ruben Salazar. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the impact immigration had on the USA changed in the years 1917-80. The extent to which the impact of immigration on the USA changed in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The change to a policy based around national origins (from the 1921 and 1924 Acts through to 1965) had an impact with regards to the proportions of immigration inflows from Asia, Eastern and Southern Europe • The setting of absolute limits on immigration reduced the impact of immigration numbers, as well as to some extent countering rising nativist and xenophobic hysteria • The non-inclusion of western hemisphere immigration in legislation prior to 1976 meant Hispanic immigrants made significant contributions to economic and cultural life, particularly in the south and west • After the change in policy from 1965, the impact that immigration had changed in a number of ways, e.g. increased contribution to population growth, and changes to the ethnic makeup of the USA. The extent to which the impact of immigration on the USA saw continuity in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the period, immigrants continued to make positive contributions to American society, e.g. the development of urban cultural life in Little Italys, Chinatowns, Little Koreas • Immigration and immigrants continued to generate concerns over social cohesion and order from elements of 'WASP' America • Immigration made a significant contribution to the American economy throughout the period in both rural and urban areas • Public concerns and government policy can be seen to demonstrate continuity between the 1920s and the end of the period, e.g. nativist concerns and the growth of demands to control immigration. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to how accurate it is to say that war was the most significant influence on the American political environment in the years 1917-80. The significance of war on the American political environment in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The end of the First World War saw a Republican campaign based around a return to the 'normalcy' of reduced government and isolationism, which dominated US politics throughout the 1920s • Post-Second World War and the Cold War concerns over communism gave traction to concerns over the extension of federal and in particular executive authority, e.g. the actions of the 80th Congress • The Vietnam War led to a significant rejection of mainstream political values • The perception of setbacks in the Cold War hit presidential popularity across the period, e.g. the 'loss' of China, concerns over the arms race in the 1950s or the unpopularity of Carter's approach in the 1970s. The extent to which the significance of war on the American political environment in the years 1917-80 was limited and/or the significance of other issues should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic downturns played a significant role in shifting political ideas and attitudes, e.g. New Deal interventionism as a reaction to the Depression, or the rejection of liberal interventionism with the downturn of the 1970s • Republican policies and their dominance in the 1920s was influenced by various factors, e.g. concerns over immigration or the economic success of their policies through the 1920s • A reaction against the red scare and dissatisfaction with other aspects of political culture and policy led to the growing influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes, bringing change to party politics and policy • Technological factors had an impact on politics, e.g. FDR's use of the radio, or the significance of television in the 1960 presidential debate. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: sections A and B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.



1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which there was continuity in the ideas shaping the American political landscape in the years 1917-80. The extent to which there was continuity in the ideas shaping the American political landscape should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rise of New Right ideas, largely from the 1970s, saw a degree of continuity in their attempt to restore traditional values such as individualism • Religious morality had a continued influence within the US political landscape • New Deal ideas continued to be influential from the 1930s right through to the 1970s e.g. the acceptance of government intervention in areas such as housing, social security and employment • Anti-communism, and more broadly a rejection of ideas seen as 'un-American', were evident from the end of WWI through to 1980. The extent to which the ideas shaping the American political landscape underwent change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Republican laissez faire beliefs in the 1920s saw sharp change from the preceding era, shrinking notions of government in terms of progressive domestic policies and turning to an isolationist foreign policy • New Deal ideas marked significant reversal in approach from the Republican 1920s, with a growing acceptance of the potential for government intervention from the 1930s • Anti-communism, particularly during the period after WWII, led to a climate of fear and a restriction of liberties, reversing the prevailing ideas of the 1930s • A reaction against the red scare and dissatisfaction with other aspects of political culture and policy led to the growing influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes, bringing change to party politics and policy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the most significant influence on domestic politics in the USA was the impact of war in the years 1917-80. The extent to which the most significant influence on domestic politics in the USA was the impact of war in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both world wars contributed to isolationist views gaining influence, e.g. opposition to Wilson and his interventionist proposals, or the pressure on FDR contributing to his electoral pledge to not send troops to foreign wars • Presidential responsibility for foreign policy meant presidents were directly blamed for unpopular aspects of war, such as the increased federal spending, the operation of the draft, or treatment of veterans • The Second World War expanded the scope of the federal government and, at least temporarily, reduced the intensity of the political debate about the degree of government intervention • The Korean War had a significant influence, e.g. Truman's reticence with the media increased criticism, and political arguments over the scale of involvement or MacArthur's sacking were detrimental • Events such as the My Lai massacre or difficulties in the 'planned withdrawal' led to criticism of individual presidents such as Johnson and Nixon • Reports of Nixon's secret bombing of Cambodia led to the passing of the War Powers Resolution, placing Congressional restraint on the presidency's military authority. The extent to which other influences on domestic politics in the USA were significant in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The apparent economic success of pro-business government ideas shaped both Republican success and public attitudes towards political issues in the 1920s, with the dominance of laissez faire ideas • New Deal ideas saw a growing acceptance of the potential for government intervention in domestic economic and social life from the 1930s onwards • Concerns other than those related to war contributed to the growth of anti-communism, including a reaction to influences within trade unionism or concerns related to recent immigrants • A reaction against the red scare and dissatisfaction with other aspects of political culture and policy contributed to the growing influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes in the late 1950s and 1960s • Conservative influences were significant in the 1960s and 1970s, e.g. conservatives gained influence in attacking LBJ's failures, Nixon's successes, and the conservative reaction of the late 1970s • The rise of New Right ideas, largely from the 1970s, saw an attempt to restore traditional values such as individualism and the influence of religious morality within the US political landscape. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether federal legislation was the main reason for improvements in black American civil rights in the years 1955-80. The importance of federal legislation in bringing improvements in black American civil rights in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Johnson's Civil Rights Act of 1964, Voting Rights Act of 1965 and the 24th Amendment enforced the civil and political rights promised in the 19th century • The Civil Rights Act of 1968 outlawed discrimination in the sale, rental or finance of housing (Fair Housing Act) • Eisenhower's Acts of 1957 and 1960 may be credited as attempts to improve voter registration. The importance of other factors in bringing improvements in black American civil rights in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The role of peaceful protests such as those seen at Montgomery, Little Rock and Greensboro • The role of leaders such as Martin Luther King (SCLC), James Farmer (C.O.R.E) and Malcolm X (Nation of Islam) • Supreme Court rulings such as Brown II (1955) and Swann v. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Board of Education (1971). Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance of federal government intervention in bringing improvements to the lives of black Americans in the years 1917-55. The significance of federal government intervention in bringing improvements in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Warren Harding urged cabinet members to appoint black Americans and there was a massive increase in black Americans as federal employees under Roosevelt • New Deal schemes such as the WPA, NYA and CCC provided employment and support • War-time efforts such as Executive Order 8802 banned discrimination in defence industries • Truman established the Presidential Committee on Civil Rights and desegregated the military and government work in 1948. The extent to which the significance of federal government intervention was limited and/or the significance of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Federal intervention was in most respects limited, and did not tackle issues in southern states, with the continued failure of attempts to pass anti-lynching legislation • Migration and the needs of war production in the era of both world wars increased blacks and whites living and working alongside each other • The rising prosperity of the post-war era brought improvements in black American living standards • Groups such as the NAACP and CORE saw increased membership, successful legal challenges and effective protests. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which it was the actions of civil rights leaders that explain the increased success of the civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68. The extent to which the actions of civil rights leaders explain the increased success of the civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Martin Luther King's role across the period, from his leadership of MIA, the formation of SCLC through to the Selma to Montgomery marches (1965) and beyond • King made a significant contribution to the legislation of 1964 and the 1965 Voting Rights Act • The role of Malcolm X, with the development of black militancy • Stokely Carmichael's efforts as leader of SNCC, developing the Black Power movement and working with radical white organisations in the anti-draft campaign (Vietnam). The extent to which other factors explain the increased success of the civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • President Kennedy's support for the movement, such as the Civil Rights Bill • The passing of the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965) under President Johnson • The impact of Supreme Court rulings, such as Brown II (1955) • The contribution made by grassroots activists, groups such as the ACLU and increasing public support for the cause • The impact of the media in bringing wider attention to the issue, particularly with the growth of television news reporting. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the successful example set by black American civil rights campaigners was the main reason for the success of minority rights campaigners in the years 1960–80. The importance of the successful example set by black American civil rights campaigners in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The concept of minority rights, as well as tactics such as non-violent protest and marches, were influential, e.g. the Annual Reminders of July 4 (from 1965) organised by homophile organisations • The non-violent protests organised by Cesar Chavez and the National Farm Workers Association were inspired by civil rights campaigns • Groups such as the American Indian Movement and the Brown Berets were organised in a manner similar to the likes of the Black Panthers, appealing to a young and urban base and following militant tactics • There was significant collaboration between the Chicano Movement and black activists, such as the actions of the Black Students Union in opening up Washington University to Mexican-Americans and other minorities. The importance of other factors in the success of minority rights campaigners in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the federal government, such as bills proposed by Nixon for Indian autonomy, or amendments to the Voting Rights Act (1975) mandating the use of Spanish and other languages in election materials • The response of sections of the American public to the unequal treatment experienced by minority groups, e.g. the support shown for gay rights after the Stonewall Inn raid in 1969 • The general influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes, as well as the support given by key public figures such as Bobby Kennedy • The growing media presence helped to mobilise public opinion, e.g. coverage of the Chicano student walkouts of 1968, or the reporting (and death) of Ruben Salazar. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which there was a considerable similarity between the campaigns for black civil rights (1955–80) and minority civil rights (1960–80). The extent to which the campaigns for black and minority civil rights were similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tactics such as non-violent protest and marches were similar, e.g. the Annual Reminders of July 4 (from 1965) organised by homophile organisations, or the non-violent protests organised by the National Farm Workers Association were similar to methods used at Greensboro, Selma and Montgomery • There was significant collaboration between the Chicano Movement and black activists, such as the actions of the Black Students Union in opening up Washington University to Mexican-Americans and other minorities • There were similarities between the development of militant protests, e.g. the American Indian Movement and the Brown Berets were organised in a manner akin to the Black Panthers • Both movements gained support from and overlapped with the development of a wider counterculture from the 1960s onwards. The extent to which the campaigns for black and minority civil rights were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Campaigns for Hispanic and gay rights largely developed later in the period than those for black civil rights, from the mid to late 1960s onwards • Gay rights campaigns were largely confined to northern cities, whereas black civil rights campaigns took place across a much wider geography • Native American rights campaigns were more heavily focused on issues such as tribal homelands and self-determination • The issue of the rights of states as a block to federal intervention was a more significant hurdle to the black civil rights campaigns in relation to blacks in the south. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the significance the civil rights movement had on the lives of black Americans in the years 1917-55. The significance the civil rights movement had on the lives of black Americans in the years 1917-55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The NAACP organised a significant campaign against lynching and other legal injustices in the inter-war years, including successful Supreme Court judgements such as <i>Moore v. Dempsey</i>, and support for the Scottsboro boys • The campaign against desegregation, undertaken by CORE, the NAACP and others, resulted in decisions such as <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> in 1954 • Leaders such as A. Philip Randolph made gains for his own members (e.g. against company unions), improved the standing of black unions within the AFL, and pressured FDR into issuing Executive Order 8802 in 1941 • From 1951, The Regional Council of Negro Leadership challenged examples where 'separate but equal' was not equal, attracting crowds of 10,000 plus to meetings and inspiring future civil rights leaders. The extent to which the significance the civil rights movement had on the lives of black Americans in the years 1917-55 was limited and/or the significance of other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Little was achieved by the way of federal intervention, with no real challenge to the political strength of the southern bloc who opposed black American progress • The great migration brought greater material progress to the lives of the over 1 million black Americans who had moved, largely to northern cities • Whilst the New Deal did not live up to its supposedly 'color blind' ideals, schemes relating to federal housing, National Youth Administration, the CCC, WPA and PWA all brought some gains for black Americans • As well as an increase in the number of black Americans employed in the war industries, the Second World War led to some gains in acceptance, e.g. through being trained as skilled workers. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that, in the years 1917 – 55, there was very limited improvement in the lives of black Americans. The extent to which there was very limited improvement in the lives of black Americans in the years 1917 – 55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was limited federal action to intervene in the position of black Americans in the Deep South throughout the period, where they faced discrimination in housing, education, employment and justice • Black Americans in the north still tended to live in separate areas, undertook lower skilled and lower paid work, and at times faced resentment and outbreaks of violence from whites • The New Deal did not, by and large, seek to challenge discrimination, and schemes such as the NRA and AAA can even be seen to have perpetuated or contributed to unequal treatment • Truman was unable to follow up his support for civil rights with regards to segregation in society, lynching or employment, being blocked by Congress over these • Surveys of attitudes after the Second World War demonstrated racist attitudes still existed in the north, particularly over housing and prioritising jobs. The extent to which there was improvement in the lives of black Americans in the years 1917-55 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The great migration saw over 1 million black Americans migrate from the South by 1930, the majority of whom saw some improvement in aspects of life such as reduced political discrimination or improved job opportunities • New Deal schemes such as the National Youth Organisation, CCC, WPA and Resettlement Administration offered material improvements to the lives of black Americans who took part • FDR's Executive Order 8802 (1941) ended segregation in defence industries, and Truman's Executive Order 9981 (1948) desegregated the military • The renewed migration during the Second World War – larger scale than that of the 1920s – saw many black Americans gain higher paid and higher skilled work, and increased acceptance from white workers • The legal challenges brought by groups such as the NAACP (e.g. <i>Brown v Board of Education</i>), and episodes such as the publicity over Emmett Till's brutal death, had brought tangible gains by 1955. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Martin Luther King's contribution was the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68. The extent to which Martin Luther King's contribution was the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Martin Luther King's leadership of MIA and the bus boycott contributed to the campaign as it demonstrated the power of non-violent direct action • Under King's presidency, SCLC trained thousands of activists, e.g. the citizenship teachers who trained others in direct action and community organisation • King's organisation of events, such as the Birmingham march of 1963 gained presidential, media and public support for civil rights • King made a significant contribution to the legislation of 1964 and the 1965 Voting Rights Act, as well as encouraging blacks to take up the rights gained. The extent to which other factors explain the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of other leaders, such as the role of Malcolm X, with the development of black militancy, and Stokely Carmichael's efforts as leader of SNCC, developing the Black Power movement • Presidential support, e.g. Kennedy's support for the movement contributing to the Civil Rights Bill, and Johnson's skill in the subsequent passing of the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965) • The impact of Supreme Court rulings, such as Brown II (1955) • The contribution made by grassroots activists, groups such as the ACLU and increasing public support for the cause • The impact of the media in bringing wider attention to the issue, particularly with the growth of television news reporting. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate is it to say that it was federal intervention that brought the most significant improvement to the civil rights of black Americans in the years 1933-68. The extent to which federal intervention brought improvement to the civil rights of black Americans, in the years 1933-68, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wartime efforts such as Executive Order 8802 banned discrimination in defence industries • Truman established the Presidential Committee on Civil Rights, and desegregated the military and government employment in 1948 • Eisenhower sent federal troops to guard children attending school at Little Rock • President Kennedy provided support for the movement, such as the Civil Rights Bill, with the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965) being passed under President Johnson • Kennedy nominated Thurgood Marshall to the Court of Appeals in 1961, and Johnson appointed him to the Supreme Court in 1967. The extent to which federal intervention did not bring improvement/other factors brought more significant improvements to the civil rights of black Americans, in the years 1933-68, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Federal intervention was in most respects limited, and did not tackle issues in Southern states, with the continued failure of attempts to pass anti-lynching legislation • New Deal schemes did not specifically target the civil rights of black Americans, and some aspects included segregation, e.g. CCC camps • Migration and the needs of war production in the Second World War increased blacks and whites living and working alongside each other • Groups such as the NAACP and CORE saw increased membership, successful legal challenges and effective protests • Civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King organised campaigns, inspired and trained activists and won media support, which put pressure on the government to act. Other relevant material must be credited.

2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	- Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. - Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. - Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	- Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. - Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. - A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences - Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. - A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	- Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. - Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. - Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which economic factors were the main reason for changes to the position of women in America in the years 1917-60. The importance of economic factors in bringing changes to the position of women in America in the years 1917-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Changes in the US economy in the 1920s saw an increase in women in white-collar work - 4.8 million by 1930, double pre-war levels, with 10.8 million women in total working, an increase of 2 million since 1917 • The growth of a consumer society in the 1920s was evidence of the increased purchasing power of some women, e.g. flapper fashions • Women's increased participation in the labour market continued after the Second World War to some extent, e.g. there was a doubling of employment amongst married women aged 45-54 • The prosperity of the 1950s saw the number of Americans living in the suburbs increase by 19 million bringing significant changes to the domestic lives, leisure facilities and social expectations these women experienced. The importance of other factors in bringing changes to the position of women in America in the years 1917-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Political factors brought change, e.g. the 19th Amendment resulted in 26 million women becoming eligible to vote • The Second World War raised the status of women, which impacted on the attitudes of both men and women • Changing demographic patterns were significant, e.g. the development of suburban living brought significant changes in terms of social life and expectations of women's role • Developments in entertainment were influential, e.g. some 1920s radio programmes discussed taboo subjects such as sex, whilst characters in TV shows such as <i>I Love Lucy</i> challenged prevalent gender stereotypes. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether increasing affluence was the main consequence of the Second World War in the years 1941-60. The extent to which increasing affluence was the main consequence of the Second World War in the years 1941-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The war led to the reinvigoration of US industry as a result of wartime demand, ending the Great Depression, with GNP almost doubling to \$214 billion in the years 1941-45 • Wartime agreements with labour saw improvements in health insurance, paid holidays and working conditions • The build-up in personal savings during the war - \$37 billion by 1944 – contributed to the consumer boom once the economy had returned to a peacetime footing • The psychological effects of the victory in the Second World War and the emergence of the US as a Cold War power encouraged society to justify consumerism as the 'American way'. The extent to which other consequences of the Second World War were important in the years 1941-60 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The war had significant consequences for black Americans, e.g. Roosevelt banned discrimination in federal employment, Truman desegregated the military, and millions moved from the South • The war led to increasing concerns over the threat of political radicalism, e.g. the increased anti-communist concerns of Democratic and Republican politicians and the investigations of HUAC • The war led to an increase in executive authority, e.g. the extension of the role of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC), the creation of the Office of War Mobilisation, and the massive expansion of federal income tax • The war had significant consequences for the 16 million Americans who served, and their families, with over 400,000 killed and over 600,000 wounded. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether there was major change in the ideas influencing the political landscape in the years 1917-80. The extent to which there was major change in the ideas influencing the political landscape in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Republican laissez faire beliefs in the 1920s saw sharp change from the preceding era, shrinking notions of government in terms of progressive domestic policies and turning to an isolationist foreign policy • New Deal ideas marked significant reversal in approach from the Republican 1920s, with a growing acceptance of the potential for government intervention from the 1930s • Anti-communism, particularly during the period after the Second World War, led to a climate of fear and a restriction of liberties, reversing the prevailing ideas of the 1930s • A reaction against the Second Red Scare and dissatisfaction with other aspects of political culture and policy led to the growing influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes, bringing change to party politics and policy. The extent to which there was continuity in the ideas influencing the political landscape in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rise of New Right ideas, largely from the 1970s, saw a degree of continuity with earlier ideas in their attempt to restore traditional values such as individualism and the influence of religious morality • New Deal ideas continued to be influential from the 1930s right through to the 1970s e.g. the acceptance of government intervention in social welfare, and indeed shared some continuity with the earlier progressive era • Anti-communism, and more broadly a rejection of ideas seen as 'un-American', were evident from the end of the First World War through to 1980 • Isolationism can be identified at points across the period, e.g. from the opposition to intervention in the First World War through to the reaction against intervention during the Vietnam War. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which black Americans experienced an improvement in their lives in the years 1955-80. The extent to which black Americans did experience an improvement in their lives in the years 1955-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Black Americans saw gains with the desegregation of public transport and schools from the 1950s • The civil rights legislation of the 1960s brought significant changes, e.g. discrimination was banned in the workplace, and federal enforcement was enacted to prevent black Americans being denied the right to vote • Johnson's programmes such as Head Start, the Child Nutrition Act and the Fair Housing Act (1968) reduced discrimination and improved conditions • By the 1970s, a black American upper and middle class had developed, and black Americans accessed the higher levels of professions such as law and political office • Black Americans had increasing cultural influence within the USA, e.g. featuring more on television and the cinema, literature and popular culture. The extent to which black Americans did not experience an improvement in their lives in the years 1955-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of legislation was limited insofar as it meant many Americans thought it civil rights and equality had been achieved, and thus neglected efforts to make substantive improvements • The majority of black Americans continued to be amongst the poorer ranks of society, and many of these experienced the socio-economic problems associated with the inner-city decline that the USA experienced • In the late 1960s LBJ's Advisory Commission reported on continued problems in urban areas – where 70% of black Americans lived – such as black unemployment, poor housing and education. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



2	4–7	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which it was federal intervention that brought the most significant improvement to the civil rights of black Americans in the years 1933-68. The extent to which federal intervention brought improvement to the civil rights of black Americans, in the years 1933-68, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wartime efforts such as Executive Order 8802 banned discrimination in defence industries • Truman established the Presidential Committee on Civil Rights, and desegregated the military and government employment in 1948 • Eisenhower sent federal troops to guard children attending school at Little Rock in order to enforce the Supreme Court's decision in <i>Brown v Board of Education</i> 1954 • President Kennedy and Johnson provided support for the civil rights legislation such as the Civil Rights Act 1964, and both contributed to Thurgood Marshall's promotion to the Supreme Court in 1967. The extent to which federal intervention did not bring improvement/other factors brought more significant improvements to the civil rights of black Americans in the years 1933-68 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Federal intervention was in most respects limited, and did not tackle issues in Southern states; New Deal schemes did not specifically target the civil rights of black Americans and some perpetuated segregation, e.g. the CCC • Migration and the needs of war production in the Second World War increased black and white Americans living and working alongside each other • Groups such as the NAACP and CORE saw increased membership, successful legal challenges and effective protests • Civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King organised campaigns, inspired and trained activists and won media support, which put pressure on the government to act. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which new approaches to campaigning were the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68. The extent to which new approaches to campaigning were the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From 1955, civil rights leaders such as Martin Luther King increasingly sought media support and made use of television coverage, which put pressure on the government to act • From 1957, the SCLC trained thousands of activists, e.g. the citizenship teachers who trained others, broadening the impact of direct action and community organisation • The success of direct action is evident in how it was embraced by existing groups, e.g. whereas, up to 1955, the NAACP focused on legal challenges, they increasingly supported action such as the Greensboro sit-ins • Direct action in events such as the Birmingham March of 1963 and the March on Washington gained presidential, media and public support for civil rights • The more confrontational approach of leaders associated with black power, such as Stokely Carmichael and Malcolm X, had success, e.g. in gaining support and enhancing the pride of black Americans in northern cities. The extent to which other factors were the main reason for the success of the black American civil rights campaign in the years 1955-68 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • More militant forms of direct action were counter-productive, e.g. by the late 1960s there was a backlash, with many whites resenting the confrontational rhetoric and tactics of black militancy • The NAACP had success with its continued campaign against legal injustices, including successful Supreme Court judgements • Presidential support was significant in the 1950s and 1960s, e.g. Eisenhower's intervention at Little Rock, and Kennedy's and Johnson's contributions to the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act • Presidential support from both Kennedy and Johnson for judicial appointments such as Thurgood Marshall demonstrated the commitment of the authorities to improving civil rights and brought tangible gains • The role of the Supreme Court was significant, e.g. judgements supporting challenges to legal segregation, e.g. Brown II • Changing social attitudes, e.g. the growth of liberal ideas and the counterculture, along with increased media attention made a significant contribution to civil rights across the period. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the position of American women changed in the years 1917-80. In considering the extent of change, the significant features of the role of women in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • More than 8 million women voted as a result of the 19th Amendment • Women worked in significant numbers during both wars, with a change in the nature of work undertaken • The high-sales of works by feminists such as Betty Friedan and the formation of the National Organisation of Women (1966). In considering the extent of continuity, the significant features of the role of women should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The limited progress of women in active politics, only 2 out of 435 delegates in the House of Representatives in 1928 • Where women did work, this was usually lower in status and pay, e.g. 90% of professional positions were still filled by men in 1940 • The failure to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the New Deal brought about a significant improvement in the lives of racial minorities and women. The extent to which the New Deal brought about a significant improvement in the lives of racial minorities and women should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A special woman's division was created within FERA, with Ellen Woodhead appointed to head a team with individuals in each state devoted full-time to tackling the issue of women's unemployment • At its peak, the WPA employed 460,000 women in 1936 • The Fair Labor Relations Act led to more than 800,000 women joining unions by the end of the 1930s • John Collier's appointment as Commissioner of Indian Affairs led to the introduction of the 'Indian New Deal', allowed tribes greater autonomy over their own affairs as well as providing greater funding • From 1935, more attention was given to removing racial discrimination within the New Deal; the WPA taught 250,000 black Americans to read and write, and Mary McLeod Bethune was appointed as Director of Negro Affairs within the NYA. The extent to which the New Deal brought little or no improvement in the lives of racial minorities and women should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Sectors where women and black Americans were employed in high proportions, such as secretarial, domestic work and agriculture, were often left outside the reach of legislation such as the Fair Labor Standards Act (1938) or the Social Security measures introduced from 1935 onwards • Cuts in employment at federal, state and city level to achieve budget savings disproportionately hit the employment of women, such as teachers • Legislation such as the NIRA enshrined pay inequalities suffered by both women and racial minorities • The TVA barred black Americans from higher-paying construction and management work • The number of black Americans enrolling in the CCC was limited prior to 1936. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement over the extent to which the main consequence of government immigration policy in the years 1941–80 was a reduction in discrimination on the basis of national origin. The extent to which a reduction in discrimination on the basis of national origin was the main consequence of government immigration policy in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Hart-Celler Act of 1965 – introducing a preference system based on skills and family ties – reduced the focus on national origins, whilst still retaining an overall numerical limit • The late 1960s and 1970s saw an increased proportion of immigration from Latin America and Asia – areas previously discriminated against under the preceding quota system, e.g. with a quadrupling of immigration from Asia in the five years after the 1965 Act • Exemptions to the 1965 Act meant that caps on immigration from individual countries were not strictly adhered to. The importance of other consequences of government immigration policy in these years should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Government policies resulted in an increase in overall immigrant numbers, e.g. the Bracero programme saw an average of 200,000 migrant labourers enter the USA each year from 1948 to 1964 • The exemptions given to family members in the 1965 Act increased total numbers to 3.2 million in the 1960s and 4.2 million in the 1970s • Immigration laws not applying to immigrants from the western hemisphere contributed to the growth of 'illegals', with c7 million unregistered immigrants being present by the mid-1970s • The preference system led to an increase in highly skilled immigration, e.g. in medical care and engineering • The 1976 Western Hemisphere Act did set a cap of 20,000 arrivals from nations in Central and South America, thus slowing, to some extent, immigration numbers. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the impact immigration had on the USA changed in the years 1917 – 80. The extent to which the impact that immigration had on the USA changed in the years 1917 – 80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The change to a policy based around national origins (from the 1921 and 1924 Acts through to 1965) had an impact with regards to the proportion of immigration inflows from Asia, Eastern and Southern Europe • The setting of absolute limits on immigration reduced the impact of immigration numbers, as well as to some extent countering rising nativist and xenophobic hysteria • The non-inclusion of western hemisphere immigration in legislation prior to 1976 meant Hispanic immigrants made significant contributions to economic and cultural life, particularly in the south and west • The growth of Hispanic immigration also led to such immigration becoming an issue of public and political debate • The growing concern for the issue of illegal immigration, particularly from the 1950s into the 1970s and beyond • After the change in policy from 1965, the impact immigration had changed in a number of ways, e.g. increased contribution to population growth, and changes to the ethnic makeup of the USA. The extent to which the impact that immigration had on the USA did not change in the years 1917–80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the period, immigrants continued to make positive contributions to American society, e.g. the development of urban cultural life in Little Italys, Chinatowns, Little Koreas • Immigration and immigrants continued to generate concerns over social cohesion and order from elements of 'WASP' America • Immigration made a significant contribution to the American economy throughout the period in both agricultural and urban areas • Public concerns and government policy can be seen to demonstrate continuity between the 1920s and the end of the period, e.g. nativist concerns and the growth of demands to control immigration • Continuity may be seen in the contribution the votes of naturalised citizens and their progeny had in elections from the 1920s onwards, e.g. the tendency for urban centres to vote Democrat. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the women's liberation movement was the main reason for the changing position of women in the years 1945-80. The importance of the women's liberation movement in changing the position of women in the years 1945-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The National Organization for Women (NOW), established in 1966, grew from c1,000 members in 1967 to c100,000 members by 1979, adding weight to its campaigns • By the late 1960s, NOW and other organisations were involved in lawsuits against organisations who were in non-compliance with equal opportunity employment requirements • In the late 1960s and 1970s, groups such as NOW, FEW, WEAL and NWPC campaigned to secure rights on a range of economic and educational issues, as well as rights relating to pregnancy and abortion • These groups contributed to the Equal Rights Act being passed by congress in 1972, and later focused on lobbying states to ratify the ERA • The movement contributed to achievements including Joan Little's landmark case (1975), Johnson's Executive Order 11375 (1967) banning gender discrimination in federal employment, and Supreme Court cases such as Roe v Wade (1973). The limitations of the women's liberation movement and/or the importance of other factors in changing the position of women in the years 1945-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The liberation movement struggled to broaden its appeal beyond the middle class, and was unable to achieve ratification of ERA • Whilst many women lost their wartime work soon after 1945, participation rebounded to some extent by 1950, with rates of c1/3 overall, and a doubling of employment amongst married women aged 45-54 • The Second World War had had an impact on attitudes - amongst both men and women -towards the educational opportunities for and employment of women • Rising prosperity, and associated developments such as suburban living, entertainment and an increase in labour-saving devices, brought significant changes, if not necessarily all positive. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the position of American women changed in the years 1941-80. The extent to which the position of American women changed in the years 1941-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Approximately eight million women joined the workforce during the Second World War, gaining status for contributing to the war effort and demonstrating their capability in industries previously deemed 'masculine' • Some of the increase in female employment was maintained after the war, in part as restrictions on married women were lifted in some lines of work • The growth of suburban living by the 1960s did lead to gains in terms of material wellbeing and the ideal role that housewives aspired to • The high sales of works by feminists such as Betty Friedan and the formation of the National Organisation for Women demonstrate a shift in public attitudes and a desire to campaign for further changes • Legislation and Supreme Court judgements, such as the Equal Pay Act (1963) and Roe v Wade (1973), saw increased rights for women. The extent to which the position of American women saw continuity in the years 1941-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The limited progress of women in active politics, e.g. the proportion of women in Congress was always less than four per cent • The supposed gains of suburban living still amounted to the status of housewife • Where women did work, this was usually lower in status and pay, despite legislation, e.g. the Equal Pay Act • The failure to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate is it to say that the position of women saw considerable improvement in the years 1941-80. The extent to which the position of women saw improvement, in the years 1941-80, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Women worked in significant numbers during the Second World War, with a change in the nature of the work undertaken • The Second World War impacted on societal attitudes, e.g. reduced opposition to women working, and the expectations of women who had tasted life outside the home • The growth of suburban living by the 1960s led to gains in terms of material wellbeing and the ideal role, which housewives aspired to, with some gains in terms of leisure time and facilities • The high-sales of works by feminists such as Betty Friedan and the formation of the National Organisation for Women (1966). The extent to which the position of women did not see improvement, in the years 1941-80, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The limited progress of women in active politics, e.g. the proportion of women in Congress was always less than 4 per cent • Where women did work, this was usually lower in status and pay, e.g. 90% of professional positions were filled by men in 1941, while studies in various states in the 1970s revealed that a pay gap of c20 per cent persisted • The supposed gains of suburban living still amounted to the status of housewife • The failure to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s • The USA did not sign up to the United Nations 1979 policy of non-discrimination against women across all aspects of life. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which in the years 1917-80 immigration and its impact on the USA changed significantly. The extent to which immigration and its impact on the USA changed significantly in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The change to a policy based around national origins (from the 1921 and 1924 Acts through to 1965) had an impact with regards to the proportion of immigration inflows from Asia, Eastern and Southern Europe • The setting of absolute limits on immigration reduced the impact of immigration numbers, as well as to some extent countering rising nativist and xenophobic hysteria • The non-inclusion of western hemisphere immigration in legislation prior to 1976 meant Hispanic immigrants made a growing contribution to economic and cultural life, particularly in the south and west • The growth of Hispanic immigration led to such immigration becoming an issue of public and political debate, particularly the issue of illegal immigration, from the 1950s into the 1970s and beyond • After the change in policy from 1965, the impact that immigration had changed in a number of ways, e.g. increased contribution to population growth, and changes to the ethnic makeup of the USA. The extent to which immigration and its impact on the USA saw limited change / continuity in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the period, immigrants continued to make positive contributions to American society, e.g. the development of urban cultural life in Little Italys, Chinatowns, Little Koreas • Immigration and immigrants continued to generate concerns over social cohesion and order from elements of 'WASP' America • Immigration made a significant contribution to the American economy throughout the period in both agricultural and urban areas • Public concerns and government policy can be seen to demonstrate continuity between the 1920s and the end of the period, e.g. nativist concerns and the growth of demands to control immigration • Continuity may be seen in the contribution the votes of naturalised citizens and their progeny had in elections from the 1920s onwards, e.g. the tendency for urban centres to vote Democrat. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement over the extent to which the impact of the Second World War was the main reason for post-war affluence. The extent to which the impact of the Second World War was the main reason for post-war affluence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reinvigoration of US industry as a result of wartime demand, ending the Great Depression with GNP more than doubling to \$214 billion in the years 1939-45 • Policies arising out of the war, such as the Selective Serviceman's Readjustment Act ('GI Bill', 1944) led to an expansion of college education and home and business ownership • Wartime agreements with labour saw an increase in health insurance, paid holidays and working conditions. The importance of other causes of post-war affluence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Post-war consumer spending resulting from higher wages and disposable income • Favourable trading conditions saw huge US exports of oil and manufactured goods • The onset of the Cold War boosted production in military and related industries • Continued technical innovations as diverse as transistor radios and Tupperware. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the leisure activities of the American people changed in the years 1917-80. The extent to which the leisure activities of the American people underwent change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Developments in technology related to entertainment, from the origins of radio in the 1920s through to television and even the first home computers • The expansion of family leisure activities, such as theme parks and fast food restaurants from the baby boomer era • The expansion of disposable income across a wider range of social groups led to an increase in a range of leisure activities, such as shopping, tourism and air travel. The extent to which the leisure activities of the American people remained the same should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Film remained popular from its early years in the 1920s through to 1980, albeit with a changes in cinema attendances as television grew • From the 1920s onwards, the car was central to leisure activities, albeit with a widening scope • Spectator sports such as baseball, boxing, American football, and ice hockey were major attractions throughout, although the media via which these were watched saw change. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which living standards in the USA were transformed for the better in the years 1941-80. Ways in which living standards in the USA were transformed for the better in the years 1941-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Average family incomes more than doubled in the period from 1945 to the 1970s • The continued growth of car ownership and commercial air travel, with airline passenger numbers approaching 300 million by 1980 • Changes in housing, such as the growth of the suburbs, with developments such as Levittowns from the 1950s and home ownership reaching 62% by 1960 • The expansion of the consumer society, including mass television ownership, and the increased consumer spending of the 'baby boomers' and growing teenage market. Ways in which living standards in the USA were not transformed for the better in the years 1941-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Over 10% of Americans and 40% of black Americans continued to live below the poverty line in the late 1960s, with increasing polarisation of life in some inner cities and the more prosperous suburbs • Whilst well intentioned, the federal anti-poverty programmes from the 1960s did not overcome the problems of the poorest in society • Whilst America generally saw significant growth from the 1940s through to the early 1970s, living standards in areas such as the rural south were not transformed • Whilst black Americans saw some reduction in poverty and the like, largely from the 1960s, significant gaps (when compared to all Americans) remained in employment, income and wealth throughout the period. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the standard of living of the American people changed during the years 1917–80. The extent to which the standard of living of the American people underwent change should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was an overall growth in terms of home ownership, ownership of consumer goods and other markers of prosperity, albeit with periods within this bucking this trend • The Great Depression marked a significant decrease in living standards for many Americans • The expansion of mass car ownership, travel and an expansion across a range of leisure activities • Other markers demonstrate an increase in the standard of living, such as life expectancy, rates of access to healthcare and higher levels of education. The extent to which the standard of living of the American people saw continuity should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Significant divisions between white and non-white Americans continued in terms of income and home ownership • Whilst life expectancy and healthcare improved generally, the gap in such measures between white and non-white Americans remained • Average earnings for women continued to be below that of men • The gap between rich and poor continued to be an issue. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1945 – 80, the main reason for changes in the leisure activities of ordinary Americans was their growing affluence. The extent to which the main reason for changes in the leisure activities of ordinary Americans was their growing affluence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By the end of the 1960s, the USA's affluence (6 per cent of the world's population consumed 2/3 of the world's goods) meant an expanding consumer society that was able to support a diverse range of leisure activities • Real wages rose throughout the period, significantly so in the earlier years (e.g. 10 per cent throughout the 1950s), extending disposable income for leisure purchases for a greater share of the population than ever before • From the 1950s, teenage consumption – primarily focused on leisure activities – became a significant feature of American life (e.g. an estimated \$10 billion spend in 1959) • By 1960, nine out of ten US homes had television sets, with 38 per cent owning colour sets by 1970. The extent to which other reasons brought about changes in the leisure activities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Reductions in the average working week and the increase in labour saving devices gave more time for leisure activities • Changes in technology impacted on the way Americans consumed leisure, e.g. the rise of televised sports saw drops in live sporting attendances through to the 1970s • The challenge posed by home entertainment and other alternative leisure activities, e.g. cinema attendances fell by a half in the period 1960–80 • The growth of the suburbs changed the way Americans undertook leisure activities, e.g. the growth of malls, bowling alleys and sporting activities such as golf courses all developed alongside suburban development • The development of the car-owning culture led to the growth of drive-in movies and fast food chains. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the American experience of travel changed in the years 1917-80. The extent to which the American experience of travel changed in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth in the number of cars on the road, from approximately 4.7 million in 1917 to 121.6 million in 1980, and the highway building programme from the 1950s meant the experience was wider and busier • The expansion of the car-owning culture contributed to changes in numerous respects, e.g. the expansion of suburban living from the 1950s and the impact of personal 'door-to-door' travel for work or leisure • The advent of passenger airlines, from the 1920s but particularly on a mass scale after the Second World War, brought fast leisure and business travel to tens, and indeed hundreds of millions by the 1970s • The development of the car and air travel exacerbated division in the travel experiences of those who could and could not afford these, e.g. set against the slow and crowded experience of bus travel. The extent to which the American experience of travel saw continuity in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mass production of cars placed motoring within reach of much of middle America from the start of the period onwards • The potential accessibility of rail travel across the USA remained relatively steady, with a total number of network miles of c250,000 to c200,000 across the period • Passenger rail travel on intercity lines (e.g. such as Amtrak) have continued to be small scale compared to freight use, being perceived as prohibitively slow and expensive • Socio-economic divisions continued to exist, e.g. use of bus services versus car • Intercity (long distance) bus services such as Greyhound were in operation throughout the period. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far they agree that developments in popular culture, in the years 1917–45, had an overwhelmingly positive influence on American society. Ways in which developments in popular culture, in the years 1917–45, had an overwhelmingly positive influence on American society should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Positive influence is shown by society's popular reception towards these developments, e.g. increase in record sales; weekly cinema tickets sales of over 80m by 1930, and similar figures at the end of the Second World War • Popular music began to break down social barriers, e.g. the African-American influence in jazz • Cinema brought affordable entertainment and saw the development of screen idols amongst cinemagoers • Developments such as radio brought the world into the homes of ordinary Americans, increasing access to drama, news, sports coverage and awareness of contemporary society • Development of national culture led to a shared experience welcomed by many, e.g. programmes such as <i>The Lone Ranger</i>, <i>Guiding Light</i> and the popular yet controversial <i>Amos 'n' Andy</i> were broadcast across the USA. The extent to which developments in popular culture in the years 1917–45 did not have an overwhelmingly positive influence on American society should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A reaction from some sections of society against the perceived immoral influence of behaviour portrayed in films led to Hollywood studios introducing the Hays Code of 1930 • Racial minorities were either marginalised or stereotyped in Hollywood films, e.g. the savagery of Arabs (<i>The Sheik</i>), Asians (<i>Fu Manchu</i>) and Native Americans (<i>Stagecoach</i>) • Some Americans saw the developments as leading to the creation of a homogenised mass culture based around consumerism • Developments were also put to less positive uses and influences, e.g. the KKK's use of <i>The Birth of Nation</i> as a recruitment tool, or Father Coughlin's use of radio to promote anti-Semitic views • Cultural divisions were evident in popular culture, e.g. seen in HL Mencken's divisive reporting of the Scopes Trial in the 1920s. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the most significant feature improving the quality of life in the USA, in the years 1917–80, was the development of a car-owning culture. Ways in which the development of the car-owning culture was significant in improving the quality of life in the USA in the years 1917 – 80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The car had brought a degree of mass-motoring to the USA with over 20 million on the road by the late 1920s, over 40 million by the 1950s and over 121 million by 1980 • The growth of car ownership helped facilitate the expansion of suburban living, most evident from the 1950s • Car ownership expanded travel and leisure activities, from drive-in movie theatres and restaurants to shopping malls and motels • The automobile was important in improving material prosperity through the central role it played in manufacturing, including those directly employed, in associated industries, and in developing manufacturing processes • The car took on symbolic significance in American culture, with car ownership being a measure of economic status. Ways in which the development of the car-owning culture was not significant and/or how other issues were significant in improving the quality of life in the USA in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Negative impacts of the car included the rise in road traffic accidents, and the growing problem of congestion and pollution • The dominance of a car-owning culture led to a decline of alternatives to the car, hindering the life of the minority who could not afford a car • Other consumer goods such as the television were significant, with the massive expansion of use from the 1950s bringing entertainment into the home and shaping a 'stay at home' lifestyle • Changing economic conditions shaped the quality of life, e.g. the boom of the 1920s, or the widening affluence felt from the 1950s • Government anti-poverty policies helped improve economic conditions and hence quality of life, e.g. Johnson's Great Society measures. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: Indicative content



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which, in the years 1917-80, the Second World War was the event that had the most significant impact on the quality of life of the American people. The extent to which the Second World War was the event that had the most significant impact on the quality of life of the American people in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Second World War had a dramatic impact on individual wealth, e.g. average earnings in 1944 were over double the figure of the 1930s, and personal savings went from \$3.7 billion in 1937 to £37 billion by 1944 • The psychological effects of the victory in the Second World War and the emergence of the US as a Cold War power encouraged a belief in and the pursuance of consumerism as the 'American way' • Involvement in the Second World War led to the population boom and the wealth required to kick-start investment in consumer-led industries, e.g. domestic appliances • The Second World War brought significant improvement in the opportunities offered to many black Americans, e.g. more and better paid job opportunities • Government measures resulting from the Second World War made a significant impact on quality of life, e.g. the G.I. Bill gave 2.3 million a college education, and many others bought homes and started businesses. The extent to which other events had a significant impact on the quality of life of the American people in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The advent of mass production during and after the First World War began significant improvements in the material wellbeing of most Americans, both in the 1920s and across the period • The Great Depression marked a significant decrease in living standards for many Americans • The New Deal marked a significant improvement from the quality of life during the Great Depression, providing employment to millions and improvements through measures such as Social Security

	• The oil crisis and stagflation of the 1970s had a significant negative impact on the quality of life of many Americans. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section C: indicative content



Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the living standards of the American people saw progress in the years 1917-41. The extent to which living standards did see progress, in the years 1917-41, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mass production meant key products became more affordable, e.g. the price of a Model T had reduced by over half by the mid-1920s, leading to a fivefold increase in car ownership in the years 1917-29 • Earnings increased during the period, e.g. average earnings in manufacturing went from 47 cents per hour in 1919 to 57 cents in 1929 and 73 cents in 1941 • The availability and cost of food saw progress, e.g. the opening of self-service markets reduced costs and increased the range of products, as did technological advancements such as the availability of frozen food • Levels of home ownership saw significant increases across the period, e.g. around 6.7 million were listed as homeowners in the 1920 census, which had risen to 15.2 million • The period saw an increase in the use of household facilities and appliances, e.g. running water, electrical supplies for cooking and heating, and ownership of appliances such as washing machines, telephones and radios • Other indicators of living standards saw improvement, e.g. the increase in 14-17 year olds in education from 27 per cent in 1917 to 73 per cent by 1941, and reduced death rates from diseases such as diphtheria and polio. The extent to which living standards saw regression or stagnation, in the years 1917-41, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The income of farm workers dropped in the post-war recession, and did not recover to earlier levels, meaning a large number of the American people were not in a position to experience the consumer boom • Workers in many old industries did not see growth even during the boom years, and some declined, e.g. the real wages of workers in coal mining were stagnant, and in some cases were lower in 1929 than in 1917 • The Great Depression from 1929 saw a dramatic decline in living standards for many Americans, e.g. mass unemployment and concomitant drop in standards in relation to housing, health, food and education • Relatively wealthier Americans saw living standards decline in the 1930s, e.g. the expectation of median income-earners was reduced

	to basic necessities and professionals such as lawyers saw incomes significantly decline. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section B: indicative content



1	1–4	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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3	8–12	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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2	5–10	• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. • An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. • The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
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1	1–3	• Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. • Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. • The overall judgement is missing or asserted. • There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
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4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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3	11–16	• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. • Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. • Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. • The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
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4	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–4	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence
2	5–10	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement on the view is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues
3	11–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	17–20	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which federal government intervention was the main reason for improvements in black American civil rights in the years 1917-55. The importance of federal government intervention in bringing improvements in black American civil rights should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Warren Harding urged cabinet members to appoint black Americans, spoke out over civil rights and supported the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill • New Deal schemes saw the appointment of civil rights activists such as Mary MacLeod Bethune (to the Division of Negro Affairs), and the 'Black Cabinet' saw black Americans serve in prominent positions of power • Wartime efforts such as Executive Order 8802 promoted equal rights within the defence industries, where discrimination was banned • Truman established the Presidential Committee on Civil Rights, and desegregated the military and government work in 1948. The importance of other factors in bringing improvements in black American civil rights should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Great Migration offered increased opportunities for improvements in civil rights, e.g. blacks gaining political influence in northern cities, and the growth of churches as centres for organising civil rights campaigns • The NAACP organised a significant campaign against lynching and other legal injustices, including successful Supreme Court judgements such as <i>Moore v. Dempsey</i>, and support for the Scottsboro boys • The campaign against desegregation, undertaken by CORE, the NAACP and others, resulted in decisions such as <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> in 1954 • From 1951, The Regional Council of Negro Leadership challenged examples where 'separate but equal' was not equal, attracting crowds of 10,000 plus to meetings and inspiring future civil rights leaders. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the influence of individual presidents was the main reason for the changing political environment in the years 1917-45 The influence of individual presidents in bringing changes to the political environment should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Republican presidents sought to promote a reduction in government intervention in the 1920s, e.g. Warren G Harding promised a 'return to normalcy', and Calvin Coolidge championed a laissez faire approach • Whilst Herbert Hoover espoused notions of rugged individualism, his actions led to an increase in government intervention, e.g. federal committees attempting to coordinate and finance states and local measures • Roosevelt's direct and immediate connection with the public through the 'fireside chats' and a greatly increased number of press briefings enhanced public awareness of the role of the presidency • There was an extension of the role of the presidency through the creation of federal bodies under Roosevelt's New Deal, and the presidency increasingly acted as an instigator of legislation. The influence of other factors in bringing changes to the political environment should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of isolationism and anti-communism were stimulated by the reaction to US involvement in the First World War, and the events of the Red Scare of 1919-20 • The economic boom of the 1920s bolstered support for laissez faire policies, seen with the election success of the Republican Presidents in 1924 and 1928 • The impact of the Great Depression changed both the degree of presidential and federal activity, and political attitudes towards this intervention, with this ending the Republican period of dominance • The demands of the Second World War were significant in massively expanding the scope of the federal government. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which, in the years 1917-80, developments in popular culture had a positive impact on the USA. The extent to which developments in popular culture had a positive impact on the USA should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Popular music began to break down social barriers, e.g. the African-American influence in jazz from the 1920s, or similar influences in rock 'n' roll from the 1950s • Cinema brought affordable entertainment and mass attendances from the 1920s through to the end of the period • Developments in radio, and from the 1950s television, brought the world into the homes of ordinary Americans, increasing access to drama, news, and sports coverage • Developments in television, such as PBS from 1969, brought a greater range of programmes, e.g. educational offerings such as <i>Sesame Street</i>, or in-depth analysis stimulating political awareness. The extent to which developments in popular culture did not have a positive impact on the USA should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was a reaction against perceived immoral influences within popular culture, e.g. the Hays Code of 1930, or 'moral panics' in response to rock and roll and drug culture in music in the 1960s-70s • Racial minorities were either marginalised or stereotyped in early Hollywood films, e.g. the savagery of Arabs (<i>The Sheik</i>), Asians (<i>Fu Manchu</i>) and Native Americans (<i>Stagecoach</i>) • Some Americans saw the developments as leading to the creation of a homogenised mass culture based around consumerism, e.g. 1960s counter-culture • Concerns over the negative influence of television were voiced by the Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee report in 1972, which found that 'televised violence had an adverse effect'. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the leisure and travel opportunities available to the American people improved in the years 1917-80. The extent to which the leisure and travel opportunities available to the American people improved should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Developments in technology led to improvements in leisure and entertainment, e.g. the mass use of radio and cinema from the 1920s, through to television from the 1950s and even the first home computers • There was an expansion of opportunities for family leisure activities, such as theme parks and fast-food restaurants, particularly from the baby boomer era onwards • The expansion of car use and road improvements under Eisenhower contributed to improvements, e.g. the expansion of suburban living from the 1950s and the impact of personal 'door-to-door' travel • The advent of passenger airlines, from the 1920s but particularly on a mass scale from the 1950s, brought the opportunity to experience fast leisure and business travel to tens of millions by the 1970s. The extent to which the leisure and travel opportunities available to the American people did not improve should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the car and air travel exacerbated division in the travel experiences of those who could and could not afford these, e.g. bus travel remained slow and crowded • Film remained popular from its early years in the 1920s through to 1980, albeit with a change in cinema attendances as television grew • Mass motoring was already within reach of much of middle America from the start of the period, and downsides could be seen later on, e.g. increasing pollution in cities and the fuel crises of the 1970s • Leisure activities such as cinema and spectator sports such as baseball, boxing, American football saw a degree of continuity in terms of the availability, and even some decline in figures attending. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content



4	13–16	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. • The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.
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Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which an improvement in the cultural experience of Americans was the main consequence of television in the years c1950-80. The extent to which an improvement in the cultural experience of Americans was the main consequence of television in the years c1950-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rapid expansion of television brought a range of popular culture and entertainment programmes to a diverse assortment of Americans, e.g. drama, light entertainment, sport, and news • Television helped bring new cultural experiences to the masses, e.g. elements of high culture, such as opera and classical, in the <i>Ed Sullivan Show</i>, or nature documentaries such as Jacques Cousteau's <i>The Silent World</i> • Television improved the cultural experience by providing reassurance to many ordinary Americans of their cultural identity, e.g. with sit-coms based upon regular American families, such as <i>I Love Lucy</i> and <i>The Honeymooners</i> • Developments in public television, such as state networks from the 1950s and PBS (1969), brought a range of educational and cultural programmes, e.g. children's offerings such as <i>Sesame Street</i>, or in-depth news analysis. The extent to which other consequences of television were more important in the years c1950-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of television had significant consequences for US politics, e.g. the Army / McCarthy hearings, the Nixon/Kennedy debate, or how coverage of events at Birmingham in 1963 shaped the progress of civil rights • Television had a homogenising effect on culture, e.g. the development of national networks created a national culture through universal programmes and advertising • Television had an impact on consumer spending and tastes, e.g. the growth of the televised advertising market - worth \$10b a year in the mid-1950s - helped sell goods, in particular advertising aimed at children and youth • Television had a varied impact on other media, e.g. cinema ticket sales faced competition, which in turn drove innovations such as movies filmed in CinemaScope, e.g. <i>Seven Brides for Seven Brothers</i> (1954). Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the growing affluence of ordinary Americans was the main reason for changes in their leisure activities in the years 1945–80. The extent to which the growing affluence of ordinary Americans was the main reason for changes in their leisure activities in the years 1945–80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By the end of the 1960s, the USA's growing affluence meant an expanding consumer society that was able to support a more diverse range of leisure activities • Real wages rose throughout the period, significantly so in the earlier years (e.g. 10 per cent throughout the 1950s), extending disposable income for leisure purchases for a greater share of the population than ever before • From the 1950s, teenage consumption – primarily focused on leisure activities – became a significant feature of American life (e.g. an estimated \$10 billion spend in 1959) • By 1960, nine out of ten US homes had television sets, and 38 per cent were able to afford owning colour sets by 1970. The extent to which other reasons brought about changes in the leisure activities of ordinary Americans in the years 1945–80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Reductions in the average working week and the increase in labour saving devices gave more time for leisure activities • Changes in technology impacted on the way Americans consumed leisure, e.g. the rise of televised sports saw drops in live sporting attendances, or how cinema attendances fell by a half in the period 1960–80 • The growth of the suburbs changed the way Americans undertook leisure activities, e.g. the growth of malls, bowling alleys and sporting activities such as golf courses all developed alongside suburban development • The development of the car-owning culture led to the growth of drive-in movies and fast-food chains. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which there was a significant decline in the living standards of the American people in the years 1917-41. The extent to which there was a significant decline in the living standards of the American people in the years 1917-41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The income of farm workers dropped in the post-war recession, and did not recover to earlier levels, meaning a large number of the American people were not in a position to experience the consumer boom • Workers in many old industries saw a relative decline even during the boom years, e.g. the real wages of workers in coal mining were stagnant, and in some cases were lower in 1929 than in 1917 • The Great Depression from 1929 saw a dramatic decline in living standards for many Americans, e.g. mass unemployment and concomitant drop in standards in relation to housing, health, food and education • The increase of convenience foods and the Depression-era difficulties in farming and food distribution resulted in a decline in nutritional standards, with an emphasis on calorific provision over quality • Relatively wealthier Americans saw living standards decline in the 1930s, e.g. the expectation of median income-earners was reduced to basic necessities and many professionals saw incomes significantly decline. The extent to which there was not a significant decline in the living standards of the American people in the years 1917-41 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mass production meant key products became more affordable, e.g. the price of a Model T had reduced by over half by the mid-1920s, leading to a fivefold increase in car ownership in the years 1917-29 • Earnings increased during the period, e.g. average earnings in manufacturing went from 47 cents per hour in 1919 to 57 cents in 1929 and 73 cents in 1941 • The availability and cost of food saw progress, e.g. the opening of self-service markets reduced costs and increased the range of products, as did technological advancements such as the availability of frozen food • Levels of home ownership saw significant increases across the period, e.g. around 6.7 million were listed as homeowners in the 1920 census, which had risen to 15.2 million • The period saw an increase in the use of household facilities and appliances, e.g. running water, electrical supplies for cooking and heating, and ownership of appliances such as washing machines and radios • Other indicators of living standards saw improvement, e.g. the increase in 14-17 year olds in education from 27 per cent in 1917 to 73 per cent by 1941, and reduced death rates from diseases such as diphtheria and polio. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that Reagan's economic policies damaged the US economy. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The impact upon interest rates, business investment and long-term growth • Problems relating to foreign investment and trade deficits • The consequences of the growth of national debt with regards to interest payments and thus government spending. Extract 2 • The fall in the rate of inflation • The creation of jobs and the wider economic recovery • The effects of the Economic Recovery Tax Act (1981). Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which Reagan's economic policies damaged the US economy. Relevant points may include: • 1981-2 saw a deep recession, in part a result of the Federal Reserve raising interest rates to 21.5% • By 1982, unemployment had risen to 10.8%, with consequences for unemployment benefits and tax take • The national debt went from \$800 million to \$1.5 trillion in the years 1981-84, with a budget that consistently ran a deficit of 5% every year up to 1996. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to counter the view that Reagan's economic policies damaged the US economy. Relevant points may include: • From 1983, a recovery was underway, with inflation down to 3.2% (from over 10% in 1981) and a growth rate of around 5-7% in late 1983-4 • The electoral campaigns of Reagan in 1984 and Bush in 1988 played on economic prosperity; the success of these may be used to examine the public's reception to Reagan's policies • Federal deregulation of markets and lending can be argued to have contributed to later booms, e.g. under Clinton to 1996. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Reagan presidency had a transformative impact on the USA in the years 1981-96. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The impact Reagan had on the position and status of the presidency • The reduction in the role of government, followed by subsequent presidents • Reagan's vision and ability to communicate helped restore national optimism. Extract 2 • The reality of Reagan's public policy reforms did not match the rhetoric • The extent to which successes such as the 'post-1983 boom' ascribed to the Reagan presidency were 'sown during the 1970s' • The move to conservative government also owed a debt to the 1970s. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which Reagan's presidency had a transformative impact on the USA. Relevant points may include: • The impact economic policies had on unemployment and inflation • The resurgence of conservatism and the acceptance of aspects of Reagan's agenda within the 'New Democrat' agenda • Renewed confidence in American foreign policy, through both shows of strength and negotiation, such as the series of conferences with Gorbachev. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to counter the view that Reagan's presidency had a transformative impact on the USA. Relevant points may include: • The failure to tackle the budget deficit, and limited success in reducing government spending • The gap between the rhetoric and reality of the reduction in big government • After initial increases in viewing figures in presidential debates, public interest and participation in politics waned. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Reagan presidency failed to live up to its own claims to reduce 'big government'. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The Reagan slogan against big government was more rhetoric than reality, leaving welfare spending barely reduced • The increase in deficit financing and the resulting growth of the structural deficit • A lack of willingness to challenge the central aspects of big government, such as Medicare and Social Security • The costs imposed upon taxpayers due to the expansion of the military. Extract 2 • Reagan amassed a combination of voter support for a presidency from 1980 onwards which stood against big government • The coalition produced a Republican Congress which was largely able to block government expansion in the early 1990s • The contrast drawn between the Reagan coalition and George Bush, with reference to the 1990 tax increase • This coalition reversed and replaced previous trends (in the face of opponents who portrayed this as "gridlock"). Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency failed to live up to its own claims to reduce 'big government'. Relevant points may include: • The budget deficit averaged 4.2% of GDP during both Reagan and George Bush's presidencies, significantly higher than under either Clinton or Carter • Despite Bush's promise of 'Read my lips: no new taxes', he had to agree to tax increases as part of the 1990 budget in order to tackle the continued issue of government spending and deficits • Government assistance for corporations and agribusiness amounted to \$80 billion a year by the end of the first term • The Reagan administrations saw an increase in federal employment, both in absolute and relative terms, when compared to either the Carter or Clinton administrations. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Reagan presidency failed to live up to its own claims to reduce 'big government'. Relevant points may include: • The Reagan administration did remove some regulation, and new regulation, such as the Food Security Act of 1985, was driven by Congress rather than the president

Question	Indicative content
	• Reagan's Executive Order 12291 (1981) established the principle that government regulation should only be issued after a cost-benefit analysis, a process overseen by the Office for Management and Budget (OMB) • The period of 1981-2 saw significant budget cuts, and Reagan's legacy (as argued by Extract 2) can be seen in the budget cuts of the Republican Congress headed by Gingrich and Dole from 1995 • Reagan's tax cuts can be seen to have produced significant growth, but were being diluted as early as 1982-3 in the face of public concern over rising deficits.

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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981–96. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • How Reagan redefined the political agenda, restoring conservatism and individualism to the ascendancy • The impact of Reagan's optimism over America's potential in an era of limited government and free enterprise • The economic recovery, with sustained prosperity and 'bringing inflation under control' • Reagan's impact on America's position in world affairs, providing successful leadership in ending the Cold War. Extract 2 • The economic growth that followed after Reagan's time in office was despite, not because of, his policies • Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government • The impact of 'money politics' in focusing government away from the needs of 'ordinary citizens'. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address ways in which the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981–96. Relevant points may include: • GNP expanded by 30% from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3% to 4.8% over the same period • Reagan's personal approval rating reached 59% by 1984, and had reached 65% by 1986 • Reagan's bipartisan cooperation with House Democrats avoided gridlock and led to the passage of significant legislation, such as Social Security Reform (1983), a legacy that was followed under the Clinton presidency • The Reagan administration's successful ability to present even policy setbacks or late changes in direction as victories contributed to public optimism and trust in the office. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to counter the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981–96. Relevant points may include: • Economic revitalisation was limited with regards to the failure to tackle the

	budget deficit, the limited success in reducing government spending and problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987 • The Iran-Contra affair dented Reagan's popularity and leadership, with his approval rating falling from 67% to 46% • Reagan's attempts to improve the lives of Americans through freeing them from federal intervention cut welfare disproportionately from poorer citizens. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Reagan administration's policies were an attack on the disadvantaged which increased social division. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Cuts made favoured those who did not need help over the most needy • Cuts to welfare and public housing increased racial division • Measures undertaken disregarded the needs of women • The vilification of welfare recipients created distrust and hatred towards those not in work. Extract 2 • Reagan's policies were not aimed at removing New Deal support for the deserving poor, rather they were targeted towards removing Great Society largesse • Measures were motivated by the need to cut government costs rather than deliberately attack disadvantaged groups • Reagan's policies were a response to abuse of the welfare system, not against those genuinely in need • The policies were a response to public anti-welfare sentiment • The popularity of the attacks secured votes for the Republican Party. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan administration's policies were an attack on the disadvantaged which increased social division. Relevant points may include: • Cuts made under the OBRA fell mainly on federal spending for the poorest in society, capping benefits and reducing eligibility • Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision • By the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million, with federal spending on housing falling by over two-thirds during the Reagan era • The Reagan campaign removed the commitment to the Equal Rights amendment from the Republican platform in 1980, and lack of support for increased minimum wages disproportionately hit women. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Reagan administration's policies were an attack on the disadvantaged which increased social division. Relevant points may

Question	Indicative content
	include: • Welfare-to-work programmes were enacted by over 40 states in the 1980s, and the principle of the approach had been accepted by both major parties by 1996 • The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low- and middle-income American families by 1996 • Reagan passed the Fair Housing Act of 1988, expanding the provisions of this to include protection to those with disabilities and families with children, and redeeming some of the flaws with regards to enforcement • The National Initiative Programme sought to aid women in business, and the 'Fifty States Project' encouraged state Governors to review codes and regulations that discriminated against women. Other relevant material must be credited.

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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Reagan presidency had a negative impact on the USA. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The escalation of inequality and increased racial division • A near tripling of the national debt • Problems of financial mismanagement and fraud in industries • The necessity of a federal bailout to cover \$153 billion losses resulting from the savings-and-loans collapse. Extract 2 • Turning the USA from a decade of stagnation during the 1970s to a period of significant economic growth • The success of the free-market system was aped as a model of reform for nations around the world • The recovery of the nation's confidence and optimism • The negligible impact of federal deficits. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency had a negative impact on the USA. Relevant points may include: • Reagan's policies created a huge national debt of over \$2.6 trillion, much of which was from spending on defence • Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision • By the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million, with federal spending on housing falling by over two-thirds during the Reagan era • Economic revitalisation was limited with regards to the failure to tackle the budget deficit, the limited success in reducing government spending and problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter and/or modify the view that the Reagan presidency had a negative impact on the USA. Relevant points may include: • Federal deregulation and tax policies encouraged business growth • The longest run of economic expansion in American history began in 1983

	and lasted until well into the 1990s • Inflation, interest rates and unemployment fell, a trend that continued after Reagan, being at their lowest for 20 years in 1996 (under Clinton) • Increased optimism led to a growth in consumer confidence and a credit boom • The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low- and middle-income American families by 1996. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Reagan presidency cannot be given credit for revitalising American politics. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The disjunction between fact and fiction in Reagan's claims • The involvement of Reagan and members of his administration in the Iran-Contra affair • The consequences of Reagan's approach in leading to a decline in the standard of American political discourse • The gap between Reagan's personal popularity and support for his policies • The impact Reagan's approach had on Congress' ability to play an effective role in the governmental process. Extract 2 • Reagan's own perception of his 'revolution' as being a 'rediscovery' of America's traditional values • The impact Reagan had in shaping subsequent political, economic and cultural discourse • The Democrats' embrace of many aspects of Reagan's approach • The restoration of America's 'self-confidence' and 'optimism' • Success in ending the Cold War and establishing Reaganite capitalism across the globe. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency cannot be given credit for revitalising American politics. Relevant points may include: • Revitalisation is limited with regards to the failure to tackle the budget deficit, the limited success in reducing government spending and problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987 • The Iran-Contra affair dented Reagan's popularity and leadership, with his approval rating falling from 67 per cent to 46 per cent • Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government in areas such as environmental control • Reagan's attempts to reduce federal intervention cut welfare disproportionately from poorer citizens, increasing social and political division • Whilst accepting part of Reagan's agenda, Bill Clinton's 'New Democrats'

Question	Indicative content
	were successful in offering support to areas not revitalised. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter and/or modify the view that the Reagan presidency cannot be given credit for revitalising American politics. Relevant points may include: • GNP expanded by 30 per cent from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, restoring public confidence in the federal government's steering of the economy • Reagan's personal approval rating reached 59 per cent by 1984, and he had the third highest average approval rating for a second term (55.3 per cent) of all presidents since regular ratings began with Truman • Reagan's bipartisan cooperation with House Democrats avoided gridlock and led to the passage of significant legislation, such as reform of Social Security and the Tax Code, a legacy that was followed under Clinton • The Reagan administration's successful ability to present even policy setbacks or late changes in direction as victories contributed to public optimism and trust in the office. Other relevant material must be credited.

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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that Reagan's economic policies had a positive impact on America. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Reagan dealt with the problem of inflation • His policies led to a period of economic growth, which was sustained into the 1990s • Deficits pressured others in Washington to restrain spending schemes • By the late 1980s and into the 1990s, the federal deficit had declined and eventually turned to a surplus. Extract 2 • The growth of the deficit • Only the wealthiest gained from policies such as tax reform • The incomes of those in the middle remained static, and the gap between rich and poor grew • Cutbacks in federal aid hit the poor hard. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that Reagan's economic policies had a positive impact on America. Relevant points may include: • Inflation fell from 12.5 per cent under Carter to 4.4. per cent by 1988 • 18 million new jobs were created and the unemployment rate was reduced from 7.5 per cent in 1981 to under 5.5 per cent when Reagan left office • The growth of the national debt and deficit was in large part an inherited issue (interest on debt was 10 per cent when Reagan took office), which Congress was unwilling to address • The work of the Congressional Advisory Commission has suggested that

when corrections to overstated inflation figures were subsequently made, real wages grew by nearly 25 per cent from the 1980s to the mid-1990s.

Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to counter the view that Reagan's economic policies had a positive impact on America. Relevant points may include:

- A combination of Reagan's tax cuts, inability to tackle unfunded social security costs and increased military spending meant deficits mushroomed during the 1980s
- 1981-2 saw a deep recession, in part a result of the Federal Reserve raising interest rates to 21.5 per cent
- By 1982, unemployment had risen to 10.8 per cent, with consequences for unemployment benefits and tax take
- The national debt went from \$800 million to \$1.5 trillion in the years 1981-84, with a budget that consistently ran a deficit of five per cent every year up to 1996.

Other relevant material must be credited.

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5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Reagan presidency brought real improvements to the USA. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Reagan's reforms stimulated an economic recovery that continued into the 1990s • Unemployment fell to 5.5. per cent, with 18 million jobs being created • Inflation fell to 4.4 per cent • Reagan inherited problematic social security spending, and while he failed to control the deficit, figures were overstated • The Reagan boom brought genuine improvements to Americans through increased wage rates and family incomes. Extract 2 • The overall economic boom came at the cost of organised labour and environmental standards • The jobs that were created tended to be lower paid, and with limited benefits and security • The proportion of those below the poverty level had grown by 25% by 1983 • From 1987, the financial collapse – in part a result of deregulation – led to the collapse of the stock market and most savings and loans institutions. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency brought real improvements to the USA. Relevant points may include: • GNP expanded by 30 per cent from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, restoring public confidence in the federal government's steering of the economy • Reagan inherited social security costs which were 21 per cent of the budget (dwarfing military spending), growing 3.5 per cent each year, a supposedly self-funded issue that successive Congresses

Question	Indicative content
	failed to tackle • Reagan's bipartisan cooperation with House Democrats avoided gridlock and led to the passage of significant legislation, such as reform of Social Security and the Tax Code, a legacy that was followed under Clinton • The Reagan administration's successful ability to present policy setbacks or late changes in direction as victories, contributed to public optimism and trust in the office • The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low- and middle-income American families by 1996. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Reagan presidency brought real improvements to the USA. Relevant points may include: • The Reagan administrations failed to tackle the budget deficit, had limited success in reducing government spending and oversaw problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987 • Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government in areas such as environmental control • Reagan's attempts to reduce federal intervention cut welfare disproportionately from poorer citizens, increasing social and political division • Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision • By the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million, with federal spending on housing falling by over two-thirds during the Reagan era.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that Reagan's efforts to reduce big government were a success. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Reagan made minimal government the new norm in the United States • Reagan persuaded Congress to introduce reductions in taxation and federal budget spending • Reagan devolved activity to the states, and introduced some deregulation • Democrats came to accept that new domestic spending was politically impossible • Reagan shifted public attitudes over taxation. Extract 2 • Tax cuts predominantly benefited the wealthy • The Reagan government made significant cuts to services aimed at disadvantaged Americans • The Reagan administration's attitude to the federal budget was accusing the democrats of traditionally being irresponsible, whilst running up record-breaking levels of borrowing • Deregulation led to irresponsible, corrupt, and even criminal, behaviour at the expense of the American public. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that Reagan's efforts to reduce big government were a success. Relevant points may include: • The Reagan administration oversaw a significant reduction in the Federal Register, removing 23,000 pages • Federal deregulation and tax policies encouraged business growth, and the longest run of economic expansion in American history began in 1983, which lasted until well into the 1990s • The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low and middle-income American families by 1996 • Attitudes towards smaller government were essentially accepted in the longer-term

by both the electorate and both major political parties, e.g. the political cost of Bush reneging over tax increases, Clinton's New Democrats.

Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter and/or modify the view that Reagan's efforts to reduce big government were a success. Relevant points may include:

- Reagan's policies created a huge national debt of over \$2.6 trillion, much of which was from spending on defence, and the failure of the tax-base to broaden sufficiently to compensate, as anticipated by 'supply-siders'
- Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision
- The reduction in spending on social housing had negative consequences, e.g. by the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million
- Pro-deregulation appointees were seen as inappropriate or even corrupt, e.g. James Watt's appointment as Secretary of the Interior was described as like 'appointing Dracula to head a blood bank'.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1-3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4-7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8-12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13-16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17-20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the campaigns for minority rights had limited success in the years 1960-80. The extent to which the campaigns for minority rights had limited success in the years 1960-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The underlying social and economic discrimination amongst minorities remained despite the campaigns, particularly poverty • The turn towards more radical groups advocating increased direct action, such as the Brown Berets and AIM was indicative of the limited success of earlier campaigns, and in turn descended into violence and factionalism • Native Americans campaigns had limited impact on the everyday life, as they continued to experience high levels of social and economic deprivation, and faced continued discrimination in practice • Poverty and educational discrimination continued against Hispanic Americans despite campaigns, e.g. average incomes were still approximately two-thirds those of white Americans, fewer gained high school diplomas • The occurrence of events such as the Stonewall riots indicate anti-discrimination campaigns had had limited impact • Discrimination over sexual orientation remained a feature of American society, and the increasing influence of the Religious Right saw a pushback against the gay rights movement. The extent to which the campaigns for minority rights had success in the years 1960-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The various organisations advocating minority rights, e.g. NCAI, MAPA and UFW saw a growth in active and wider public support • The influence of minority rights on mainstream politics grew, e.g. Harvey Milk's prominence, Bobby Kennedy's support for Chavez, and the Democratic Party inclusion of gay rights in the 1980 election manifesto • Campaigns contributed to legislative changes which brought improvements to the social position of minorities, e.g. the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965, and the Indian Civil Rights Act 1968 • Campaigners had success in gaining acceptance of Native Americans right to a cultural identity, and helped gain control over federal aid programmes and education with the 1975 Indian Self-Determination Act • Campaigns by Hispanic Americans brought improvements such as increased local level political participation and better treatment in the workplace • Gay rights campaigns brought about greater awareness of, and challenges to,

	discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which anti-communism was the most significant influence on the political landscape in the years 1917-80. The extent to which anti-communism was the most significant influence on the political landscape in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Anti-communism during the 1920s at the time of the first Red Scare, e.g. concerns over loyalty of suspected communist sympathisers from immigrant backgrounds contributed to the passing of policies to limit immigration • Anti-communism, particularly during the period after the Second World War, led to a climate of fear and a restriction of liberties, reversing the prevailing ideas of the 1930s • The second Red Scare significantly influenced the president and federal government, e.g. Truman's Executive Order 9835, the policies of the 80th Congress and Eisenhower's subsequent strengthening of these measures • Anti-communism had a significant impact in elections, e.g. it featured as an issue in the campaigns during presidential elections in 1920 and 1952, contributing to Nixon's gaining the Vice Presidency in the latter • Cold War concerns over communism united Republican and Democratic politicians, e.g. no Senator publicly backed softening the approach taken towards the USSR and China in the 1950s and early 1960s • Anti-communist groups were a persistent feature of US politics, e.g. the various iterations of the Committee for Present Danger ran from 1950s to the end of the period, including influential political and military figures. The extent to which anti-communism was not the most significant influence and/or other influences on the political landscape were more significant in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The influence of anti-communism may be seen as temporary and exaggerated, during two relatively short periods, which saw hysteria die away as the limited credibility of accusations were revealed • Republican laissez faire ideas, based around appeals to a return to 'normalcy', with reduced government and isolationism, dominated US politics throughout the 1920s • New Deal ideas marked a significant reversal in approach, with a growing acceptance of the potential for government intervention from the 1930s which was influential through to the 1970s • There was a growing influence of liberal and counter-culture attitudes, bringing change to party politics and policy • Conservative influences were significant in the 1960s and 1970s, e.g. conservatives

	gained influence, e.g. in attacking LBJ's failures, Nixon's successes, and the conservative reaction of the late 1970s • The rise of New Right ideas, largely from the 1970s, saw an attempt to restore traditional values such as individualism and the influence of religious morality within the US political landscape. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which government policies were the main force behind growing affluence in the years 1917-80. The extent to which government policies were the main force behind growing affluence in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Republican laissez faire policies in the 1920s made a significant contribution to the growing affluence, through lower taxes and reduced business regulation which allowed the economy to grow • Government policies under Roosevelt in the 1930s made significant contribution to America's recovery and the quality of life of ordinary Americans, e.g. the rescue of banking, or employment provided by the WPA • Policies arising out of the war, such as the Selective Serviceman's Readjustment Act ('GI Bill', 1944) contributed to affluence with the expansion of college education and home and business ownership • Truman's commitment to enact the principles of FDR's proposed 'Economic Bill of Rights' led to some measures that contributed to improved living standards, i.e. veteran's benefits or the Housing Act of 1949 • Eisenhower oversaw government policies which allowed the market economy to flourish with low unemployment and inflation, and showed a willingness to use government spending when necessary, e.g. the Federal Aid Highway Act • JFK's New Frontier and LBJ's Great Society programmes sought to broaden affluence to groups who had not fully shared in America's economic growth through a range of measures, e.g. the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. The extent to which other factors were behind growing affluence in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Business innovation was crucial to 1920s prosperity, e.g. mass production created affordable consumer goods and relatively well-paid employment, developments in banking enabled hire purchase and home ownership • The reinvigoration of US industry came as a result of wartime demand, ending the Great Depression with GNP more than doubling to \$214 billion in the years 1939-45 • Post-war consumer prosperity resulted from pent-up savings, higher wages and disposable income, with the economy buoyed by favourable trading conditions which saw huge US exports of goods, and, in the 1950s, oil • Consumption grew in the 1950s and 1960s as a result of continued technological innovation in goods produced and the promotion of goods through media such as television increased consumption • Innovation in technology, business and finance contributed to affluence from the



	1950s-70s, e.g. increases in home ownership, amenities such as air conditioning and equipment such as colour televisions. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the position of women changed considerably in the years 1917-80. The extent to which the position of women changed considerably in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Significant political change was evident, e.g. more than 8 million women voted as a result of the 19th Amendment • Both wars saw significant change, e.g. women worked in significant numbers with a change in the nature of work undertaken, and war impacted on the expectations of women who had tasted life outside the home • There were significant social and cultural changes, e.g. the massive increase in the use of cosmetics saw the industry grow from \$17m per year in 1920 to \$200m in 1930 • The 1960s saw changes such as the gains in terms of material wellbeing and the ideal role as a result of increased suburban living, or the impact of the availability of the contraceptive pill • The high sales of works by feminists such as Betty Friedan and the formation of the National Organisation for Women (1966) indicate changing ideas regarding the position of women • The 1970s saw gains resulting from legislation and judicial decisions, e.g. the Educational Standards Act (1972) and the decision in Roe v Wade (1973). The extent to which the position of women did not change in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The limited progress of women in active politics, only 2 out of 435 delegates in the House of Representatives in 1928 and women always numbered fewer than 4 per cent of delegates • Where women did work, this was usually lower in status and pay, e.g. men still filled over 90 per cent of professional positions in 1941, while studies in various states in the 1970s revealed that a pay gap of c20 per cent persisted • In practice, women's experience of suburban living from the 1950s still amounted to the status of a housewife • The failure of a sufficient number of states to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment in the 1970s meant it did not become law, demonstrating the limitations of change • The USA did not sign up to the United Nations 1979 policy of non-discrimination against women across all aspects of life. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Reagan presidency had a significant impact in shaping America for the better. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Reagan's influence was far-reaching and positive • Subsequent administrations either stuck to, or did not challenge key Reaganite policies such as low taxation or minimal federal intervention • Inflation fell whilst employment grew • The majority of Americans were better off and had more opportunities. Extract 2 • The Reagan government failed to intervene in, and even caused, cases of significant suffering • The Reagan administration heavily favoured the wealthy over the underprivileged • Many of those appointed by Reagan were involved in corruption or scandal • The poor and black Americans suffered at the hands of the criminal justice system. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency shaped America for the better. Relevant points may include: • Reagan inherited social security costs which were 21 per cent of the budget (dwarfing military spending), growing 3.5 per cent each year, a supposedly self-funded issue that successive Congresses failed to tackle • GNP expanded by 30 per cent from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, restoring public confidence in the federal government's steering of the economy • Reagan's bipartisan cooperation with House Democrats avoided gridlock and led to the passage of significant legislation, such as reform of Social Security and the Tax Code, a legacy that was followed under Clinton • The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low- and middle-income American families by 1996.

Question	Indicative content
	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Reagan presidency shaped America for the better. Relevant points may include: • The Reagan administrations failed to tackle the budget deficit, had limited success in reducing government spending and oversaw problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987 • Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government in areas such as environmental control • Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision • By the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million, with federal spending on housing falling by over two-thirds during the Reagan era.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that in the years 1981-96, the USA was better off as a result of the Reagan presidency. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Reagan cut taxes by 25% • Defence spending created jobs and helped fuel a wider economic recovery, which lasted into the 1990s • Fears that budget deficits were a problem for the US economy (which would prove costly in terms of servicing) were not warranted • The reduction in federal government intervention encouraged more local innovation to solve problems. Extract 2 • Reagan's overall programme was inherently contradictory, e.g. balancing budgets whilst cutting taxes and increasing spending • The administration's policies led to an increase in imports and a fall in exports, at the cost of US businesses and jobs • Increases in prosperity benefitted those who were already rich • There was a lack of investment in infrastructure. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the USA was better off as a result of the Reagan presidency. Relevant points may include: • GNP expanded by 30 per cent from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, restoring public confidence in the federal government's steering of the economy • Reagan's bipartisan cooperation with House Democrats avoided gridlock and led to the passage of significant legislation such as reform of Social Security and the Tax Code, a legacy that was followed under Clinton • The Reagan administration's successful ability to present policy setbacks or late changes in direction as victories, contributed to public optimism and trust in the federal government • The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low- and middle-income American families by 1996.

	Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address points that counter/modify that the USA was better off as a result of the Reagan presidency. Relevant points may include: • The Reagan administrations failed to tackle the budget deficit, had limited success in reducing government spending and faced problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987 • Reagan's attempts to reduce federal intervention cut welfare disproportionately from poorer citizens, increasing social and political division • Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision • By the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million, with federal spending on housing falling by over two-thirds during the Reagan era. Other relevant material must be credited.
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5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.



Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the main consequence of television from c1950-80 was an improvement in the cultural experience of Americans. The extent to which the main consequence of television from c1950-80 was an improvement in the cultural experience of Americans should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rapid expansion of television brought a range of popular culture and entertainment programmes to a diverse assortment of Americans, e.g. drama, light entertainment, sport, and news • Television helped bring new cultural experiences to the masses, e.g. elements of high culture, such as opera and classical, in the <i>Ed Sullivan Show</i>, or nature documentaries such as Jacques Cousteau's <i>The Silent World</i> • Television improved the cultural experience by providing reassurance to many ordinary Americans of their cultural identity, e.g. with sit-coms based upon regular American families, such as <i>I Love Lucy</i> and <i>The Honeymooners</i> • Developments in public television, such as state networks from the 1950s and PBS (1969), brought a range of educational and cultural programmes, e.g. children's offerings such as <i>Sesame Street</i>, or in-depth news analysis. The extent to which other consequences of television from c1950-80 were important should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of television had significant consequences for US politics, e.g. the Army-McCarthy hearings and <i>See it Now</i> helped end McCarthyism, advertisements for Eisenhower, and the Nixon/Kennedy debate • Television furthered public awareness and discussion of current affairs, e.g. daily reports of setbacks and casualties from Vietnam, or coverage of the Iran hostage situation fed the public appetite for news • Television had an impact on the campaign for civil rights, e.g. primetime coverage of events such as Bull Connor's use of water cannon and dogs at Birmingham in 1963 influenced public attitudes and President Kennedy • Television had a homogenising effect on culture, e.g. the development of national networks created a national culture through universal programmes and advertising • Television had an impact on consumer spending and tastes, e.g. the growth of the televised advertising market - worth \$10b a year in the mid-1950s - helped sell goods, in particular advertising aimed at children and youth • Television had a varied impact on other entertainment media, e.g. cinema ticket sales faced competition, which in turn drove innovations such as movies filmed in CinemaScope, e.g. <i>Seven Brides for Seven Brothers</i> (1954) • Concerns over the influence of television led to criticisms, e.g. over its impact on moral standards, or the Surgeon General's Scientific Advisory Committee report (1972) on the 'adverse effect' of 'televised violence'.

	Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the decline in confidence in the presidency in the years 1968-80 was largely a result of the impact of war. The extent to which the impact of war brought about the decline in confidence in the presidency should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Presidential responsibility for foreign policy meant presidents were directly blamed for unpopular aspects of war, such as the increased federal spending, the operation of the draft, or treatment of veterans • The high-cost of war created budget concerns, contributed to inflation and undermined Great Society' measures, leading to a loss of political and public support • Events such as the My Lai massacre or difficulties in the 'planned withdrawal' led to criticism of individual presidents such as Johnson and Nixon • Reports of Nixon's secret bombing of Cambodia led to a reduced confidence in the President politically, with restraint being placed on presidency's military authority with the passing of the War Powers Resolution • That Vietnam was the first war the USA had lost, in an age of media scrutiny, led to questioning of the presidency and its role in future wars. The extent to which other factors brought about the decline in confidence in the presidency should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The expansion, changing nature and increased range of media coverage had an impact, with many in the media increasingly seeing their role as a critic and investigator of presidential behaviour • Public desire for news meant increased interest in the personal lives of the presidents and associates, e.g. Jimmy Carter and the 'killer rabbit', or the business dealings of his brother • The leadership styles and actions of the presidents encouraged a lack of confidence, e.g. the revelation of Nixon's behaviour on the Watergate tapes, growing disillusion with Carter's 'folksy outsider' style • The growth of counter-culture and a culture of protest encouraged many younger Americans to question the authority of the American presidency • The growth of White House staff and increasing cost of presidential campaigns, particularly where donations were linked to big business, created a perception of an erosion of democratic principles • A range of economic and social challenges, such as the end of prosperity, inner city problems, reactions from middle America and continued civil rights issues were blamed to some degree on the occupant of the White House. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which northern migration was the most significant factor bringing improvements to the position of black Americans in the years 1917-55. The extent to which northern migration was the most significant factor bringing improvements to the position of black Americans should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Significant numbers of black Americans migrated from the South to the North, e.g. 1.25 million in the period from the First World War to the mid-1920s, with a further million c1925-40 • Those who migrated were able to escape the de jure segregation of the Jim Crow laws in the southern states • The Great Migration contributed to improvements in terms of political representation, e.g. the election of the first black Congressman in the 20th Century, Oscar De Priest, and the growing importance of the black electorate • The increase in the black population in northern urban areas contributed to the organisation of civil rights, e.g. the National Urban League, Garvey's UNIA, and the growth of churches as centres for organising campaigns • The demographic changes were significant in cultural terms, e.g. the growth of jazz, the Harlem Renaissance and musicals such as 'Shuffle Along' and 'Blackbirds' appearing on Broadway. The significance of other factors in bringing improvements to the position of black Americans should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Warren Harding urged cabinet members to appoint black Americans, spoke out over civil rights and supported the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill • New Deal schemes such as the WPA, CCC and the Division of Negro Affairs within the NYA provided employment and support, and the 'Black Cabinet' saw black Americans serve in prominent positions of power • Truman established the Presidential Committee on Civil Rights, and desegregated the military and government work in 1948 • The NAACP organised a significant campaign against lynching and other legal injustices, including successful Supreme Court judgements such as <i>Moore v. Dempsey</i>, and support for the Scottsboro boys • The campaign against desegregation, undertaken by CORE, the NAACP and others, resulted in decisions such as <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> in 1954 • From 1951, The Regional Council of Negro Leadership challenged examples where 'separate but equal' was not equal, attracting crowds of 10,000 plus to meetings and inspiring future civil rights leaders. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the most significant economic influence in the USA in the years 1917-69 was the Great Depression. The extent to which the most significant economic influence in the USA in the years 1917-69 was the Great Depression should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Great Depression was significant in terms of the impact across a range of sectors, e.g. the decline in farm incomes, construction, sales of cars and consumer goods and bank failures • The Great Depression was significant in terms of the depth and duration of its impact, e.g. GDP declined by over 25 per cent, and did not recover to pre-1929 levels until the recovery during the Second World War • The Great Depression led to a dramatic decline in living standards for many Americans from 1929, e.g. mass unemployment and concomitant drop in standards in relation to housing, health, food and education • The Great Depression was significant in the range of Americans who felt the impact, e.g. relatively wealthier Americans such as lawyers saw incomes significantly decline • The Great Depression was significant in that it led to a fundamental shift in government economic policy, away from a laissez faire approach towards a massive growth in the role of the Federal government. The significance of other economic influences in the USA in the years 1917-69 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The advent of the era of mass production following the First World War was significant, e.g. it ushered in a decade of widening prosperity, and its system of organisation formed the basis for economic growth later in the period • The New Deal was significant, bringing improvement in the quality of life during the Great Depression, and making a contribution to America's recovery e.g. the rescue of banking, or employment provided by the WPA • The Second World War was significant, with GNP more than doubling to \$214 billion in the years 1939-45, having a dramatic impact on individual wealth, e.g. average earnings in 1944 were over double those of the 1930s • The Second World War was significant with regards to government intervention, e.g. the massive increase in government spending and borrowing, and subsequent intervention, e.g. 'Fair Deal' policies • Consumption grew in the 1950s and 1960s as a result of continued technological innovation in goods produced and the promotion of goods through media such as television increased consumption • Continued innovation in technology, business and finance from the 1950s to the 1960s had a significant influence, e.g. increases in home ownership, use of amenities such as air conditioning and equipment such as VCRs. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that Reagan's government carried out a programme of policies that had a negative impact on US society. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Reagan's attacks on welfare users lacked accuracy, undermining public discussion of issues such as poverty and social programmes • Reagan's economic policies did not deliver on the promise of prosperity, as far as most Americans were concerned • Reagan's policies contributed to problems in cities and manufacturing • Reagan's policies led to homelessness, problems in healthcare, and had a negative impact on women and black Americans. Extract 2 • Reagan did not dismantle the New Deal welfare state, and programmes such as Social Security and Medicare were left largely untouched • Threats to abolish federal agencies such as Education were not carried out, and budgets for many departments actually grew • Reagan did not carry out the policies that supporters such as the religious right hoped he would • Reagan restored optimism, brought prosperity, and controlled problem issues such as inflation. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that Reagan's government carried out a programme of policies that had a negative impact on US society. Relevant points may include: • Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision • The Reagan campaign removed the commitment to the Equal Rights amendment from the Republican platform in 1980, and lack of support for increased minimum wages disproportionately hit women • Perceptions of black Americans, particularly young men, became more negative and Reagan's crime policies led to more of them going to prison • Standards of living for black Americans fell, particularly in the inner cities,



Question	Indicative content
	with continued wage and employment inequalities • The vilification of welfare recipients, through Reagan's anecdotes of 'Welfare Queens' and food stamps being used to buy vodka, created distrust and hatred towards those not in work. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that Reagan's government carried out a programme of policies that had a negative impact on US society. Relevant points may include: • GNP expanded by 30 per cent from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, bringing material improvements to millions of Americans • The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low- and middle-income American families by 1996 • Reagan passed the Fair Housing Act of 1988, expanding the provisions of this to include protection to those with disabilities and families with children, and redeeming some of the flaws with regards to enforcement • The National Initiative Programme sought to aid women in business, and the 'Fifty States Project' encouraged state Governors to review codes and regulations that discriminated against women • More black Americans went to college and were employed in public services, skilled and professional jobs that were previously closed to them.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Reagan presidency brought changes that 'were overwhelmingly for the good'. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 - Increased competition in the economy led to gains in productivity and innovation - People saw improvements as both workers, in terms of pay, and as consumers, in terms of choice and the amount of goods purchased - The period saw effective government by the Republicans, controlling inflation, lowering taxes and reducing the burden that government intervention had placed on the American public. Extract 2 - Reagan's policies increased the tax burden of the poor, and reduced the help available from social programmes - Reagan's government was dogged by scandal, disasters and, economic problems such as the agricultural depression and stock market crash - Deficit spending saw the national debt more than double, along with a growing trade deficit. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues to address the view that the Reagan presidency brought changes that 'were overwhelmingly for the good'. Relevant points may include: - GNP expanded by 30 per cent from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, restoring public confidence in the federal government's steering of the economy - The 1986 Tax Reform Act effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million American families by 1996 - Deregulation and policies to promote free trade contributed to increased overseas investment, employment, efficiency and consumer choice - Reagan managed to increase public optimism and trust in the office of the presidency, and attitudes towards smaller government were essentially accepted by both the electorate and both major political parties. Candidates should use their own knowledge of the issues related to the debate to address points that counter/modify the view that the Reagan presidency brought changes that 'were overwhelmingly for the good'. Relevant points may include:

- The Reagan administrations failed to tackle the growing budget deficit, had limited success in reducing government spending and oversaw problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987
- Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government in areas such as environmental control
- Reagan's attempts to reduce federal intervention cut welfare disproportionately from poorer citizens, increasing social and political division
- By the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million, with federal spending on housing falling by over two-thirds during the Reagan era.

Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Section C

Target: AO3: Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material.
1	1–3	• Demonstrates only limited comprehension of the extracts, selecting some material relevant to the debate. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the extracts. • Judgement on the view is assertive, with little or no supporting evidence.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the extracts by describing some points within them that are relevant to the debate. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the extracts, but only to expand on matters of detail or to note some aspects which are not included. • A judgement is given, but with limited support and related to the extracts overall, rather than specific issues.
3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts and shows some analysis by selecting and explaining some key points of interpretation they contain and indicating differences. • Knowledge of some issues related to the debate is included to link to, or expand, some views given in the extracts. • A judgement is given and related to some key points of view in the extracts and discussion is attempted, albeit with limited substantiation.
4	13–16	• Demonstrates understanding of the extracts, analysing the issues of interpretation raised within them and by comparison of them. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge to discuss the views. Most of the relevant aspects of the debate will be discussed, although treatment of some aspects may lack depth. • Discusses evidence provided in the extracts in order to reach a supported overall judgement. Discussion of points of view in the extracts demonstrates understanding that the issues are matters of interpretation.
5	17–20	• Interprets the extracts with confidence and discrimination, analysing the issues raised and demonstrating understanding of the basis of arguments offered by both authors. • Integrates issues raised by extracts with those from own knowledge when discussing the presented evidence and differing arguments. • Presents sustained evaluative argument, reaching fully substantiated judgements on the views given in both extracts and demonstrating understanding of the nature of historical debate.

Section A: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that, in the years 1917-45, the most significant factor in changing the presidency was the influence of Roosevelt. The extent to which the influence of Roosevelt was the most significant factor in changing the presidency in the years 1917-45 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Roosevelt's direct and immediate connection with the public through the 'fireside chats' and a greatly increased number of press briefings enhanced public awareness of the role of the presidency • The extension of the role of the presidency through the creation of federal bodies under the New Deal, creating greater opportunities for presidential patronage • The increased role of the presidency as an instigator of legislation and the use of executive orders • The degree of resistance FDR's schemes faced is demonstrative of his influence • The Executive Reorganisation Act (1939) and subsequent reorganisation plans increased presidential authority over various agencies and led to more of policymaking coming under executive privilege. The extent to which the influence of Roosevelt was not the most significant factor/ other factors were more significant in changing the presidency in the years 1917-45 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Woodrow Wilson's influence provoked a reaction, which contributed to the return to 'normalcy', with his approach being seen as an aberration that was too interventionist and which risked the separation of powers • The move to a more limited presidential and federal role in the 1920s was shaped by a range of factors, including a reaction to the First World War, the Red Scare and the economic successes of the 1920s • The impact of the Great Depression placed demands on the presidency in, leading to an expansion of intervention under Hoover, and ultimately increased presidential authority • New Deal ideas, advisers and agencies were influential in expanding the scope and degree of federal and thus presidential activity • The demands of the Second World War were significant in expanding the scope of the federal government, and thus presidential activity. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the campaigns for minority civil rights (1960–80) and Black American civil rights (1955–80) were similar. The extent to which the campaigns for Black American and minority civil rights were similar should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tactics such as non-violent protest and marches were similar, e.g. the Annual Reminders of July 4 organised by homophile organisations, or the non-violent protests organised by the National Farm Workers Association were similar to methods used at Greensboro, Selma and Montgomery • There was significant collaboration between the Chicano Movement and black activists, such as the actions of the Black Students Union in opening up Washington University to Mexican-Americans and other minorities • There were similarities between the development of militant protests, e.g. the American Indian Movement and the Brown Berets were organised in a manner akin to the Black Panthers • Both the Native American and Black American civil rights campaigns were similar in that they contained a significant element who rejected equality through assimilation • Both movements gained support from, and overlapped with, the development of a wider counterculture from the 1960s onwards. The extent to which the campaigns for Black American and minority civil rights were different should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Campaigns for Hispanic and gay rights largely developed later in the period than those for black civil rights, from the mid to late 1960s onwards • Gay rights campaigns were largely confined to northern cities, whereas Black American civil rights campaigns took place across a much wider geographical area • The gay rights movement differed from black civil rights in how, as being a less overt minority, many homosexuals opted to hide their status and were more easily able to reject involvement in the movement for recognition • Native American rights campaigns were more narrowly focused on issues such as tribal homelands and self-determination • The issue of the rights of states as a block to federal intervention was a more significant hurdle to the black civil rights campaigns in relation to Black Americans in the south. Other relevant material must be credited.

Section B: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, in the years 1941-80, changes in the position of women were mainly due to economic factors. The importance of economic factors in bringing changes in the position of women in the years 1941-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The number of women employed grew by around 6.5 million in the years from 1941 to 1945, with significant gains in industries where few women were not usually employed, e.g. automobile and electrical manufacturing • Whilst many women lost their wartime work soon after 1945, participation rebounded to some extent by 1950, with rates of c1/3 overall, and a doubling of employment amongst married women aged 45-54 • Post-war prosperity contributed to the changing role of women as it saw the average age at which women wed and start families fall significantly, leading to earlier motherhood, reversing previously declining birth rates • The prosperity of the 1950s saw the number of Americans living in the suburbs increase by 19 million bringing significant changes to the domestic lives, leisure facilities and social expectations these women experienced • A desire to maintain economic status drove increases in female employment, e.g. by 1972, the proportion of families in the wealthiest fifth with dual wage earners had significantly increased • Rising prosperity was a significant factor in bringing about developments in suburban living, entertainment and an increase in labour-saving devices. The importance of other factors in bringing changes in the position of women in the years 1941-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Second World War raised the status of women, which impacted on the attitudes of both men and women towards issues such as educational opportunities for women and women's employment • Changing demographic patterns were significant, e.g. the development of suburban living brought significant changes in terms of social life and expectations of women's role • Developments in entertainment were influential, e.g. characters in TV shows such as <i>I Love Lucy</i> challenged prevalent gender stereotypes • Federal support contributed to changes in women's position, e.g. Presidential support for the proposed ERA, or the influence of Kennedy's Presidential Commission on the Status of Women (1963) • The National Organization for Women (NOW), established in 1966, grew from c1,000 members in 1967 to c100,000 members by 1979, adding weight to its campaigns • In the late 1960s and 1970s, groups such as NOW, FEW, WEAL and NWPC campaigned to secure rights on a range of economic and educational issues, as well as rights relating to pregnancy and abortion. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the American experience of leisure and travel was transformed in the years 1917-80. The extent to which the American experience of leisure and travel was transformed in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The massive growth in the number of cars, from approximately 4.7 million in 1917 to 121.6 million in 1980, and the highway building programme from the 1950s meant the experience was wider and busier • The expansion of car use and road improvements under Eisenhower contributed to improvements, e.g. the expansion of suburban living from the 1950s and the impact of personal 'door-to-door' travel • There was an expansion of opportunities for family leisure activities, such as theme parks and fast-food restaurants, particularly from the baby boomer era onwards • Developments in technology led to improvements in leisure and entertainment, e.g. the mass use of radio and cinema from the 1920s, through to television from the 1950s and even the first home computers • The advent of passenger airlines from the 1920s, but particularly on a mass scale after the Second World War, brought fast leisure and business travel to tens, and indeed hundreds, of millions by the 1970s • The expansion of disposable income across a wider range of social groups led to increased opportunities to experience a range of leisure activities, such as shopping, tourism and air travel. The extent to which the American experience of leisure and travel saw continuity in the years 1917-80 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Film remained popular from its early years in the 1920s through to 1980, albeit with a change in cinema attendances as television grew • Leisure activities such as cinema and spectator sports such as baseball, boxing, American football saw a degree of continuity in terms of the availability and popularity • Mass motoring was already within reach of much of middle America from the start of the period • The potential accessibility of rail travel across the USA saw some decline in terms of the total number of network miles, and passenger rail travel continued to be perceived as prohibitively slow and expensive • Intercity (long distance) bus services such as Greyhound were in operation throughout the period • The development of the car and air travel only exacerbated existing divisions in the travel experiences of those who could and could not afford these, e.g. set against the slow and crowded experience of bus travel. Other relevant material must be credited.



Section C: indicative content

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that the Reagan presidency brought significant improvements to America. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Reagan's tax policies encouraged business growth, and the longest run of economic expansion in American history began • Inflation and unemployment rates fell • Economic growth brought higher wages and 'real improvements' to ordinary Americans • Reagan restored the 'self-confidence of the American people'. Extract 2 • The economic growth that followed after Reagan's time in office was despite, not because of, his policies • Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government • The 'influence of money in politics' in focusing government away from the needs of 'ordinary citizens' • The negative impact of Reagan's government made the federal government less able to implement policies and deal with the issues facing the USA. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency brought significant improvements to America. Relevant points may include: • GNP expanded by 30% from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3% to 4.8% over the same period, restoring public confidence in the federal government's steering of the economy • Reagan's personal approval rating reached 59% by 1984, and had reached 65% by 1986 • Reagan's bipartisan cooperation with House Democrats avoided gridlock and led to the passage of significant legislation, such as reform of Social Security and the Tax Code, a legacy that was followed under Clinton • The Reagan administration's successful ability to present even policy setbacks or late changes in direction as victories contributed to public optimism and trust in the office. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Reagan presidency brought significant improvements to America. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• Economic revitalisation was limited with regards to the failure to tackle the budget deficit, the limited success in reducing government spending and problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987 • The Iran-Contra affair dented Reagan's popularity and leadership, with his approval rating falling from 67% to 46% • Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government in areas such as environmental control • Reagan's attempts to reduce federal intervention cut welfare disproportionately from poorer citizens, e.g. the limitations of workfare programmes and the shortfalls in social housing • Whilst accepting part of Reagan's agenda, Bill Clinton's 'New Democrats' were successful in offering support to areas not revitalised.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981-96. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their discussion of various views to reach a reasoned conclusion. In considering the given view, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • The impact Reagan had in shaping subsequent political, economic and cultural discourse, including establishing Reaganite capitalism across the globe • Reagan oversaw an economic boom in the 1980s, and the subsequent growth in the 1990s, and the Democrats' embraced many aspects of Reagan's approach • The restoration of America's 'self-confidence' and 'optimism'. Extract 2 • Reagan's economic policies had led to national debt and increased taxation, and did not bring down unemployment, whilst federal government spending rose to its highest ever level in comparison against output • Lack of business regulation led to financial scandals which cost the US taxpayer dearly added to the taxpayer burden, whilst the administration itself was mired in scandal • The gap in standards of living between rich and poor had increased. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981-96. Relevant points may include: • Reagan's tax policies encouraged business growth, and the longest run of economic expansion in American history began • GNP expanded by 30 per cent in the years 1982-89, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, restoring public confidence in the federal government's steering of the economy • Reagan's personal approval rating reached 59 per cent by 1984, and he had the third highest average approval rating for a second term (55.3 per cent) of all presidents since regular ratings began with Truman • Reagan's bipartisan cooperation with House Democrats avoided gridlock and led to the passage of significant legislation, such as reform of Social Security and the Tax Code, a legacy that was followed under Clinton.

	Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter and/or modify the view that the Reagan presidency revitalised America in the years 1981-96. Relevant points may include: • Revitalisation was limited with regards to the failure to tackle the budget deficit, the limited success in reducing government spending and problems in the stock market and financial sector from 1987 • Reagan's emphasis on limited government led to a weakening in the institutional capacity of government in areas such as environmental control • Reagan's attempts to reduce federal intervention cut welfare disproportionately from poorer citizens, increasing social and political division • Whilst accepting part of Reagan's agenda, Bill Clinton's 'New Democrats' were successful in offering support to areas not revitalised. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates are expected to use the extracts and their own knowledge to consider the views presented in the extracts. Reference to the works of named historians is not expected, but candidates may consider historians' viewpoints in framing their argument. Candidates should use their understanding of issues of interpretation to reach a reasoned conclusion concerning the view that economic policies of the Reagan government greatly benefitted the American people. In considering the extracts, the points made by the authors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: Extract 1 • Unemployment and inflation were reduced under Reagan • The economy saw economic growth from 1982, which continued throughout Reagan's time in office • There were significant increases in both per capita income and jobs • The wealthy paid an increasing proportion of tax revenue, whilst six million families stopped paying federal taxes altogether. Extract 2 • Reagan's reforms were aimed at reducing government rather than providing positive support or development • Reagan believed that it was necessary to cut taxes, balance the budget and reduce the role of the government • Reagan's policies resulted in an increase in the cost of providing unemployment benefits, which contributed to the ballooning deficit • Investment in infrastructure shrank • The dollar weakened, foreign funds were withdrawn and the stock market crashed in 1987. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to support the view that the Reagan presidency brought significant improvements to America. Relevant points may include: • GNP expanded by 30 per cent from 1982 to 1989, with inflation falling from 10.3 per cent to 4.8 per cent over the same period, bringing material improvements to millions of Americans • The 1986 tax reforms effectively removed the working poor from federal income taxation, and the expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit reached 19 million low- and middle-income American families by 1996 • Federal deregulation and tax policies encouraged business growth, and the longest run of economic expansion in American history began in 1983, which lasted until well into the 1990s • Welfare-to-work programmes were enacted by over 40 states in the 1980s, and the principle of the approach had been accepted by both major parties by 1996 • More black Americans went to college and were employed in public

Question	Indicative content
	services, skilled and professional jobs that were previously closed to them. Candidates should relate their own knowledge to the material in the extracts to counter or modify the view that the Reagan presidency brought significant improvements to America. Relevant points may include: • Attempts to shift from welfare to workfare left many on incomes below benefit levels, and were additionally hampered by issues such as inadequate childcare provision • The budget deficit averaged 4.2% of GDP during both Reagan and George Bush's presidencies, constraining spending on Congressional programmes aimed at the poorest sections of society • By the mid-1980s, the number of families eligible yet unable to find social housing had grown to over 3.7 million, with federal spending on housing falling by over two-thirds during the Reagan era • Standards of living for black Americans fell, particularly in the inner cities, with continued wage and employment inequalities • Financial policies contributed to significant problems, such as the stock market crash of 1987, the Savings and Loan Crisis and other issues related to lax regulation.