



Kennicott Sixth Form Centre

## INDUCTION TASKS

# A-Level History

Unit 1: USA Boom, Bust and Recovery, 1920-1955

Unit 3: The Witch Craze in Britain, Europe and the North  
America c.1580-c.1750

As part of this course over 2 years you will also study a coursework  
unit and Unit 2 Britain Transformed 1918-1997

Induction Tasks are not optional for students; they form part of the College's formal  
assessment and completed tasks will assist staff in identifying the students' ability for  
independent study and meeting home learning deadlines.

**Due Date:** September

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### **Task Set 1: America, Boom, Bust and Recovery: 1920-1955**

This course is a depth study which considers economic, social, cultural and political change in America between 1920 and 1955. If you studied Making of America at GCSE this course 'picks up' the narrative from the end of that period considering the impact of WW1 before moving into the 20's. We also consider the wide-ranging and sometimes catastrophic impact of those changes as well as identifying causal factors and studying interpretations of the past.

#### **Task 1**

The purpose of this task is to give you a bit of an overview of the whole time period that we study in this unit.

Use the events below to create a chronological timeline of some of the key events of the course. Use prior reading or internet research to record 3-5 facts about each event. Colour code the events according to social, political and economic. You will need to use the internet to complete your research – make sure all information you are noting is in relation to the USA and not anywhere else in the world. Lots of these events had worldwide ramifications – our course is only concerned with the USA.

1933 Creation of Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	1919 Volstead Act (introducing Prohibition)	1929 Wall Street Crash	1933 First New Deal Begins	1948 US Armed Forces Desegregated
1920-22 Brief post-war economic recession	1945 Roosevelt dies in office having won 4 elections	1950 McCarthy launches anti-communist attacks on US Government	1927 'Jazz Singer' is the world's first talking movie	1930 Harley-Smoot Tariff
1932 Roosevelt wins presidential elections for the Democrats	1927 Sacco and Vanzetti executed	1955 'Rock around the clock' is a number 1 hit in the USA and UK	1919 Votes for Women Campaign	1920 First commercial radio station (KDKA)
1920 Harding wins presidential election for the Republicans	1935 Second New Deal (Wagner Act, Revenue Act & Social Security Act)	1923-29 Real wages rose by 13%	1941 USA enters WW2	1933 Emergency Banking Act

1922 KKK begin winning elective offices	1935 Huey Long assassinated	1954 Brown vs. Board of Education	1921 Federal Highways Act	1955 Montgomery Bus Boycott
1943 Race riots in Detroit and LA	1921 Emergency Immigration Act	1952 Eisenhower wins presidential election for Republicans	1929 St Valentine's Day Massacre	1942 Fair Employment Practices Commission

## Task 2

For this task you will need to first do some research about the economic boom in the USA in the 1920's. There are some links below to get you started but feel free to explore more resources.

This research will help you to place the interpretation below into its historical context, to better understand why that perspective is held and how it differs to other interpretations.

[Causes of the economic boom in the 1920s - Economic boom - WJEC - GCSE History Revision - WJEC - BBC Bitesize](#)

[The U.S. Economy in the 1920s – EH.net](#)

2. Read through Source 1, annotate the source and answer the following question:

*Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into why an economic boom occurred in the USA in the 1920s?*

*Explain your answer using the source, the information about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.*

**Source 1. From 'Why this Prosperity?' an article written by Donald Rea Hanson in *The Forum* magazine, July 1929. Hanson was a financial writer for the *Boston Journal*. The article discusses the causes of the economic boom.**

Most of us have some idea as to the causes underlying the prosperity of the past six or eight years, but our views are likely to be colored by the prejudices, the political views and the occupation of the individual expressing the opinion. To the banker it might seem that the great expansion of credit has been the basic cause of our prosperity.

To the head of a labour union it might seem that high wages and the gradual rise in the standard of living were the basic reasons. The manufacturer would explain our prosperity by pointing to the development of mass production. A Wall Street worker would declare that the confidence inspired by the election of President Calvin Coolidge in 1924 was the spark that kindled the flame of prosperity, and the foreign observer would insist that the war, which changed this nation from a debtor to a creditor nation, was the real cause of prosperity.

## TASK SET 2:

# HISTORY INDUCTION TASK: THE WITCH CRAZE IN BRITAIN, EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, C1580–C1750

## TASK 1 - EXPLAIN WHAT BRITAIN WAS LIKE IN THE 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

**Recollect:** Before doing any research create a mind map: What do you know about Britain in the 17<sup>th</sup> century (1600s)? You might use knowledge from your GCSE e.g. crime and punishment or your own general knowledge e.g. Elizabeth I, the Stuarts, English Civil War.

**Research:** Now start adding to your mind map by researching using books, podcasts, documentaries, internet sources etc.

If you need some hints have a look at the following:

- Power – Who is in power? Is their position strong or weak? What threats do they face?
- Conflict – Why does the English Civil War start? What impact does it have?
- Religion – What are the core beliefs held by people in this time period in Britain? What other beliefs are there?
- Society – How is society structured? Who has power? Who has none? What role does gender play? What rights do people have? What is health like?
- Culture – What is this period known for? What do people do for entertainment? How well educated are people?
- Witchcraft – What do people believe about witchcraft in this period? Why is it a concern? What happened in Pendle in 1612? Who was Matthew Hopkins?

**Evaluate:** Write your answer to the question: What was Britain like in the 17<sup>th</sup> century? Aim to write 750-1000 words. You might like to think about this as an extended 'Write a clear and organised summary...' GCSE style question. Try to include specific details and explain what the most significant aspects of the period were and why they were so important e.g. you might argue that changes in power were the most important defining feature because of the upheaval involved/the revolutionary act of executing a king etc.

## TASK 2 – WHAT CAN THE SOURCE TELL US ABOUT BELIEFS IN WITCHCRAFT?

To complete this task you'll need to approach it in a number of steps:

1. **Research:** What happened at Pendle, Lancashire in 1612? Who was the author, Thomas Potts? Who was Chattox?
2. **Analyse:** Annotate or make notes on the source. What does it tell us about beliefs about witchcraft? (You could consider the content of the source or the type of source it is). How does it match what you already know from your own research?
3. **Evaluate:** Write an answer to the following question: What can the source tell us about beliefs in witchcraft in 17<sup>th</sup> century England?

Good luck! I look forward to seeing your work!

From Thomas Potts, *The Wonderfull Discoverie of Witches in the Countie of Lancaster*, published 1613. Potts was the clerk of the court during the trial of the witches. He was instructed to write this account by the two presiding judges and one of them, Sir Edward Bromley, checked the account and revised it before publication.

The Confession and Examination of Anne Whittle, alias Chattox, being prisoner at Lancaster; taken the 19th day of May 1612.

First, the said Anne Whittle, alias Chattox, said, that about fourteen years ago she was seduced to become a member of that devilish abominable profession of witchcraft. This was after the wicked persuasions and counsel of Elizabeth Southern, alias Demdike. Soon after, the Devil appeared unto her in the likeness of a man, at about midnight at the house of the said Demdike. Thereupon, the said Demdike and she went out of this house and went to him; whereupon the wicked Spirit then said unto her, that he must have one part of her body for him to suck upon. She denied him this at first and instead asked him what part of her body he would have for that use. He said that he would have a part of her right side near to her ribs for him to suck upon, which she agreed to. 5 10

And she further said - that at the same time, there was a thing in the likeness of a spotted female dog that came with the said Spirit to Demdike. This did speak to Demdike in the hearing of Chattox, and said that she should have gold, silver and worldly wealth, at her will. And at the same time she said, there was butter, cheese, bread, and drink, and bid them eat enough. And after their eating, the devil called *Fancy*, and the other spirit calling himself *Tibb*, carried the remains away. Chattox then said, that although they did eat, they were never the fuller, nor better for doing so; and that at their banquet, the spirits gave them light to see what they did, although they neither had fire nor candle light. 15 20

Chattox was further questioned on how many persons she had bewitched to death, and by whom they had been bewitched. Chattox said that one Robert Nutter, late of the Greenhead in Pendle, was bewitched by herself and Demdike. And Chattox further said, that Demdike told her that she had bewitched to death a man called Richard Ashton. 25

Task	Completed ✓
1: Explain: What was Britain like in the 17th century?	
2: What can the source tell us about beliefs in witchcraft in 17th century England?	