

Chronology	
1902	Balfour Act
1906	Free School Meals
1907	School Medical checks
1908	Children's Charter / Pension
1911	National Insurance Act
14 Apr 1912	Titanic Disaster
1914-18	World War One
1939-45	World War Two
1939	Child evacuees
1944	Education Act
5 July 1948	Introduction of NHS
1948	British Nationality Act
1948	Empire Windrush
1948	Children's Act
1958	Campaign for Equal Pay
1958	Summer of Violence
May 1960	Battle of the Beach(es)
1961	The pill available
1967	Abortion Act
1968	Rivers of Blood speech
1969	Divorce Act
1975	Equal Pay Act
1975	Sex Discrimination Act
1977	Battle of Lewisham
1978	Winter of Discontent
1979-90	Thatcher first female PM
Apr 1981	First Brixton Riot
July 1981	Toxteth Riots
1983-85	Miner's Strikes
2013	#Blacklivesmatter movement
2018	Windrush Scandal

Topics Key


Youth
Women
Education
Tech

Poverty & Reform
Immigration / protest


Key Words	Definition
National Front	Far right political group – Anti immigration
SS Empire Windrush	The ship that brought the first immigrants to Britain from the Caribbean in 1948
Immigration	The policy of people moving to one country from another country for work or to settle
Immigrant	A person or group of people who emigrate to another country for work or to settle
Labour Act	Another term for 'work' or 'working'
Act	Another term for 'Law' passed by Parliament
Race	A physical, behavioural or cultural aspect defining a group of people
Racism	Acts of violence, intimidation, prejudice or discrimination towards a particular Race
Discrimination	Treating people differently based on their race, gender, sexuality
Trade Union	Fights for improvement in worker's rights
Beatlemania	The influence of the Beatle's music on society
Equality	All races, genders & people treated the same
Industry	Manufacturing output of a country
Women's Land Army	Women who stepped into the gaps left by the men who went off to war and farmed the food
Rationing	The limits on some food products during war
Liberation	Another term for being freed
Women's Lib	A movement fighting for women to have more equal status and more freedom / choices
Nationality	Where a person comes from eg English
Gender Pay Gap	A gap where men are paid more than women
Colour Bar	A social system in which black / other non-white people are denied access to that of white people
Liberal Reform	Laws introduced to deal with poverty in Britain
Poor Relief	Financial support for people in deep poverty
Poor Law	Workhouses / outside work set up by the government providing food and shelter
Labour Party	Political party with socialist ideology
Conservative Party	Political party a more nationalist ideology
Liberal Democrats	Political party with a moderate central ideology
Socialism	A political ideology where the wealth of the country is fairly divided amongst all citizens
Cradle to Grave	Being looked after from birth to death by NHS
Welfare State	The state tries to protect the health and wellbeing of its citizens, supporting in difficult times

Important image(s)

Services offered **free** at the point of use by the NHS



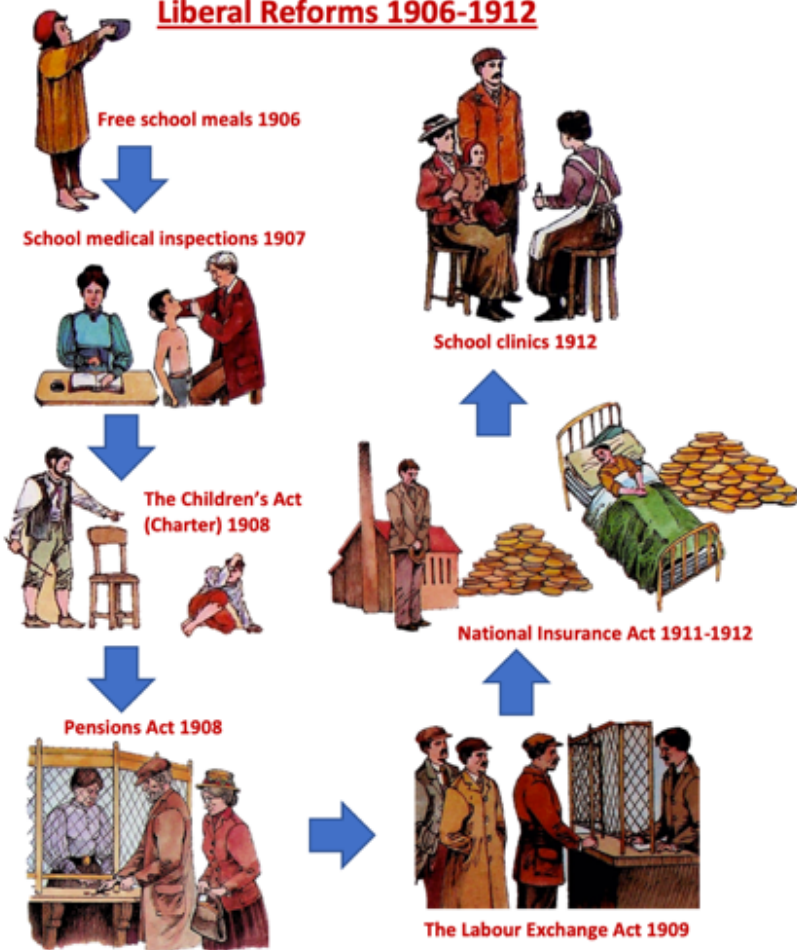
Margaret Thatcher:
Britain's first Female PM



Nye Bevan – Health Minister
Introduced NHS July 5th 1948

Key People	Role
Enoch Powell	Politician who delivered Rivers of Blood racist speech
Arthur Scargill	Union leader in charge of the coal miner's strikes
Nye Bevin	Labour Health Minister introduced NHS
Charles Booth	Investigated poverty in London, reported conditions
William & Catherine Booth	Started the Salvation Army
Seebohm Rowntree	Investigated poverty in York, reported conditions
Margaret Thatcher	First female Prime Minister 1979-1990
Clement Attlee	Prime Minister straight after WW2
William Beveridge	Identified '5 giants' and proposed a welfare state
David Lloyd George	Chancellor during Liberal Reforms, later Prime Minister
Winston Churchill	Prime Minister during WW2

Liberal Reforms 1906-1912



Key discoveries / ideas

Beatlemania: A popular craze for youngsters following the Beatles

Mods, Rockers & Teddy Boys: Different groups for teenagers to join and identify with. The beginnings of challenging authority

NHS: An organisation that will look after ever citizen from birth to death for free (at the point of use - paid for in extra taxes)

Technology: Titanic, The Pill, items for the home (washing machines, hoovers, cookery equipment), Television, Cars, Motorbikes, Video

Core Knowledge

As the economic situation improved after WW2, almost everyone had a job and their own money including teenagers. This led to a new freedom creating their own identities.

Music & pop culture became a massive influence in people's lives, especially teenagers.

The introduction of the pill gave women more freedom in the choices they could make contributing to a more independent woman not having to settle for being a housewife.

The Boer war and WWI highlighted to the government how poverty was affecting Britons sewing the seeds for it to intervene more and help people which would be the Welfare State.

The damage both physically and economically of WW2 meant Britain had to change. This led to the building of new towns and cities, the welfare state and the NHS. This in turn meant there was a huge need for labour leading to a large influx of immigrant workers.

The Liberal Reforms came about because the government realised Britain was falling behind on the global scale. The USA and German economies were much healthier and their armies much stronger. The investigations by Rowntree and C. Booth highlighted how terrible life was for those in poverty prompting the Liberal Government to act.

The 5 Giants of society causing a lot of the problems were identified as 'Want' 'Ignorance' 'Disease' 'Squalor' and 'Idleness'. The Labour government after WW2 believed if they got rid of these issues in society Britain would be healthier, fairer and stronger

The British Nationality Act of 1948 offered immigrants from the Commonwealth of old colonies British Citizenship and a passport if they came to Britain. The first migrants arrived on the SS Empire Windrush from the Caribbean. Many came from India & Pakistan, bringing new cultures, foods, music and attitudes to Britain leading to our multicultural society of today.

The influx of foreigners to Britain led to some extreme political views and racial violence particularly in the black community. Many Britons felt that the immigrants were taking their jobs and it was time to send them home, leading to the creation of the National Front and political speeches like Enoch Powell's Rivers of Blood. Riots and protests grew more violent in the 1980s in London and Liverpool.

Education changed dramatically from just boys getting a basic education, to the promotion of grammar schools and comprehensives to finally compulsory education for boys and girls up to the age of 18. There is still some inequality in education today that many are fighting

Common misconceptions

Not all teenagers chose to join rebel gangs. Not all women wanted the new freedoms, they felt pressurised.

Immigrants who came from the former colonies of the British Empire classed themselves as British, especially after fighting for Britain in both World Wars.

Lots of men supported the Women's Lib movement and equality for all too.

Although the immigrants faced lots of abuse and prejudice, most of Britain welcomed them and supported them.

Books / Articles / Films / websites

Brassed off – poverty & Miner's strikes

Liberal Reforms BBC Bitesize

Back in Time for School BBC iPlayer

Andrew Marr's Modern Britain Book/TV

Key Themes

Government, Protest, Democracy, Military, Empire, Migration, Technology, Women