POST-WAR WORLD: In this unit we will begin the summer term by looking at the origins of the Cold War (1945-1990), which began immediately after World War 2 ended, looking at some of the major incidents that were part of that conflict like the Cuban Missile Crisis. We will also study post-war developments such as the founding of the United Nations and European Union. Following this global overview we will focus on developments affecting Britain, including the launch of the NHS in 1948, the impact of de-colonisation and the post-war social revolution, including immigration (e.g. the Windrush generation), the "swinging sixties" and development of LGBTQ+ rights. At the end of Year 9 we will study Black Civil Rights in 1950/60s USA.



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October 1967 The Sexual Offences Act - homosexuality legal between men over 21 Labour landslide Overwhelming Labour victory in the July 1945 General Election – led to change April 1968 The assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King in Memphis Tennessee MAD Mutually Assured Destruction means both sides will be destroyed in a nuclear July 1969 Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the Moon (USA) Multicultural When many different cultures and nationalities are mixed together, like in the May 1979 Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister in UK NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation – Cold War western alliance , includes USA KEY PEOPLE: WHAT THEY DID? The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change The Beatles Fab Four - Liverpool rock n roll group - led revolution in popular music Partition The division of a former country or territory into two or more separate country Aneurin Bevan Labour Minister for Health who launched the National Health Service Peace movement Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960 Mohandas Gandhi Indian civil rights leader - led independence campaign – non-violence! Proxy War When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold V John F Kennedy 35th President of the USA - from 1961 until his assassination in 1963 Push & Pull factors Push factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new howard the powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give the main or dominant grow Martin Luther King Black Civil Rights leader – "I have a Dream" – assassinated in April 1968 Social Revolution Major change in the make-up, values & attitudes of society – could be general.	July 1966	England beat West Germany 4-2 in World Cup Final at Wembley	Jim Crowe Laws	State and local laws (in the USA) that legalised racial segregation in the South
April 1968 The assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King in Memphis Tennessee July 1969 Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the Moon (USA) Multicultural When many different cultures and nationalities are mixed together, like in the May 1979 Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister in UK KEY PEOPLE: WHAT THEY DID? The Beatles Fab Four - Liverpool rock n roll group - led revolution in popular music Aneurin Bevan Labour Minister for Health who launched the National Health Service Peace movement Mon-violence Proxy War When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold V John F Kennedy Nikita Khrushchev Communist leader - I have a Dream" – assassinated in April 1968 MAD Mutually Assured Destruction means both sides will be destroyed in a nuclear Mutually Assured Destruction means both sides will be destroyed in a nuclear Mutually Assured Destruction means both sides will be destroyed in a nuclear Mutually Assured Destruction means both sides will be destroyed in a nuclear When many different cultures and nationalities are mixed together, like in the Mat The Eastles When many different cultures and nationalities are mixed together, like in the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation – Cold War western alliance, includes USA Non-violence The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change The division of a former country or territory into two or more separate country or terri	Summer 1967	The Summer of Love and Swinging London heralds a social revolution	Ku Klux Klan (KKK)	White supremacist group who use violence & terrorism against black people (USA)
July 1969 Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the Moon (USA) Multicultural When many different cultures and nationalities are mixed together, like in the May 1979 Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister in UK NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organisation — Cold War western alliance, includes USA KEY PEOPLE: WHAT THEY DID? The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political changes. The Beatles Fab Four - Liverpool rock n roll group - led revolution in popular music Aneurin Bevan Labour Minister for Health who launched the National Health Service Peace movement Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960 Mohandas Gandhi Indian civil rights leader - led independence campaign – non-violence! Proxy War When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold V John F Kennedy 35th President of the USA - from 1961 until his assassination in 1963 Push & Pull factors Non-violence The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change and political change Partition The division of a former country or territory into two or more separate country Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960 Proxy War When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold V Proxy War Push factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new hor Nikita Khrushchev Communist leader of USSR after Stalin – served between 1956 and 1964 Segregation The separation of a race, class or ethnic group from the main or dominant group Martin Luther King Black Civil Rights leader – "I have a Dream" – assassinated in April 1968 Social Revolution Major change in the make-up, values & attitudes of society – could be general.	October 1967	The Sexual Offences Act - homosexuality legal between men over 21	Labour landslide	Overwhelming Labour victory in the July 1945 General Election – led to change!
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KEY PEOPLE: WHAT THEY DID? The Beatles Fab Four - Liverpool rock n roll group - led revolution in popular music Aneurin Bevan Labour Minister for Health who launched the National Health Service Mohandas Gandhi Indian civil rights leader - led independence campaign - non-violence! John F Kennedy Nikita Khrushchev Nikita Khrushchev Martin Luther King Black Civil Rights leader - "I have a Dream" - assassinated in April 1968 Non-violence Partition The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change The division of a former country or territory into two or more separate country Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies	July 1969	Neil Armstrong becomes the first man to walk on the Moon (USA)	Multicultural	When many different cultures and nationalities are mixed together, like in the UK
The Beatles Fab Four - Liverpool rock n roll group - led revolution in popular music Aneurin Bevan Mohandas Gandhi John F Kennedy Nikita Khrushchev Nikita Khrushchev Martin Luther King Fab Four - Liverpool rock n roll group - led revolution in popular music Partition The division of a former country or territory into two or more separate country Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) Mohandas Gandhi Indian civil rights leader - led independence campaign - non-violence! Proxy War Push & Pull factors The division of a former country or territory into two or more separate country Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960) When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold VIII) Push & Pull factors The separation of a race, class or ethnic group from the main or dominant group from the make-up, values & attitudes of society – could be general.	May 1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister in UK	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation – Cold War western alliance , includes USA & UK
Aneurin Bevan Labour Minister for Health who launched the National Health Service Peace movement Mohandas Gandhi Indian civil rights leader - led independence campaign - non-violence! Proxy War When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold V John F Kennedy 35th President of the USA - from 1961 until his assassination in 1963 Push & Pull factors Nikita Khrushchev Communist leader of USSR after Stalin - served between 1956 and 1964 Segregation The separation of a race, class or ethnic group from the main or dominant group Martin Luther King Black Civil Rights leader - "I have a Dream" - assassinated in April 1968 Social Revolution Major change in the make-up, values & attitudes of society - could be generated.	KEY PEOPLE:	WHAT THEY DID?	Non-violence	The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change
Mohandas Gandhi Indian civil rights leader - led independence campaign - non-violence! Proxy War When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold V John F Kennedy Nikita Khrushchev Communist leader of USSR after Stalin - served between 1956 and 1964 Segregation The separation of a race, class or ethnic group from the main or dominant group Martin Luther King Black Civil Rights leader - "I have a Dream" - assassinated in April 1968 Social Revolution Major change in the make-up, values & attitudes of society - could be generated.	The Beatles	Fab Four - Liverpool rock n roll group - led revolution in popular music	Partition	The division of a former country or territory into two or more separate countries
John F Kennedy Nikita Khrushchev Martin Luther King 35th President of the USA - from 1961 until his assassination in 1963 Push & Pull factors Push factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors Push factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new how the pull factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors encourage pe	Aneurin Bevan	Labour Minister for Health who launched the National Health Service	Peace movement	Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960s)
Nikita Khrushchev Communist leader of USSR after Stalin – served between 1956 and 1964 Segregation Martin Luther King Black Civil Rights leader – "I have a Dream" – assassinated in April 1968 Social Revolution The separation of a race, class or ethnic group from the main or dominant	Mohandas Gandhi	Indian civil rights leader - led independence campaign – non-violence!	Proxy War	When powerful enemies (USA & USSR) give help to less powerful allies (Cold War)
Martin Luther King Black Civil Rights leader – "I have a Dream" – assassinated in April 1968 Social Revolution Major change in the make-up, values & attitudes of society – could be generated."	John F Kennedy	35th President of the USA - from 1961 until his assassination in 1963	Push & Pull factors	Push factors encourage people to leave / Pull factors attract them to a new home
	Nikita Khrushchev	Communist leader of USSR after Stalin – served between 1956 and 1964	Segregation	The separation of a race, class or ethnic group from the main or dominant group
	Martin Luther King	Black Civil Rights leader – "I have a Dream" – assassinated in April 1968	Social Revolution	Major change in the make-up, values & attitudes of society – could be generational
Rosa Parkes Arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus for a white person Space Race The race between the USA and the USSR to put a man in space and on to the r	Rosa Parkes	Arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus for a white person	Space Race	The race between the USA and the USSR to put a man in space and on to the moon
Emmett Till 14 year-old black boy murdered by white supremacists in Mississippi United Nations Peace-keeping organisation set up after WW2 currently comprising 193 count	Emmett Till	14 year-old black boy murdered by white supremacists in Mississippi	United Nations	Peace-keeping organisation set up after WW2 currently comprising 193 countries
Truman & Stalin US President & Communist leader of USSR who began the Cold War Warsaw Pact Cold War alliance of Eastern European States led by the USSR to counter NATO	Truman & Stalin	US President & Communist leader of USSR who began the Cold War	Warsaw Pact	Cold War alliance of Eastern European States led by the USSR to counter NATO
Margaret Thatcher The Iron Lady - first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Welfare State Government that protects the social & economic well-being of vulnerable citizen	Margaret Thatcher	The Iron Lady - first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom	Welfare State	Government that protects the social & economic well-being of vulnerable citizens