

Autumn 2 Year 9- Rise of a Monster: How did Adolf Hitler Rise to Power? Knowledge Organiser

The Treaty of Versailles

B- BLAME

1. Germany had to accept the **blame** for starting the war (Clause 231).

R- REPARATIONS (Financial and Economic)

2. Germany had to pay \$6.6 Billion to Britain and France (called **reparations**) for the damage done during the war.

A-ARMY (Military)

3. Germany was forbidden to have submarines or an air force. She could have a navy of only six battleships, and an **Army** of just 100,000 men. In addition, Germany was not allowed to place any troops in the Rhineland, the strip of land, 50 miles wide, next to France.

T- TERRITORY

4. Germany lost **Territory** (land) in Europe Germany's colonies were given to Britain and France, a famous one was Alsace Lorraine that Germany had taken from France in a previous war.

Key Nazi beliefs contained in the 25-Point Programme:

- A strong Germany - the **Treaty of Versailles** should be abolished and all German-speaking people united in one country.
- Führer - the idea that there should be a single leader with complete power rather than a **democracy**.
- Social Darwinism - the idea that the **Aryan** race was superior and Jews were 'subhuman'.
- Autarky - the idea that Germany should be economically self-sufficient.
- That Germany was in danger - from **communists** and Jews, who had to be destroyed.
- Lebensraum - the need for 'living space' for the German nation to expand.

Munich Putsch



Reasons people votes for the Nazi Party in 1932

Fear of Communism

The communist party were second largest party in the Reichstag. Lots of people, particularly rich business men did not want Communism in Germany and therefore supported the Nazis as they only other strong alternative

Weakness of Weimar

The current government in the Weimar was being seen as increasingly weak. They had struggled to keep a Chancellor and were not dealing with the effects of the Great Depression. People began to turn to more extreme political ideas.

The Great Depression

In the 1930's Germany well into an economic depression. Many German businesses closed down and the number of people unemployed reached 6 million. People turned to more extreme groups to help solve this problem.

The Nazis Appeal

Hitler was a great public speaker and his passionate speeches helped to gain lots of support. The Nazis also shared their message with people through very effective Propaganda. Their ideas had something to appealed to most sections of German society.

How Hitler was made Chancellor

1932

April – Presidential election. Hitler came second to Hindenburg, who won 53 per cent of the vote to Hitler's 36.8 per cent.

July – Reichstag elections. The Nazis became the largest party with 230 seats. Hitler demanded to be made Chancellor but Papen remained.

November – Reichstag elections called by Von Papen to try to win a majority in parliament. Nazis lost 34 seats but remained the largest party with 196 seats.

December – The Weimar struggle to find a chancellor that will stay in their job

1933

January – Von Papen and Hindenburg turned to Hitler, appointing him as Chancellor with Von Papen as Vice Chancellor. They believed they could control Hitler and get him to do what they wanted.

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER:

To what extent was the Battle of Stalingrad the turning point in World War 2?



World War 2

Dates: 1939-1945

Main powers:

– **AXIS:** Nazi Germany, Italy, Japan

– **ALLIES:** France, Britain, Soviet Union, USA

Deaths: 75 million

Outcome: Allied victory

Early War and the Battle of France, 1939-1940

- The Germans used **Blitzkrieg** tactics, sending their tanks in first to break through enemy lines.
- Germany was able to defeat **Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Belgium and France** using this tactic by 22nd June 1940



Dunkirk, 10 May 1940

- The British Army was surrounded by Germans in the French coastal town of Dunkirk
- A huge operation to evacuate the soldiers from the beach began, using both civilian and military ships
- 340,000 British soldiers and French allies were rescued



The Battle of Britain, 10 July 1940 – 31 October 1940

- Germany tried to gain air superiority over Britain to prepare for an invasion.
- The Royal Air Force (RAF) defended Britain against the German Luftwaffe, using fighter planes like the Spitfire and Hurricane.
- The RAF successfully defended Britain, marking the first major defeat for Germany in the war



Battle of Stalingrad, 1942-43

- Nazi Germany fought against the Soviet Union for control of the city of Stalingrad.
- It was one of the longest and deadliest battles, with fierce fighting in the streets and harsh winter conditions. The Soviet army surrounded and trapped the German forces.
- The battle ended in a major victory for the Soviets



D-Day, 6th June 1944

- Allied forces invaded France to take back control from Germany in a mission called D-Day.
- More than 156,000 soldiers landed on the beaches of Normandy, facing strong fighting from German troops.
- The invasion was a big success and helped start the process of freeing Western Europe from German control.



Attacks on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, August 1945

- The United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima on August 6 and Nagasaki on August 9.
- The bombs caused massive destruction and loss of life, with tens of thousands of people killed immediately and many more suffering from injuries and radiation sickness.
- These bombings played a significant role in Japan's decision to surrender, leading to the end of World War II.



Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your 'memory method' techniques to remember 100% of your key terms

Blitzkrieg - German for 'lightning war' a surprise attack tactic using overwhelming force	Evacuation - Moving people to safety	Morale - Feeling of confidence, especially in war	RAF - The British Royal air force	Luftwaffe - The German air force
Siege Surrounding a city or fortified place with soldiers, forcing it to surrender	Espionage - Spying	Resistance - Refusing to accept being controlled or fighting back	Turning point - a point in time where a situation changes in a significant way	

ACE Questions – are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
Germany was able to make huge gains early in World War 2	Dunkirk was a failure for Britain	Stalingrad turned the tide of World War 2 and was the beginning of Germany's defeat
How could you accept this statement?	How could you challenge this statement?	How could you extend this statement?

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions

1. What was the blitzkrieg tactic?
2. How many soldiers were evacuated successfully at Dunkirk?
3. How was the Battle of Britain fought?
4. Who won the Battle of Stalingrad?
5. Where were the D-Day landings?
6. Which Japanese cities were nuclear bombs dropped on in 1945?

Hot Questions

1. How successful was the blitzkrieg tactic? Why?
2. Explain one success and one failure of Dunkirk
3. Explain two reasons the RAF were successful in the Battle of Britain
4. Explain two reasons why the Soviets were successful at Stalingrad
5. Explain two ways the Allies prepared for D-Day
6. Explain the significance of the Manhattan Project

Challenge Me Question

What would have happened if the Nazis won the Battle of Stalingrad?

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom? How can you find out more about World War 2?



World War Two in Colour - Netflix
How the Nazis lost the war - Netflix



Duty Calls: Battle of Britain, James Holland
Code Name Kingfisher, Liz Kessler



Research the following battles:
Battle of El Alamein
Battle of Midway
Battle of the Bulge
Battle of Kursk

Year 9: The Holocaust

Unit Intent: Pupils will investigate who was responsible for the Holocaust. Were ordinary people to blame? Pupils will look at groups such as women and the youth alongside Nazi organisations such as SS. They will also look at how the Nazi party controlled the population through fear and the introduction of new laws designed to restrict their lives of Jews in Germany.

WOMEN

- The Nazis wanted women to be mothers – the more children they had the more people Hitler would have in his army.
- Women were banned from doing certain jobs and encouraged to stay at home and have babies.
- To encourage this couples were given a loan when they got married. Every time they had a child the loan was reduced. If they had four children they would not have to pay anything back.
- **Motherhood** was also celebrated. Medals were given to women who had lots of children, bronze for 4, silver for 6 and gold for 8.
- Women were encouraged to have simple, traditional hairstyles and clothes and not to wear make-up. They were banned from smoking in some towns.
- In school and the Hitler youth, girls did activities that helped prepare them for becoming mothers.
- Propaganda reinforced the role of women to be to focus on the three Ks – kinder, kurche and kirche (Children, church and cooking).



WORKERS

- Aims in 1933: reduce unemployment (5.5 million in 1932); rearm Germany; make Germany self-sufficient
- Jobs were created – building **autobahns** or in a compulsory work group called the RAD, where young people worked on public projects for six months to get them into jobs.
- In 1935 the focus of economic policy changed – now focus was on getting ready for war. Goering was put in charge of this.
- Goering developed the Four Year Plan – to get Germany ready for war within four years. Part of this was 'Autarky' – Germany needed to be self-sufficient.
- Forced labour in concentration camps would be used; imports would be reduced and factories would focus on rearming
- **Conscription** was introduced in 1935. This helped reduce unemployment.
- The Four Year plan was not fully successful. Goering said 'Arms not butter' but butter had to be rationed! The only way Germany became self-sufficient was by invading other countries at the start of the war – after the 4 years Goering had given himself.



YOUTH

- Children were **indoctrinated** from an early age. Even children's storybooks reinforced Nazi views – Jews were often the baddy, instead of the Big Bad Wolf!
- School was designed to support Nazi ideas – all teachers had to be members of the Nazi party and went to special training during their holidays.
- All subjects taught Nazi ideas – genetic theory in science, how the Jews had damaged Germany in history.
- Outside of school children joined the Hitler Youth. This was made compulsory in 1939.
- In the Hitler Youth children were drilled so that boys were trained to become soldiers and girls were trained to become mothers.



The Holocaust

The Holocaust was a **genocide** that took place during World War II, in which up to 17 million people were killed by the Nazis. Around 6 million Jews were killed, in addition to Romani peoples, ethnic Poles and Slavs, homosexual men, and many other groups. The Holocaust took place in several stages:

The Nuremberg Laws

The Nuremberg Laws were introduced from 1935. the aim of these laws was to restrict the lifestyles of the Jewish population of Germany. These laws meant that Jews were fired from their jobs, forced to wear a yellow Star of David on their clothes at all times, stripped of German citizenship, and banned from German schools, amongst many other measures. The aim of these laws was to isolate the Jewish community and make them stand out.



The Einsatzgruppen

The **Einsatzgruppen** (special action squads) were member of the Nazi Party that followed the German army into new territory to exterminate any Jews found to be living there. Often the Jews were rounded up and forced to dig their own graves which they would then be shot into. In Budapest (Hungary) the Jews were rounded up, asked to remove their shoes and shot into the River Danube. There is a monument there today to remember those who experienced this terrible treatment.



What is Antisemitism?

Antisemitism is disliking or prejudice against Jews. In the modern day, most people make a link to Nazi Germany however, antisemitism was not uncommon across Europe in the 1900's. Antisemitism has existed to some degree wherever Jews have settled outside Palestine. It is thought that Adolf Hitler was brought up with antisemitic beliefs which worsened in his young adult life when he experienced life on the streets in Vienna.

Ghettos

Once World War Two began, and the Nazis began to take over other Eastern European countries, more Jews fell under their rule. In an attempt to further isolate the Jewish community, Jews were forced out of their homes and into ghettos. These were fenced off areas of towns/cities only for Jews. The **ghettos** were filthy, with poor sanitation, and were extremely overcrowded. Food supplies were low, and so many people starved to death.



The Final Solution

The Final Solution or the Final Solution to the Jewish Question was a Nazi plan for the genocide (mass killing) of Jews during World War II. Jews living in Nazi territory were taken to **concentration (labour) camps** and worked hard in cruel conditions. They were poorly fed and forced to live in unhygienic conditions. Those who were too ill or too weak to work were taken to **death camps** to be killed in large, purpose-built gas chambers. A example of a death camp is Auschwitz-Birkenau in Poland.



Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your ‘memory method’ techniques to remember 100% of your key terms

motherhood - the state of being a mother	autobahns – the German word for motorway	conscription - to force people to join the army	indoctrinated - to teach a certain set of beliefs is correct – to brainwash	genocide - the deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group
Antisemitism - hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.	ghettos - a part of a city, especially a slum area, occupied by a minority group or groups	Einsatzgruppen - a killing squad set up to shoot Jews in the occupied territories	Concentration Camp - where people would be sent to do hard physical labour	Death Camp - a specially designed camp to exterminate Jews through the use of gas chambers

ACE Questions – are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
‘Hitler was able to control the German public through fear.’ How could you accept this statement?	‘The Nuremberg Laws were fair and just’ How could you challenge this statement?	‘Hitler and the Nazis mistreated the Jewish population’ How could you extend this statement?

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions

- How many children did you have to have to get bronze, silver and gold medals?
- What are the 3K's?
- When was Hitler Youth membership compulsory?
- What is an autobahn?
- What does Anti-Semitism mean?
- When were the Nuremberg Laws introduced?
- What are the Einsatzgruppen?
- What is genocide?
- What was used to exterminate Jews during the final solution?
- Give an example of a Nazi Death camp.

Hot Questions

- Why did Hitler and the Nazis try to indoctrinate the young people?
- Why do you think the Nuremberg Laws were introduced? Explain your answer.
- How would you feel if you were a Jew living in Germany under the Nuremberg Laws? Explain your thoughts.
- Why do you think that gaining more territory led to the development of Ghettos?
- Why do you think the people of Budapest wanted to commemorate the treatment of the Jews by the Einsatzgruppen by placing shoes on the River Danube?

Challenge Me Question

Which group, women, workers or young people do you think Hilter and the Nazis considered most valuable?

Challenge Me Question

Think about if you were a survivor of the Holocaust. Why would it be so important to you to remember the events of the Holocaust? Explain your answer.

Retrieval practice:

- HT4 - What is the definition of a ‘dictatorship’?
- HT3 - When did WW1 end?

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom?	
	Why not read one of the books or articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic? Diary of a Young Girl by Anne Frank When Hitler stole pink rabbit - Judith Kerr Once (Once/Now/Then/After) - Morris Gleitzman Defying the Nazis - Hermann Vinke Out of Hiding - Ruth Gruener
	Places you could visit linked to this topic are: Berlin https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PNt9-tfsXYw Auschwitz - https://www.auschwitz.org/en/visiting/
	Watching the videos/films/documentaries below will help you master the knowledge in this topic: Anne Frank - the Full story - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c25oZQrnXwc&t=322s Life in Nazi Germany - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cDFFis0j4JM
	Creative Careers Corner - National Careers Service What do they do? What skills do you need to be one? What qualifications do you need to be one? How much are they paid?
	Research the organisation Holocaust Memorial Day Trust. Explain why this organisation is an important organisation in the 21st century.

1. What was the Cold War?

The **Cold War** (1945-1991) was a period of tension and rivalry between two superpowers: the **USA** and the **Soviet Union**. It started after World War II, when the two nations disagreed over politics, economies, and how countries should be governed. The USA was a capitalist democracy, while the USSR was a communist state.

The Cold War wasn't a direct military fight but was marked by threats, espionage, and competition, especially in areas like **nuclear weapons**, the **Space Race**, and **military alliances** (such as NATO and the Warsaw Pact).

The Cold War ended in **1991** when the Soviet Union collapsed, bringing an end to decades of tension and leading to a new world order.

2. Life in the Soviet Union

- **Limited Freedom of Speech** – People were not allowed to speak freely or criticize the government without fear of punishment.
- **Strict Control** – The government controlled many aspects of people's lives, including their jobs, education, and where they could live.
- **Lack of Basic Goods** – People often had to wait in long lines for food and everyday items because there were shortages.
- **Constant Surveillance** – People were watched by secret police and they could be punished if they were seen as disloyal to the government.
- **Free Education and Healthcare** – People had access to free education and healthcare, which were provided by the government.

3. The Division of Germany

Split into 4 zones at the **Yalta Conference** in 1945

The **USA**, **UK**, **France**, and the **Soviet Union** each controlled a zone.

Eventually this became two countries **West Germany** (the areas given to USA, UK and France) and **East Germany** (the area given to Soviets)

Berlin was in Soviet-controlled eastern area, but was also **divided**

In 1947-8 the Soviets **blockaded** West Berlin, creating an international crisis



4. Korean War

The **Korean War** is an example of a **proxy war** - USA and USSR each supported one side in the conflict but did not directly fight each other

South Korean forces were supported by the United Nations Command (UNC) led by the United States.

North Korean forces were supported by China and the Soviet Union.



The Soviet Union provided:

- Aircraft
- Tanks
- Warships
- Advisors

5. The Berlin Wall

The **Berlin Wall** was built in **1961** by the government of **East Germany** to stop people from escaping to **West Berlin** and escaping the communist East.

- Over 5,000 people still managed to escape
- 139 were killed trying to escape



The Space Race

- **First American in space** – **Alan Shepard** in 1961
- **Apollo 8, 1968** - Sent astronauts around the moon for the first time
- **First successful moon landing** – **Apollo 11** in 1969, with **Neil Armstrong** becoming the first person to walk on the moon.



- **First human-made satellite** – **Sputnik 1** in 1957, marking the start of the Space Race.
- **First human in space** – **Yuri Gagarin** in 1961,
- **First spacewalk** – **Alexei Leonov** in 1965
- **First woman in space** – **Valentina Tereshkova** in 1963



The Cuban Missile Crisis

The **Cuban Missile Crisis** took place from **October 16 to October 28, 1962**, when the Soviet Union secretly placed nuclear missiles in **Cuba**, just 90 miles from the United States.

This led to a tense 13-day standoff between the **USA** and the **Soviet Union**, with the world on the brink of nuclear war. The crisis ended when Soviet leader **Khrushchev** agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba in exchange for the USA promising not to invade Cuba and secretly removing American missiles from Turkey.



The collapse of the Soviet Union

- **1985** – **Mikhail Gorbachev** becomes the leader of the Soviet Union and introduces reforms like **glasnost** (openness) and **perestroika** (restructuring).
- **1989** – Eastern European countries like **Poland** and **Hungary** move away from communism, and the **Berlin Wall** falls.
- **August 1991** – A failed coup by hardline communists tries to remove Gorbachev from power, but it weakens the Soviet government.
- **December 1991** – The Soviet Union officially collapses, splitting into 15 independent countries.

Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your 'memory method' techniques to remember 100% of your key terms

Communism - A system where everyone shares resources equally, with no private property.	Capitalism - An economy where businesses and property are privately owned for profit	Cold War - A Cold War is a conflict without direct fighting	Ideology - Ideology is a set of beliefs about how world and society should work.	Tension - A feeling of dislike or distrust
Nuclear weapons – Very powerful bombs that can destroy entire cities. They are the most dangerous weapons in the world.	Defector - A defector is someone who leaves their country, group, or cause to join an opposite one.	Arms race – When two or more countries try to build more weapons than each other to be the strongest.	Blockade : when one group stops supplies from getting into or out of a place. It is often done to hurt the economy or force a surrender.	Terror - To scare others to make them follow your rules

ACE Questions – are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
<i>'The Cold War happened because the US and Soviet Union had different ideologies'</i> Why would you accept this viewpoint? Explain your answer.	<i>'The Cold War was inevitable at the end of the Second World War'</i> Why would you challenge this viewpoint? Explain your answer.	<i>'The Cold War greatly impacted the current working order of the world'</i> How would you extend this viewpoint? Explain your answer.

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions:	
1.	What was the Cold War mainly about?
2.	Which two superpowers were involved in the Cold War?
3.	What type of government did the Soviet Union have?
4.	What was life like for ordinary people in the Soviet Union?
5.	After World War II, Germany was divided into how many zones?
6.	Which city in Germany was also divided into four parts?
7.	What was the Berlin Blockade?
8.	How did the West respond to the Berlin Blockade?
9.	Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961?
10.	Name one reason why people tried to escape from East Berlin.
11.	What would happen if someone was caught escaping the Berlin Wall?
12.	What was the Space Race?
13.	Which country sent the first man to space?
14.	What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?
15.	Why was the Cuban Missile Crisis dangerous?
16.	What happened at Chernobyl in 1986?
17.	How did the Chernobyl disaster affect people's lives?
18.	What event in 1989 showed that communism in Eastern Europe was collapsing?
19.	What happened to the Soviet Union in 1991?
20.	Who was the last leader of the Soviet Union?

Hot Questions: Remember these should be extended answers
1. What was different about Capitalism and Communism? Why were they a threat
2. Why might some people have preferred life in the Soviet Union?
3. What was the reason that the Cold War never developed in to a Hot War?
4. Which event was the most threatening during the Cold War and why?

Challenge Me Questions

Research the greater impact of the Cold War in the following countries:

Korea
Vietnam
Afghanistan

Which country was impacted the most and why

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom?	
	Why not read one of the books or articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic? "The Spy Who Came in from the Cold" – John le Carré "Sektion 20" – Paul Dowsnell "The Cold War" – David Taylor
	Places you could visit linked to this topic are: IWM North The Museum of Science and Industry
	Here is the link to a podcast on this topic: The Industrial Revolutions (industrialrevolutionspod.com)
	Watching the videos/films/documentaries below will help you master the knowledge in this topic: Cold war 24 part documentary series: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=22KIQ1QNNhE&list=PL8hNHC9nbLlzb4miGp5pZPYCk9Zw0dGke&rco=1
	Creative Careers Corner Focus - Academic Librarian National Careers Service Help & Support Manchester - What do they do? - What skills do you need to be one? - What qualifications do you need to be one? - How much are they paid?
	How might the Cold War impact events in other countries? Look at events in Korea and Vietnam to help you discover this.

GLUE
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Knowledge Organiser: To what extent was there a social and cultural revolution in Britain from 1945-1981?

Living Standards

Creation of the Welfare State

During World War 2, cities were devastated by German **bombing** and there was **rationing** of food. Many lived in **poor conditions** without government support.

The Beveridge Report was made in 1943 - recommended systems of **government support** for the unemployed, sick or old. This became known as the 'welfare state'

The **National Health Service** was established in 1948 by the new Labour government so everyone could get free up-to-date medical care



Consumerism

- As **rationing ended** and Britain recovered from the war in the 1950s, people had more **disposable income** to spend. This led to **consumerism** - people buying and consuming a wider range of products
- Increased use of household **appliances** like **televisions** and **vacuum cleaners**
- Introduction of **self-service shops** and the first supermarkets, replacing traditional markets
- Increase in **advertising** to sell new products, particularly on TV
- Needed new infrastructure - government **road building** and **electricity grid extension**



Racial Diversity

Windrush Generation

- After World War 2, Britain had a **labour shortage** - people were needed to do jobs in construction, the NHS and transport.
- The 1948 **British Nationality Act** gave everyone in the Commonwealth and British colonies the right to live and work in the UK
- The **Empire Windrush** arrived in 1948 carrying hundreds of migrants from the West Indies (Caribbean), thousands followed.
- Some migrants prospered in the UK, but many faced **discrimination** in jobs and housing.



Race Relations

- In 1958 there was a riot in **Notting Hill**, London, which began when white youths attacked black migrants in the area
- 1964 - **Bristol Bus Boycott** - protest against the refusal of a bus company to employ black drivers
- 1965 - **Race Relations Act** - banned racial discrimination in public places
- 1968 - **Enoch Powell**, Conservative MP, gave the anti-migration '**Rivers of Blood**' speech, he is fired from his role as a result
- 1968 **Race Relations Act** - banned racial discrimination in jobs and housing
- 1981 - **Moss Side Riots** - caused by tension between black community and police.



Women's Roles

Women in the 1960s

- **Second Wave Feminism** focused on gaining women equality and dealing with issues like their role in the family, the workplace, reproductive rights, and challenging traditional gender roles.
- The invention of the **contraceptive pill** and the **legalisation of abortion** occurred in the 1960s
- Women's fashion changed to become less restrictive - the **miniskirt** became popular



First Female Prime Minister

- **Margaret Thatcher** became the leader of the Conservative Party in 1975 and was elected as **Prime Minister in 1979**
- At the time of her election, only 19 out of 635 MPs were female
- Though an important step in women's power, Thatcher distanced herself from feminism and is often accused of hindering rather than helping women's rights



Culture & Attitudes

Youth Culture

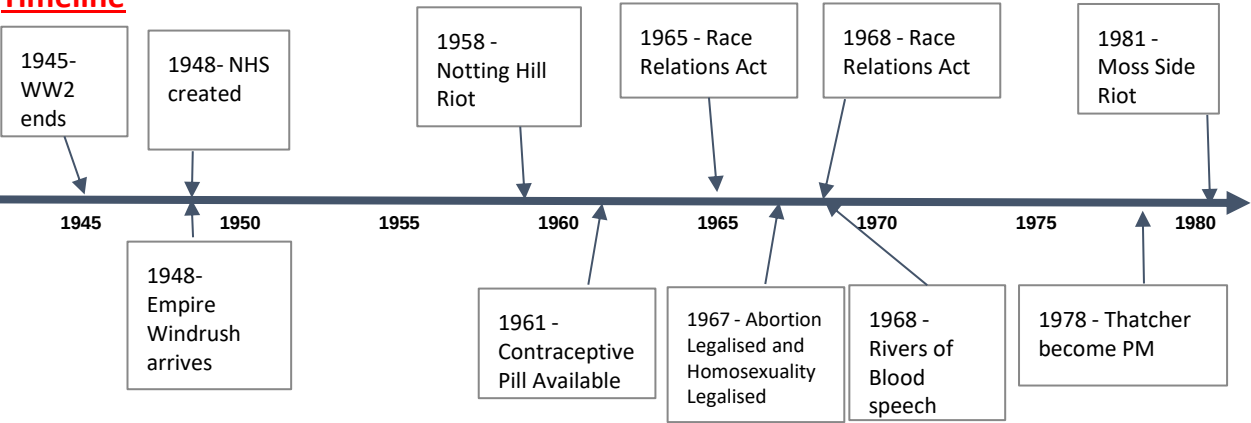
- After World War 2, the teenager was seen as a distinct category and they had their own culture.
- This was due to the rise of consumerism and wealth - new products and media were marketed to the youth.
- Youth **subcultures** emerged such as the **Teddy Boys**, **Rockers**, **Mods** and **Hippies**. These groups had their own fashion and music, and often **challenged authority** and were seen as problematic.



Permissive Society

- Attitudes became less traditional and more tolerant in the post-war period
 - **Abortion** was legalised
 - **Homosexuality** was legalised
 - **Censorship** of TV and plays was reduced
 - People became **less religious**
 - There was a '**sexual revolution**' in which attitudes to sex changed and it was talked about more openly
- There was also huge opposition to permissiveness and people who wanted to uphold traditional values. For example, Mary Whitehouse's campaign to clean up British TV.

Timeline



ACE Questions – Are you ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
<i>“Post-war Britain became more diverse due to migration”</i> How could you accept this statement?	<i>“Women achieved complete freedom and equality by 1981”</i> How could you challenge this statement?	<i>‘There were many ways in which post-war Britain became more tolerant and permissive’</i> How could you extend this statement?

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions:

- 1. What is meant by the welfare state?
- 2. When was the NHS created?
- 3. What new products, services or media were available in the post-war period?
- 4. Who were the Windrush Generation?
- 5. What caused the Notting Hill Riot?
- 6. What new pill gave women more control over their lives in the 1960s?
- 7. Who was Britain’s first female Prime Minister?
- 8. What is meant by the ‘permissive society’?
- 9. Name two youth subcultures that arose in the post-war period

Hot Questions:

- 1. Explain the positives and negatives of consumerism
- 2. Explain why Thatcher is viewed both positively and negatively as a Prime Minister
- 3. Explain the positive and negative experiences of black communities in the post-war period
- 4. Explain the backlash against the ‘permissive society’

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Challenge Me Question

To what extent was Britain a permissive society by the end of the 1970s?

Challenge Me Question

To what extent did Britain accept and welcome more racial diversity in the post-war period?

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom? How can you find out more about life in Nazi Germany

Why not read the articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic?

Reading list:

- What was healthcare like in Britain before the NHS? - History Extra
- What is the nature of Margaret Thatcher's legacy? - History Extra
- Sisters in arms: the Women's Liberation Movement - History Extra

Why not watch these films and TV programmes about the post-war period:

- **Small Axe, S1E01, Mangrove** - BBC iplayer - about the Caribbean community in 1970s Notting Hill
- **The Crown** - Netflix - About the royal family Series 2-4 cover the 1950s-80s
- **The Iron Lady** - about Margaret Thatcher