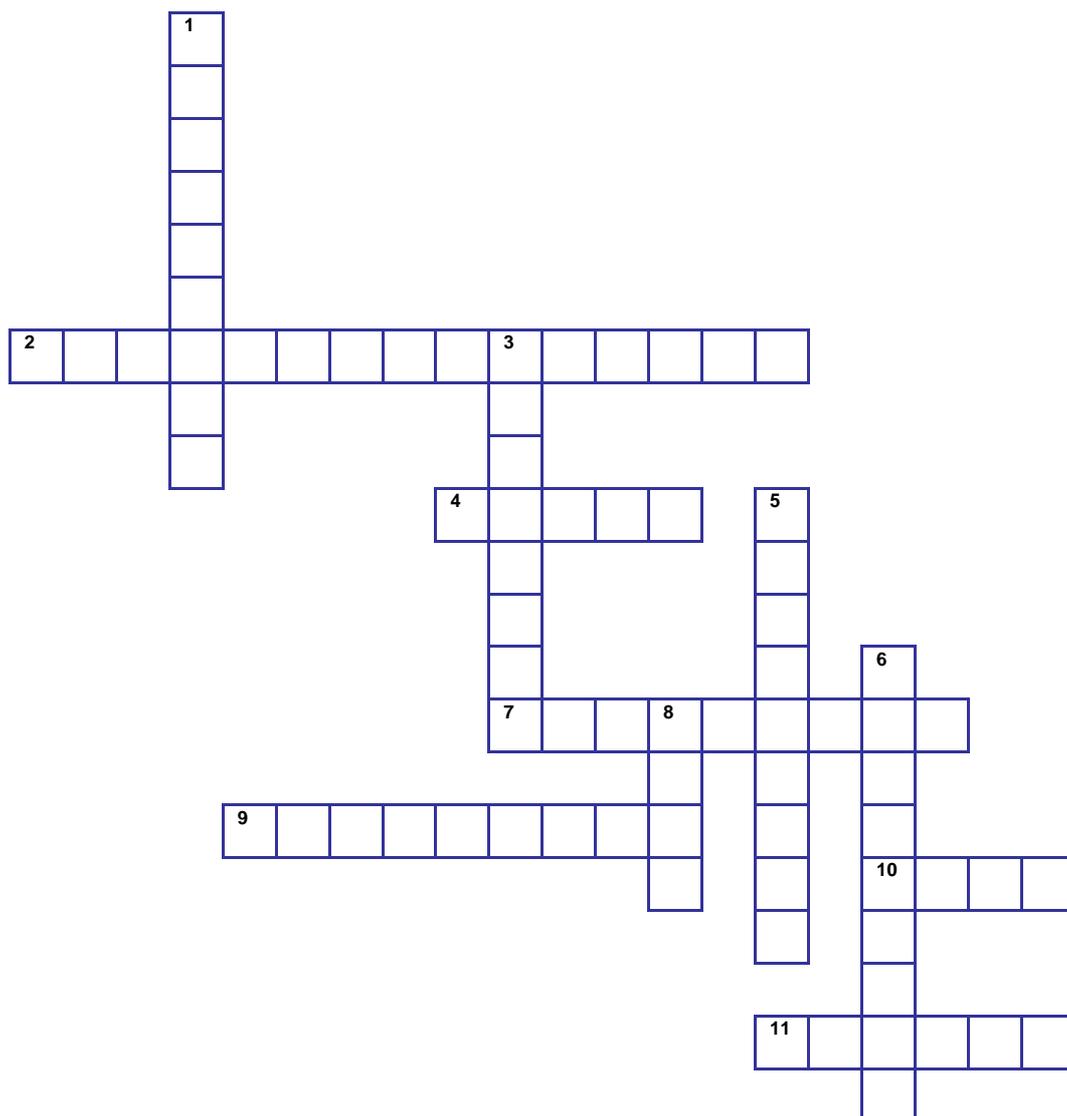


British politics and economy 1951-57



Across

- 2. Policy by which the state took control of industries such as coal mining (15)
- 4. Labour minister who resigned over prescription charges (5)
- 7. The idea that political parties followed similar policies – ‘post-war ...’ (9)
- 9. A state of economic prosperity, as seen in 1950s Britain – ‘age of ...’ (9)
- 10. Prime Minister from 1955-57 (4)
- 11. A Conservative chancellor who followed Labour policy (6)

Down

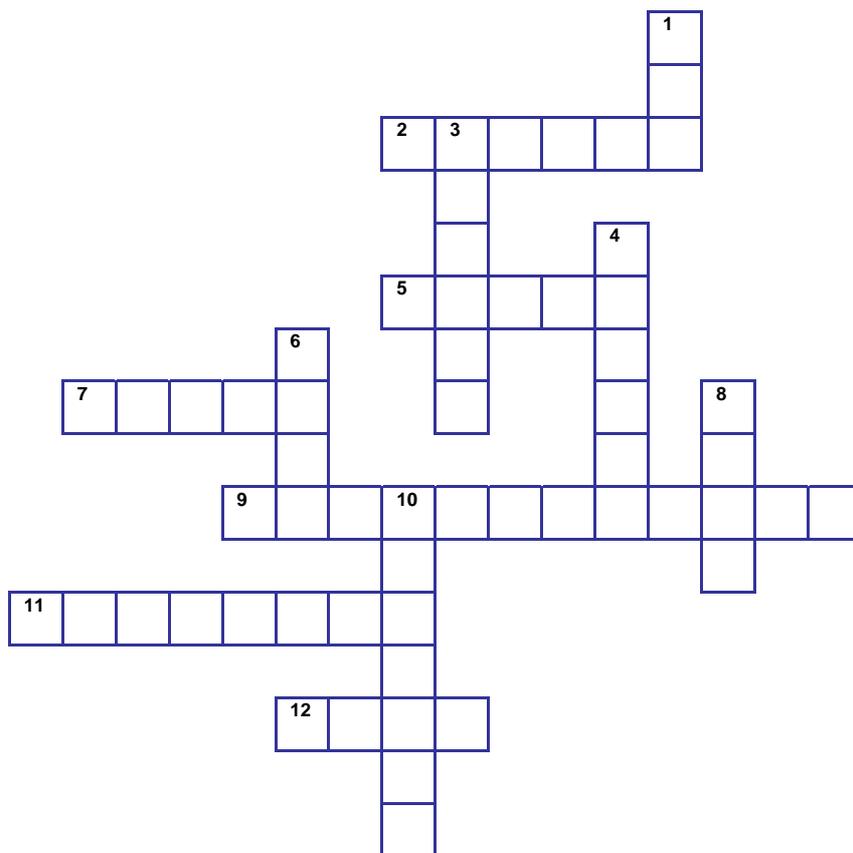
- 1. Prime Minister from 1951-55 (9)
- 3. Harold Macmillan's nickname (8)
- 5. This period was seen as one of ‘Conservative ...’ (9)
- 6. Policy of tight government spending used after World War Two (9)
- 8. Foreign crisis that led to the downfall of Anthony Eden (4)

British society 1951-64

Match the key terms to their descriptions.

Comprehensive schools	Respect and esteem given to a superior or an elder. Respect for the Establishment began to disappear thanks to the media and its response to events like the Profumo scandal.
Satire	A rise in wages which was greater than the rise in inflation and prices. This led to more cash in people's pockets and was a symbol of the 1950s 'age of affluence'.
Unemployment	Part of an inclusive education system. They were brought in initially by the Conservatives which showed the existence of a post-war consensus.
Profumo affair	The education system from 1944 which included grammar schools, secondary moderns and technical schools. Pupils took an exam at 11 to determine which school they would attend.
The Establishment	A way of mocking the Establishment which came about in the late 1950s, showing a lack of deference. It grew in theatres and TV shows like 'That was the week that was'.
Tripartite system	A scandal involving MP John Profumo who had an affair with 'model' Christine Keeler. Splashed throughout the media, it cast doubt on the government and enabled a Labour victory.
Rise in real wages	This rose significantly between 1951 and 1964, reaching 501,000, despite claims that this period was an 'age of affluence' and prosperity.
Deference	The network that connected social and political elites. They were perceived as privileged people (usually male) who had influence and 'knew people who mattered'.

British foreign policy 1951-64



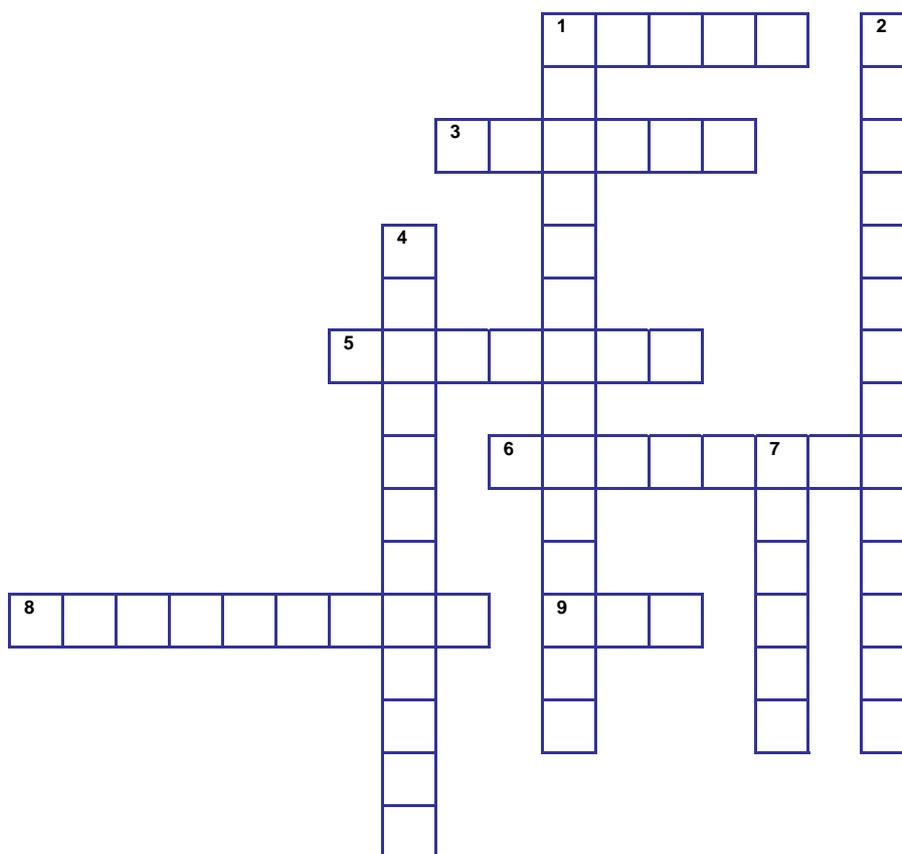
Across

- 2. Continent on which Macmillan made his 'wind of change' speech (6)
- 5. Country which had been granted independence from the Empire in 1947 (5)
- 7. Home of the Mau Mau rebellion (5)
- 9. Organisation created from the newly independent states of the British Empire (12)
- 11. European ... Community (8)
- 12. Humiliating foreign policy crisis (4)

Down

- 1. Britain has a 'special relationship' with this country (3)
- 3. Country which didn't want Britain to join the EEC (6)
- 4. French President, Charles de ... (6)
- 6. Military alliance of which Britain was a founding member in 1949 (4)
- 8. War which caused Britain to lose her world position (4)
- 10. British colonial secretary (7)

British politics and economy 1970-75



Across

1. Leader who won the election in 1970 (5)
3. Went on strike causing the 'three day week' in 1973/4 (6)
5. Phrase used during the crises of the early 1970s - 'Who ... Britain?' (7)
6. Significantly increased their share of the vote in 1974 (8)
8. War which caused the OPEC oil crisis in 1973 (3, 6)
9. Britain successfully gained entry to this in 1973 (3)

Down

1. Outcome of the February 1974 election (4, 10)
2. Happened to the pound in 1971 (14)
4. Shocking event in Northern Ireland in 1972 (6, 6)
7. Phrase which ensured the rise of Thatcher to Conservative leader – ' ... but Ted' (6)

British politics and economy 1964-75

Complete the following extract using the missing words below:

- Yom Kippur
- referendum
- Callaghan
- Thorpe
- Saltley
- devalue
- hung
- EEC
- education
- wild-cat
- rise
- anyone
- Heath
- Castle
- dominance

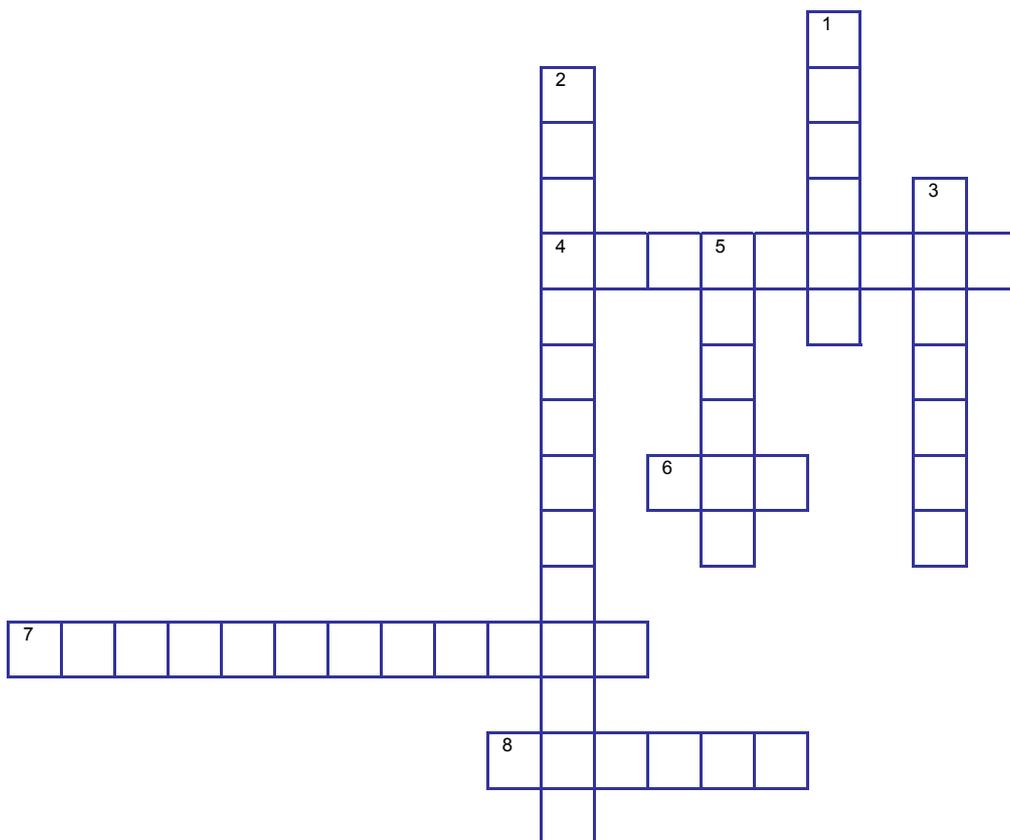
In 1964, the down to earth Yorkshire man Harold Wilson came into power, marking the end of thirteen years of Conservative The Labour party promised a technological revolution as part of the 'white heat' of change. In an attempt to address economic problems, such as 'stop-go' inflation, Wilson introduced the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) under George Brown. However, this overlapped with the Treasury and there were many clashes between Brown and chancellor James..... thanks to Brown's alcohol problems and temper. In 1966 the DEA disappeared and the government brought in the 'prices and incomes policy' which limited price and wage increases. This did not solve the inflation problems and in November 1967 Wilson was forced to the pound, dropping sterling by 14% to \$2.40. After this, new chancellor Roy Jenkins successfully used deflationary methods – raising taxes and cutting government spending – to create a balance of payments surplus by 1969, but this was not the end of Labour's problems. Big '.....' strikes by seamen and dockers pushed industrial relations to their limits and, in an attempt to solve the strike problem, employment minister Barbara proposed a white paper named 'In place of strife' which gave the government clear intervention in the unions. This caused uproar and the Trades Union Congress (TUC) ensured that the government was forced to back down. In April 1970 Wilson lost the General Election to Edward

Having been chief negotiator for entry into the EEC in the 1960s, and leader of the opposition for five years, Heath seemed a capable politician. In 1973 Heath finally managed to gain British entry into the, but this was where his achievements seemed to end. Tensions in Northern Ireland, leading to the murder of 13 citizens by the British paramilitary on 'Bloody Sunday' in 1972, and continuing economic strife plagued the government. In October 1973, the War in the Middle East led to an oil shortage.

At the same time, the National Union of Miners, who provided the other main source of power, demanded pay raises and went on strike. In 1974, leader of the Yorkshire miners, Arthur Scargill, managed to force the closure of a main coke depot in – this meant devastating power shortages and led to the ‘three day week’. People began to ask ‘who governs Britain?’ with the miners seemingly bringing the government and country into chaos. In response, Edward Heath called a general election in February 1974 and the result was a ‘..... parliament’ – no party had a majority. Due to the failure of Heath to secure a coalition with the Liberals, led by Jeremy, Labour was back in power.

Wilson acted quickly to end the strike problem, abolishing the Industrial Relations Act and pay boards. The miners won a 22% pay and weekly wages rose by 33% in 1975. In October 1974 Wilson called another election which ensured a Labour majority and an EEC which, with 17 million votes in favour, ensured party unity. Change was coming or the Conservatives, with Heath challenged for his leadership by his minister Margaret Thatcher. She wasn’t particularly popular, but the party had become fed up with Heath and his reputation for the ‘three day week’ – ‘..... but Ted’ was a better alternative. Thatcher won 130 votes to Heath’s 119 in the first ballot in 1975 – he resigned. The Heath era was over and the Thatcher era was about to begin.

British society 1964-75 – social tensions



Across

- 4. The 'post-war ...' – seemingly came to an end by the 1970s (9)
- 6. The 1960s were seen as the time of the 'generation ...' (3)
- 7. The 1968 ... Immigration Act limited immigration (12)
- 8. Enoch ... gave the infamous 'rivers of blood' speech (6)

Down

- 1. There was an influx of Kenyan and Ugandan ... between 1968 and 1972 (6)
- 2. The 1965 Race relations board was set up to prevent ... (14)
- 3. There was a population move to the ... areas outside of cities (8)
- 5. Some people talk about a ... revolution thanks to relaxed abortion and homosexuality laws during this time (6)

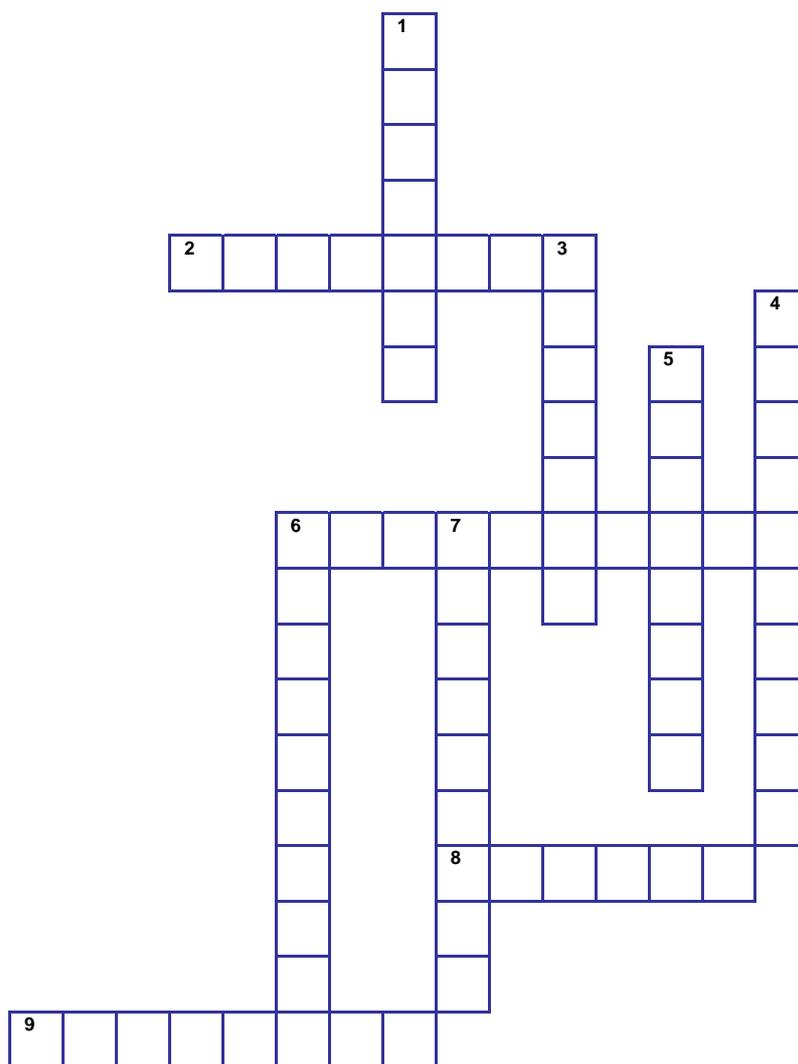
British entry to the EEC

Place the reasons for British entry into the EEC and the subsequent reasons for rejection/acceptance listed below into the correct boxes.

	Reasons for application	Reasons for rejection/acceptance
1963 application		
1967 application		
1973 application		

- ❖ Georges Pompidou was now French President and welcomed Britain.
- ❖ Economic issues; continued balance of payments deficit and industrial strife.
- ❖ Charles de Gaulle disliked the 'special relationship' and commonwealth.
- ❖ Wilson didn't relish joining the EEC – he preferred an American alliance.
- ❖ Heath saw entry into Europe as essential to keep Britain great.
- ❖ De Gaulle had not changed his mind about Britain.
- ❖ A desire to maintain Britain's position in the world – encouraged by America.

British politics and economy 1975-79



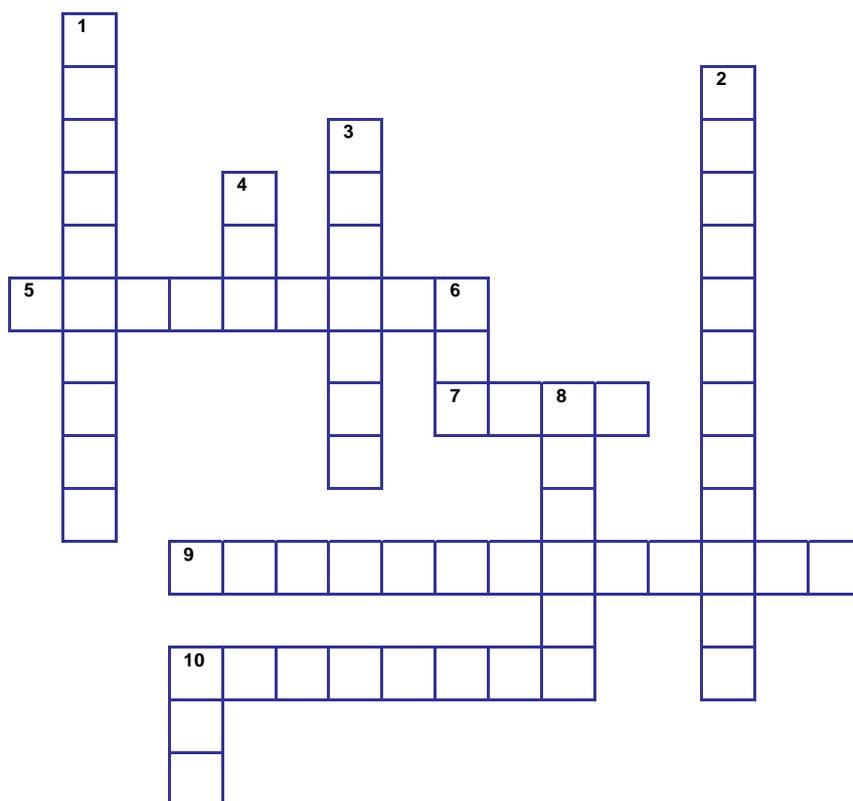
Across

- 2. Willie ... – Thatcher's loyal deputy (8)
- 6. The 'winter of ...' (1978-9) (10)
- 8. Wilson's chancellor from 1974 (6)
- 9. Harold Wilson ... in 1976 (8)

Down

- 1. Grave ... – one of the groups on strike during January 1979 (7)
- 3. Conservative campaign – 'Labour isn't ...' (7)
- 4. Thatcher's economic policy (10)
- 5. Labour made a pact with this party (8)
- 6. Policy of separating the Scottish and Welsh governments (10)
- 7. Took over from Wilson as prime minister (9)

British politics and economy 1979-90



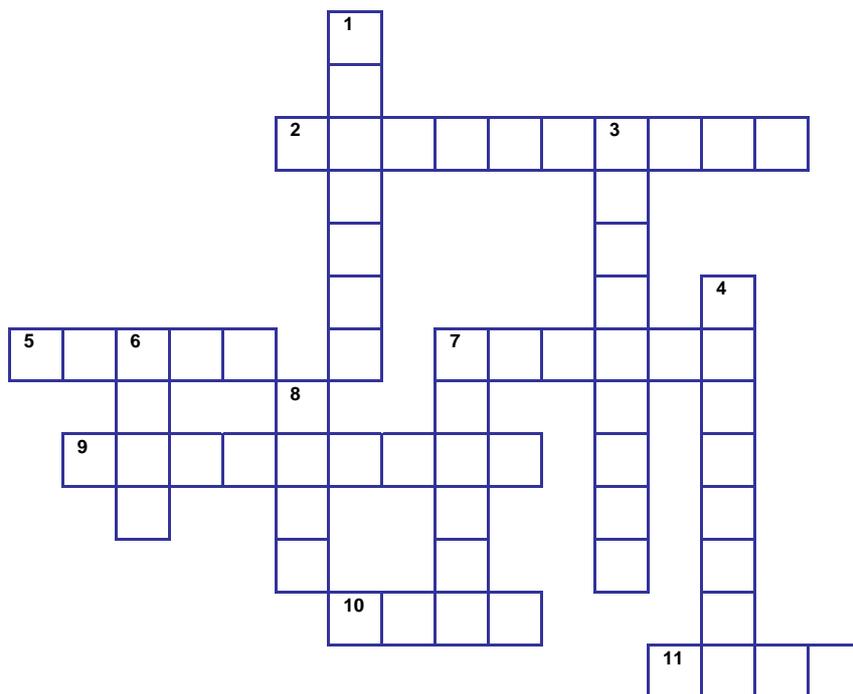
Across

- 5. War which ensured Thatcher's re-election in 1983 (9)
- 7. Anti-... tax riots ended Thatcher's premiership (4)
- 9. The selling of state owned enterprise (13)
- 10. Place where the IRA attempted to assassinate Thatcher in October 1984 (8)

Down

- 1. Thatcher's economic policy (10)
- 2. The releasing of financial markets from certain rules (12)
- 3. Leader of the Labour Party from 1983 (7)
- 4. North Sea substance which aided the British economy (3)
- 6. Labour splinter group created in 1981 (3)
- 8. Thatcher's chancellor after 1983 (6)
- 10. 'Right to ...' – the selling of council houses (3)

British foreign affairs 1975-90



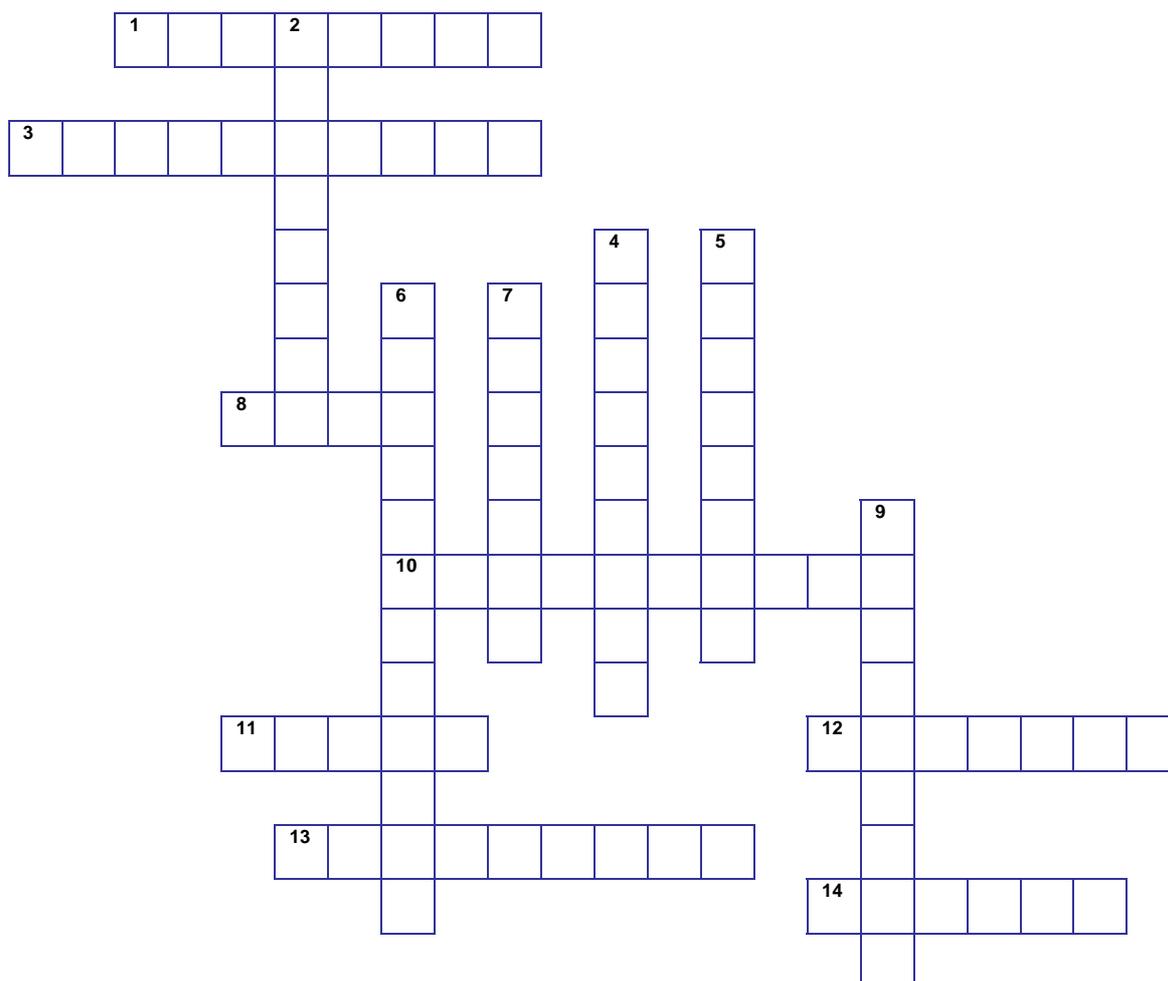
Across

- 2. Foreign secretary who resolved the Rhodesia issue, Lord ... (10)
- 5. The Falklands restored national ... in Britain (5)
- 7. Obtained by Thatcher from Europe after long discussions (6)
- 9. Thatcher did not believe in a European ... union (9)
- 10. Month in 1982 in which the Falklands War ended (4)
- 11. German chancellor who had a rocky relationship with Thatcher (4)

Down

- 1. Tunnel project agreed in 1986 (7)
- 3. Leader of the Soviet Union from 1985 (9)
- 4. Argentine navy cruiser sunk by the British (8)
- 6. '.... Lady' – Thatcher's nickname (4)
- 7. President who revived the 'special relationship' (6)
- 8. '.... wars' – an anti-missile shield (4)

British politics and economy 1990-97



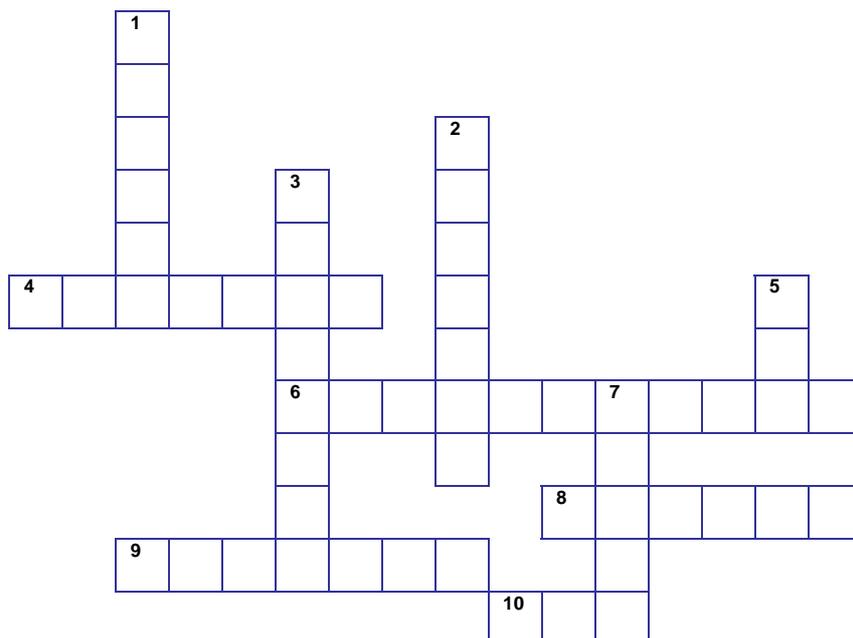
Across

1. Blair's press secretary (8)
3. European treaty which created the EU (10)
8. 'Clause ...' – commitment to state owned industries, abandoned by New Labour (4)
10. The Labour loss in 1992 was blamed on Kinnock's over-... (10)
11. Leader of the Labour Party until his death in 1994 (5)
12. Main competitor for Conservative leadership in 1995 (7)
13. Economic situation in the early 1990s (9)
14. Major's chancellor until 1993 (6)

Down

2. Famously lost his 'safe' seat in the 1997 election (8)
4. Labour won by a ... in 1997 (9)
5. Accused of 'back-seat driving' in Major's government (8)
6. Politicians who disliked links with Europe (12)
7. Major had success dealing with issues in Northern ... (7)
9. 'Black ...' – financial crisis in 1992 (9)

British society 1990-2007



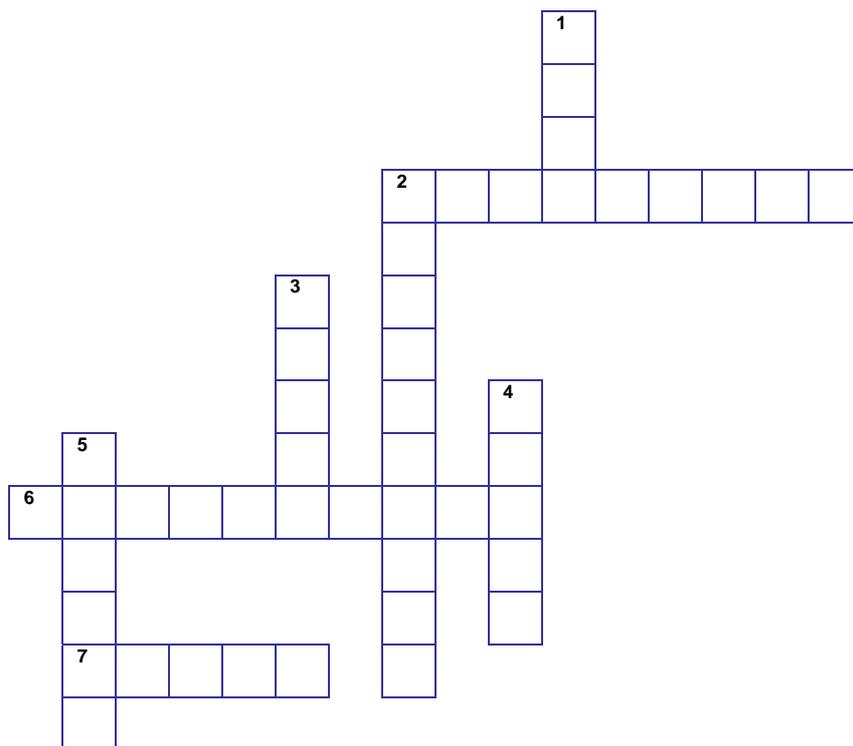
Across

- 4. Rising average ages have led to a '... Britain' (7)
- 6. 30% of people felt this was a political issue in 2007 (compared to 3% in 2001) (11)
- 8. Origin of large immigration to the UK within Europe (6)
- 9. Location of a regeneration project in Scotland (7)
- 10. One of two diseases in cattle which rocked the countryside (3)

Down

- 1. Organisation which failed to be multicultural (6)
- 2. The terrorists involved in 7/7 were born in ... (7)
- 3. Source of economic controversy for the over 60s (8)
- 5. Approximate percentage of people employed in agriculture by 2000 (3)
- 7. By 2007 more people were living ... in Britain (5)

British foreign affairs 1990-2007: Europe



Across

- 2. Former Yugoslav leader turned nationalist (9)
- 6. Location of 1995 massacre as part of the Bosnian war (10)
- 7. Irish minister who worked closely with Tony Blair (5)

Down

- 1. Joint currency which Britain avoided joining (4)
- 2. European Treaty signed by Major in 1992 (10)
- 3. American diplomat appointed by the UN to help solve the Yugoslav crisis (5)
- 4. Major wanted to bring Britain to the ... of Europe (5)
- 5. The 'Good ... Agreement' brought a ceasefire to Northern Ireland (6)

Britain 1951-2007 – crossword answers

**British politics and economy 1951-57
(p.1)**

Across

2. nationalisation
4. Bevan
7. consensus
9. affluence
10. Eden
11. Butler

Down

1. Churchill
3. Supermac
5. dominance
6. austerity
8. Suez

**British politics and economy 1970-75
(p.4)**

Across

1. Heath
3. miners
5. governs
6. Liberals
8. YomKippur
9. EEC

Down

1. hungparliament
2. decimilisation
4. BloodySunday
7. anyone

**British foreign policy 1951-64
(p.3)**

Across

2. Africa
5. India
7. Kenya
9. Commonwealth
11. Economic
12. Suez

Down

1. USA
3. France
4. Gaille
6. NATO
8. Cold
10. MacLeod

**British society 1964-75 – social tensions
(p.7)**

Across

4. consensus
6. gap
7. Commonwealth
8. Powell

Down

1. Asians
2. discrimination
3. suburban
5. sexual

**British politics and economy 1975-79
(p.9)**

Across

2. Whitelaw
6. discontent
8. Healey
9. resigned

Down

1. diggers
3. working
4. Monetarism
5. Liberals
6. devolution
7. Callaghan

British foreign affairs 1975-90 (p.11)

Across

2. Carrington
5. pride
7. rebate
9. political
10. June
11. Kohl

Down

1. Channel
3. Gorbachev
4. Belgrano
6. Iron
7. Reagan
8. Star

**British politics and economy 1979-90
(p.10)**

Across

5. Falklands
7. poll
9. privatisation
10. Brighton

Down

1. Monetarism
2. deregulation
3. Kinnock
4. oil
6. SDP
8. Lawson
10. buy

**British politics and economy 1990-97
(p.12)**

Across

1. Campbell
3. Maastricht
8. four
10. confidence
11. Smith
12. Redwood
13. recession
14. Lamont

Down

2. Portillo
4. landslide
5. Thatcher
6. Eurosceptics
7. Ireland
9. Wednesday

British society 1990-2007 (p. 13)

Across

4. greying
6. immigration
8. Poland
9. Glasgow
10. BSE

Down

1. police
2. Britain
3. pensions
5. two
7. alone

British foreign affairs 1990-2007: Europe (p.14)

Across

2. Milosevic
6. Srebrenica
7. Ahern

Down

1. Euro
2. Maastricht
3. Vince
4. heart
5. Friday

British society 1951-64 (p.2) – answers

Comprehensive schools	→	Part of an inclusive education system. They were brought in initially by the Conservatives which showed the existence of a post-war consensus.
Satire	→	A way of mocking the Establishment which came about in the late 1950s, showing a lack of deference. It grew in theatres and TV shows like 'That was the week that was'.
Unemployment	→	This rose significantly between 1951 and 1964, reaching 501,000, despite claims that this period was an 'age of affluence' and prosperity.
Profumo affair	→	A scandal involving MP John Profumo who had an affair with 'model' Christine Keeler. Splashed throughout the media, it cast doubt on the government and enabled a Labour victory.
The Establishment	→	The network that connected social and political elites. They were perceived as privileged people (usually male) who had influence and 'knew people who mattered'.
Tripartite system	→	The education system from 1944 which included grammar schools, secondary moderns and technical schools. Pupils took an exam at 11 to determine which school they would attend.
Rise in real wages	→	A rise in wages which was greater than the rise in inflation and prices. This led to more cash in people's pockets and was a symbol of the 1950s 'age of affluence'.
Deference	→	Respect and esteem given to a superior or an elder. Respect for the Establishment began to disappear thanks to the media and its response to events like the Profumo scandal.

British politics and economy 1964-75 (pp.5-6) – answers

In 1964, the down to earth Yorkshire man Harold Wilson came into power, marking the end of thirteen years of Conservative **dominance**. The Labour party promised a technological revolution as part of the 'white heat' of change. In an attempt to address economic problems, such as 'stop-go' inflation, Wilson introduced the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) under George Brown. However, this overlapped with the Treasury and there were many clashes between Brown and Chancellor James **Callaghan** thanks to Brown's alcohol problems and temper. In 1966 the DEA disappeared and the government brought in the 'prices and incomes policy' which limited price and wage increases. This did not solve the inflation problems and in November 1967 Wilson was forced to **devalue** the pound, dropping sterling by 14% to \$2.40. After this, new chancellor Roy Jenkins successfully used deflationary methods – raising taxes and cutting government spending – to create a balance of payments surplus by 1969, but this was not the end of Labour's problems. Big '**wildcat**' strikes by seamen and dockers pushed industrial relations to their limits and, in an attempt to solve the strike problem, employment minister Barbara **Castle** proposed a white paper named 'In place of strife' which gave the government clear intervention in the unions. This caused uproar and the Trades Union Congress (TUC) ensured that the government was forced to back down. In April 1970 Wilson lost the General Election to Edward **Heath**.

Having been chief negotiator for entry into the EEC in the 1960s, and leader of the opposition for five years, Heath seemed a capable politician. In 1973 Heath finally managed to gain British entry into the **EEC**, but this was where his achievements seemed to end. Tensions in Northern Ireland, leading to the murder of 13 citizens by the British paramilitary on 'Bloody Sunday' in 1972, and continuing economic strife plagued the government. In October 1973, the **Yom Kippur** War in the Middle East led to an oil shortage. At the same time, the National Union of Miners, who provided the other main source of power, demanded pay raises and went on strike. In 1974, leader of the

Yorkshire miners, Arthur Scargill, managed to force the closure of a main coke depot in **Saltley** – this meant devastating power shortages and led to the 'three day week'. People began to ask 'who governs Britain?' with the miners seemingly bringing the government and country into chaos. In response, Edward Heath called a general election in February 1974 and the result was a '**hung** parliament' – no party had a majority. Due to the failure of Heath to secure a coalition with the Liberals, led by Jeremy **Thorpe** Labour was back in power.

Wilson acted quickly to end the strike problem, abolishing the Industrial Relations Act and pay boards. The miners won a 22% pay **rise** and weekly wages rose by 33% in 1975. In October 1974 Wilson called another election which ensured a Labour majority and an EEC **referendum** which, with 17 million votes in favour, ensured party unity. Change was coming or the Conservatives, with Heath challenged for his leadership by his **education** minister Margaret Thatcher. She wasn't particularly popular, but the party had become fed up with Heath and his reputation for the 'three day week' – '**anyone** but Ted' was a better alternative. Thatcher won 130 votes to Heath's 119 in the first ballot in 1975 – he resigned. The Heath era was over and the Thatcher era was about to begin.

British entry to the EEC (p.8) – answers

	Reasons for application	Reasons for rejection/acceptance
1963 application	A desire to maintain Britain's position in the world – encouraged by America.	Charles de Gaulle disliked the 'special relationship' and commonwealth.
1967 application	Economic issues; continued balance of payments deficit and industrial strife.	Wilson didn't relish joining the EEC – he preferred an American alliance. De Gaulle had not changed his mind about Britain.
1973 application	Heath saw entry into Europe as essential to keep Britain great.	Georges Pompidou was now French President and welcomed Britain.