

GOLDEN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER for the Modern World (1939 – present day)

Overview	Key figures
<p>This unit is designed to teach you how Britain changed after WWII. We developed a welfare state, saw cultural change as society became more liberal, lost our Empire, made new connections with Europe, and faced terrorist ‘Troubles’ with Ireland. You will also learn about how the world changed because of the horrors of the Holocaust, with the development of human rights. Lastly, we will learn about the changing world of global politics through the development of the Cold War and the rise of global terrorism.</p>	

Key questions	Timeline	Key words
- How did Britain change after WWII?	1939 – 1945 WWII; Holocaust	Welfare state – A country that provides public money to look after its people’s well-being
- To what extent did Britain change in the 50s and 60s?	1945 First atomic bomb dropped on Japan; end of WWII, beginning of Cold War	Welfare – Money paid by a government to its citizens to promote wellbeing
- Why did the British Empire end?	1947 Truman Doctrine	Liberal – A political viewpoint that promotes tolerance, civil rights, and individual freedom
- Why did the Troubles with Ireland begin and what was the impact?	1948 Founding of the NHS; UN Declaration of Human Rights	Conservative – A political viewpoint the promotes tradition, free enterprise, and a small state
- How did British society become more liberal?	1954 End of Rationing	Socialist – A political viewpoint that promotes equality and public ownership of the economy
- How did Thatcher, Blair, and Brexit impact on Britain?	1956 Suez Crisis	Public / private sector – Part of the economy run by the government / private business
- What happened in the Holocaust and how did it lead to international human rights?	1965 End of the death penalty in UK	Capitalism – When the economy is run by private business rather than the state
- How did the world change during the Cold War?	1967 Sexual Offences Act (legalisation of homosexuality)	Communism – An extreme form of socialism which bans the ownership of private property
- How did the Clash of Civilisations emerge at the end of the Cold War?	1968 Race Relations Act and Troubles with Ireland start	Arms / space race – A competition between two or more countries to develop the best military capability or capability to go into space
- What has been the impact of global terrorism on society?	1979 Thatcher elected	Cold War – The long post-WW2 conflict between the USA and the USSR characterised by competition, ideological disagreement, suspicion, and proxy wars (e.g., Vietnam)
	1990 Cold War ends	Human Rights – Rights that belong to all humans regardless of race, religion etc
	1991 Collapse of Soviet Union	United Nations – Organisation set up in 1945 to promote world peace and cooperation
	1997 Tony Blair elected	Nationalisation / privatisation – Moving to state control / moving to private company control
	2001 9/11; ‘War on Terror’ begins	Terrorism – The use of fear and violence to achieve political aims
	2016 Brexit vote; Trump elected	Post-truth - The idea that facts are relative to one’s perception
	2020 Covid 19 Pandemic	Pandemic – Outbreak of an infectious disease that spreads over a large area
		Immigration – The movement of people into a country

