

Scheme of Learning: The USA 1910-29

Topic Sequence:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
The Economic Boom	Immigration	Race and Religion	Crime and Corruption	Lives of Women	Popular Entertainment	End of the Economic Boom

Topic Overview:

The USA was a sharply divided country during the 1910s and 1920s; this was along religious and racial lines. Firstly, we need to examine the religious divisions that existed in America, namely between Christian fundamentalists and more moderate Americans. We secondly analyse the ways in which African Americans were discriminated against, why they were persecuted and how African Americans resisted or escape discrimination. Finally, we look at the lives of Native Americans during the time period.

Lesson Sequence:

1. Why was a Tennessee teacher put on trial for teaching evolution? We begin by looking at the Monkey Trial of 1925, where America's religious divisions were highlighted by a 1925 law that banned teaching evolution in Tennessee. The trial demonstrated how strictly Christianity was interpreted by some in the Bible Belt, and how many other Americans looked in disbelief at their views and laws.
2. How to answer Q4 on the USA 1910-29 paper: Here we look at how to answer Q4 on the 1910-29 paper successfully.
3. What discrimination did African Americans face in the USA? To understand the obstacles faced by African Americans, we must first look at the legal mechanisms, most prevalent in the Deep South, that kept African Americans as second-class citizens, including voter tests, Jim Crow segregation laws and employment discrimination.
4. What impact did the KKK have on the lives of African Americans? As well as legal and political discrimination, African Americans faced racial terror by the Ku Klux Klan. If African Americans were seen to 'step out of line', they faced terror from this racist organisation, ranging from assault, murder and lynching. African Americans in the Deep South were most impacted by the KKK. The KKK were a core reason why many African Americans didn't resist or protest discrimination.
5. How far was racial terror confined to the Deep South? Here we look at an important case study known as the Tulsa Race Massacre where, in 1919, a prosperous African American suburb of Tulsa was besieged by a white mob who burnt, looted and murdered. It demonstrates how racial terror didn't solely occur in the Deep South.
6. Did African Americans truly find a better life in the North? This lesson focuses on the Great Migration (where millions of African Americans left the Deep South). We look at why they left as well as how positive their lives became in northern cities like Chicago.
7. How did African Americans resist and protest racism? It is important to emphasise that African Americans didn't passively experience racism; many protested the discrimination they faced. We look at two groups who did this: the UNIA and the NAACP.
8. How were Native Americans' lives changed by the Indian Citizenship Act? We finish off the Race and Religion topic by looking at Native Americans who had historically suffered during the history of the USA. We examine the impact (or lack of) that the Indian Citizenship Act had on their lives.
9. Assessment: Knowledge test and Q1/Q2.

Sequence of Lessons:

1	Why was a Tennessee teacher put on trial for teaching evolution?
2	How to answer Q4 on the USA 1910-29 paper.
3	What discrimination did African Americans face in the USA?
4	What discrimination did African Americans face in the USA?
5	How far was racial terror confined to the Deep South?
6	Did African Americans truly find a better life in the North?
7	How did African Americans resist and protest racism?
8	How were Native Americans' lives changed by the Indian Citizenship Act?
9	Assessment: Knowledge test and Q1/Q2.

Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:	USA 1910-29	Any other Resources:	EDUQAS USA 1910-29 Textbook
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Assessment:

Knowledge:	10
Application of Knowledge:	Q1 and Q2 from the USA 1910-29 exam paper

Supportive Reading:

Any supported reading listed here	EDUQAS USA 1910-29 Textbook