

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.



TIMELINE:		KEY VOCABULARY:	
July 1945	The Labour Party wins a landslide victory in the General Election (UK)	Airlift	Transporting cargo or passengers using aircraft to or from an area that is difficult to reach
October 1945	The United Nations is launched after 29 countries sign the UN Charter	Arms Race	When two or more countries compete with each other to build up armed forces
August 1947	Partition of India & Pakistan follows Gandhi's independence struggle	Assassination	A high-profile murder of somebody famous, often committed for political reasons
April 1948	The Labour Government launch the National Health Service (NHS) UK	Berlin Wall	Three metre high concrete wall that divided east & west Berlin during the Cold war
April 1948	The <i>Empire Windrush</i> brings first immigrants from West Indies to UK	Capitalism	Political & economic system where property and industry are controlled privately
1948-1949	Stalin seals off West Berlin leading to the Berlin Airlift by the Allies	Civil Rights	Guaranteed equal opportunities & protection by law regardless of race, religion ...
1951-1953	The Korean War becomes the first proxy war/conflict of the Cold War	Culture	Entire way of life of a people or group passed down from generation to generation
1955-1956	The murder of Emmett Till and the Montgomery Bus Boycott (USA)	Boycott	Refuse to buy, use or participate in (something) as a way of protesting against ...
1957-1980	The de-colonisation of Africa begins with the Gold Coast (Ghana)	Cold War	Ongoing rivalry between USA & USSR short of becoming a full-scale nuclear war
March 1957	The Treaty of Rome is signed - the EEC (later the EU) is launched	Communism	Political & economic system where property & industry are controlled by the state
August 1961	The East German Government begins construction of the Berlin Wall	De-Colonisation	Process where colonies of an empire become independent of the mother country
October 1962	The Cuban Missile Crisis almost leads to nuclear war (USA v USSR)	East and West	Opposing sides during the Cold War – the East led by USSR & the West led by USA
August 1963	MLK leads March on Washington for Black Civil Rights in the USA	European Union	Group of European countries with common social, political and economic goals
November 1963	President John F Kennedy (JFK) is assassinated in Dallas Texas (LHO)	Immigration	Migrant people entering a country as opposed to groups leaving it (emigration)
1963-1973	The Vietnam War becomes second proxy war/conflict of the Cold War	Iron Curtain	The dividing line between Eastern and Western Europe during the Cold War era
July 1966	England beat West Germany 4-2 in World Cup Final at Wembley	Jim Crow Laws	State and local laws (in the USA) that legalised racial segregation in the South
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)
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 war
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
May 1979	Margaret Thatcher becomes the first female Prime Minister in UK	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation – Cold War western alliance , includes USA & UK
KEY PEOPLE:	WHAT THEY DID?	Non-violence	The use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about social and political change
The Beatles	<i>Fab Four</i> - 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
Aneurin Bevan	Labour Minister for Health who launched the National Health Service	Peace movement	Anti-war campaign - protested against Vietnam War & nuclear weapons (1960s)
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)
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>I have a Dream</i> ” – 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 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 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
Margaret Thatcher	<i>The Iron Lady</i> - first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom	Welfare State	Government that protects the social & economic well-being of vulnerable citizens