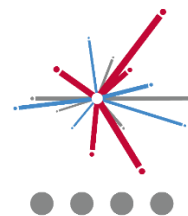


# Ark Pioneer learning at Home

## Core Curriculum

### History



W/C 08/06/20

#### Work to be completed

- Task 1: Reading** – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Immigration p.40
- Task 2: Reading** – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain - How did Britain change after the war? Cold War pp.41-45
- Task 3: Copy, Cover Check** – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Britain and the wider world p.52
- Task 4: Writing** – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Britain and the wider world p.52
- Task 5: Writing** - Essay - What were the consequences of the Second World War on Britain?
- Quiz**

#### Resources / links to help with work:

- SUM Revision Booklet
- BBC Bitesize Social Impact of WWII in Britain
- BBC Bitesize Labour Reforms - The Welfare State 1945-1951
- Youtube – Post war Britain
- History Extra – 1945 election

#### How will this work be checked?

Each week you will be given 'red pen work' to carry out corrections on the learning that you are doing at home. Please make sure this work is done and that you correct all work in your exercise book.

You must also complete the weekly quiz for your core curriculum subjects online and the link to those is on our school website in the 'quizzes' drop-down option from 'Home Learning'.

#### How much time should I be studying and what happens if I don't finish all my work?

For core curriculum subjects you are expected to do 30min each day as a minimum. Those subjects are English language, English literature, Maths, Science, History and Geography. These subjects all have a weekly quiz and will be checked in on by your form teacher when they call each week.

All other subjects are 'Extended Curriculum' and they should be done after you have finished the Core Curriculum tasks for the day. You should plan to do work in different subjects each day. We recommend that pupils do one hour per week in each of the 'extended curriculum' subjects.

We recognise that it is not possible for all pupils to complete all work given the exceptional circumstance. Please speak with your form tutor about the work if it is becoming unmanageable.

#### Why is the work in this booklet important to complete?

*This week we will continue learning Topic 7: The Second World War and post-war Britain. It is important to read and make detailed notes as well as revisiting learning from earlier in the topic so that it sticks in your long-term memory. We will do Copy, Cover, Check and practice paragraphs to prepare to write an essay answering the question What were the consequences of the Second World War on Britain?*



Aim high



Have integrity



Be kind



Model determination

# Task 1: Reading - 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Immigration p.40


## TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Immigration
  2. Read p.40 of your SUM HW booklet.
  3. Make half a page of notes including:
    - Immigrants from the Caribbean
    - Immigrants from South Asia
  4. When you have finished, go back and check your answers in red pen.
- Stretch:** How did immigrants contribute to Britain?

### British Society 1950s-1960s

After the end of World War Two in 1945, Britain had a shortage of workers. Immigrants, mostly from former colonies in the West Indies and South Asia, came to take up these jobs.

#### Immigrants arrived from the Caribbean

- 1) In 1948, a ship called the **Empire Windrush** brought over 400 Caribbean migrants to live and work in the UK. Many Caribbean countries were part of the **British Commonwealth** and most of the immigrants had fought for Britain during World War Two.
- 2) This marked the start of a period of **high immigration** of citizens from British Commonwealth countries. By 1961 there were over **100,000** Caribbean people living in London.
- 3) The types of jobs the Windrush immigrants did tended to be low skilled — e.g. porters, street cleaners, factory workers and builders. Many joined the new **NHS** and worked for **London Transport**.  A family arrive in Britain from Jamaica in the 1950s.
- 4) Many black immigrants to Britain became victims of **prejudice** and **racism**. They were often refused accommodation or service in bars and restaurants.
- 5) Racism was worst in areas where immigrant communities were largest. In some of these areas, gangs of racist white men would **harass** members of the black community.

#### The Notting Hill Race Riots

- Openly racist violence came to a head in the summer of 1958. Rioting in **Notting Hill**, London, lasted for a week. Gangs of white youths threw **petrol bombs** and **glass bottles** at homes and businesses owned by immigrants from the Caribbean.
- The events of Notting Hill shocked the British public. In 1965, the **Race Relations Act** was passed. This made it unlawful to **discriminate** against people in public places because of their race or nationality. However, **racism** and **racist attacks** continued.

#### Immigrants also came from South Asia

- 1) When India gained **independence** in 1947, the country was divided into **India** and **Pakistan** (see p. 137). 8 million Muslims and 8 million Sikhs and Hindus were forced to leave their homes by the partition.
- 2) In 1961, there were nearly **100,000** Indian and Pakistani nationals living in Britain.
- 3) Many came to work in the newly formed NHS as **trained doctors**. Others worked in the **industrial** British cities such as Sheffield and Birmingham.
- 4) Many immigrants were met with **discrimination**. **Enoch Powell**, a controversial MP, was angry about the **welfare benefits** immigrant communities were getting. In his famous '**Rivers of Blood**' speech in 1968 he claimed that white British people:
  - "...found themselves made strangers in their own country. They found their wives unable to obtain hospital beds in childbirth, their children unable to obtain school places, their homes and neighbourhoods changed beyond recognition, their plans and prospects for the future defeated: [...] they began to hear, as time went by, more and more voices which told them that they were now the unwanted."

SECTION FOUR — BRITAIN AND THE WIDER WORLD, 1900 TO THE PRESENT DAY

# Task 2: Reading - 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Cold War

## pp.41-45

### TASK:

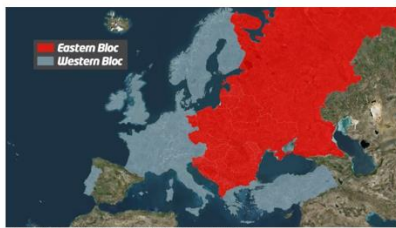
1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Cold War
2. Read pp.41-45 of your SUM HW booklet.
3. Make half a page of notes including:
  - What the Cold War was
  - Capitalism
  - Communism
  - Where Communism came from
  - Why the Cold War started
  - How the Cold War began
  - Why Berlin was so important in the Cold War
  - How the Cold War intensified
4. When you have finished, go back and check your answers in red pen.

**Stretch:** How did the Cold War affect Britain?

#### What was the Cold War?

The Cold War was a division between Russia and western countries (the US and its allies, like Britain), which started in the 1940s and lasted until 1991.

It is hard to pinpoint an exact date for when it started. It was a war between two ideas and ways of ruling - **communism** (the east) and **capitalism** (the west).



The map shows the East in blue and the East in red, with the US base on the side of the East.

The Russians operated a communist state (from 1922 to 1991), while western countries like the US were capitalist countries.

Throughout the Cold War, communist and capitalist nations tried to out-do each other, competing to develop the best technologies and weapons.



The flag of the communist group in the USSR and a red flag with a gold hammer and sickle with a star, which is a symbol of communism.

#### What is capitalism?

In a capitalist system:

- Citizens are allowed to have their own businesses and make their own money
- It revolves around something called free markets, in which companies and business people can buy and sell products and services, depending on what customers and the public want (which also determines how much things will cost), with little or no government control

• Usually, there are multiple political parties that stand for different parts of society (but this doesn't always have to be the case in a capitalist society)

• Governments are chosen in democratic elections, in which citizens have their say on who they want to be in charge (a democracy)

• People's rights and freedoms are an important part of life, including being able to say what they feel (freedom of speech)

• The press enjoys freedom of speech too and is not controlled by the state

#### What is communism?

In a communist system:

• Businesses are owned by the state and any wealth from them is controlled by the people in power

• There is one political party in charge

• There is no opportunity for citizens to vote for who they want to be in charge or change the government (a dictatorship)

• It is more important to serve the state and be obedient to those in charge than it is to have personal freedoms

• The media is controlled by those in power

#### Where did communism come from?

To understand why the Cold War started, it is necessary to understand where communism in Russia came from, as it was the first time that this system of ruling had been introduced.

In 1917, the Bolsheviks took power in Russia after the **October Revolution** and a new political system called communism was introduced. (In the years to follow, some other countries including China, North Korea and Cuba would adopt communism too.)



A group of communists gather in Paris to discuss Russia in 1917.

In 1922, Russia - along with countries under its control - formed the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (the USSR) - better known as the Soviet Union (or the Soviets). It was a communist group and did not agree with western, capitalist countries or their way of ruling.

#### Why did the Cold War start?

The Cold War started in the aftermath of World War Two, but its foundations came earlier than this.

During World War Two, something unusual happened. After Hitler started to invade USSR-controlled territories, the Soviet Union joined forces with Britain - traditionally its political enemy - to fight against Germany.

When the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour in December 1941 and the US joined World War Two as well, this brought together the USSR and the US - also traditionally political enemies.

Together, Britain, the US and the USSR became unlikely allies known as the Grand Alliance, fighting against the Nazis. This is why 1941 is sometimes said to be the start of the Cold War, when these three nations were brought together.



In December 1941, the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbour, which led to the US joining World War Two.

In two separate meetings in 1943 and 1945, the leaders of Britain, the US and the USSR met to decide how they would deal with the Nazis in Europe. Winston Churchill was the UK prime minister, Franklin D Roosevelt was the US president and Joseph Stalin was premier of the USSR.

But by the time it came to putting into action what they had agreed, the leaders had changed. By the time of an important meeting in 1945 in Potsdam in Berlin, there was a new UK prime minister (Clement Attlee) and a new US president (Harry S Truman).

President Truman was more outspoken than President Roosevelt about his dislike of Stalin and communism, and Stalin didn't like how the US treated the USSR. Britain and the US did not trust that Stalin was going to allow elections to happen in areas which the USSR would control after the war - something that was agreed at an earlier meeting.

Even during the war, Stalin had plans to take over Eastern Europe. As the Soviets drove the Nazis back, they had begun to occupy large parts of Eastern Europe and they wanted to impose communism in these areas.

This was a worry for the US and Britain, but the Grand Alliance still had to work together to defeat the Japanese.



US President Truman (shown here) with Mark Twain (seen from above) in the office of John F. Kennedy.

In 1945, the US dropped two **atomic bombs** on Japan - one on Hiroshima and another, three days later, on Nagasaki. Around 214,000 people lost their lives.

While the Japanese surrendered from the war a few days later, some have said that dropping the bombs like this was also a way for the US to show the Soviet Union how powerful it was and who was really in control.

Shortly after, World War Two was over - but relations between the Grand Alliance had become tense and the Cold War had begun.

#### Cold War begins

After World War Two was fought to ensure people's freedoms, the Western allies became worried that in many parts of Europe, Nazi dictatorship was simply being replaced by communist dictatorships.

In 1946, Churchill - who was UK prime minister again - declared that an 'iron curtain' had come down across Europe, as it was divided up between the east and the west. This became known as the famous **iron curtain speech**.

Between 1945 and 1948, the Soviets made Albania, Bulgaria, East Germany, Romania, Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia communist nations. This gave them a buffer zone to protect the USSR from any potential future invasions by the west.

Greece looked like it was the next country in Eastern Europe to become communist. Britain didn't have the money to stop it from happening and the west became worried about how communism was spreading.



General George Marshall came up with a plan in 1947 to stop the spread of communism in Berlin. Europe.

In March 1947, the US vowed to help to stop this from happening. President Truman made a speech in which he promised that the US would help any country that took a stand against communism. It was called the **Truman Doctrine**. In June that year, he sent General George Marshall to see what could be done. Marshall came up with a plan - **Marshall Aid** - that would offer European countries money to recover after World War Two and reject communism.

In 1947, Stalin had set up **Cominform** - an alliance of communist countries - and he forbade any of them from applying for Marshall Aid. Then, in January 1949, the Soviets set up a council called **Comecon** to run its very own Molotov Plan of financial help to try to keep the communist nations on its side. In a way, both sides were trying to buy support from countries.

#### Why was Berlin so important in the Cold War?

Berlin would become a significant city in the conflict between the West and the Soviets.

After World War Two, Germany had been divided up into four between the US, Britain, France and Russia. Berlin was also divided in half, even though the west's portion of Berlin was surrounded by Soviet areas. It was the last gap in the USSR's buffer zone - and Stalin wanted control of it.

The Allies used money from Marshall Aid to help Germany to recover after the war. But the areas controlled by the USSR were poor and it made communism look bad. Stalin set out to take over Berlin.

In June 1948, Britain, France and the US joined their areas of Germany together in what would become known as West Germany, with West Berlin as its capital. Between 1949 and 1961 an estimated 2.7 million East Germans left for West Germany in the hope of a better life.



Joseph Stalin wanted to lose control of Berlin.

Stalin did not like any of this. On 23 June 1948, he cut the west's road and rail access to West Berlin, in what became known as the **Berlin Blockade**.

This meant West Berlin could only be accessed by the air. For 11 months, something called the **Berlin Airlift** supplied West Berlin with food and supplies from the air, as the west didn't want to force their way through by land and risk starting another war.

The blockade was lifted in May 1949, but the conflict between East and West Germany was more strongly established than ever.

#### The Cold War intensifies

In 1949, **Nato** - the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, which was a group of countries working together to defend themselves - was formed as a result of the Berlin Blockade. It included the US, UK, Canada, West Germany, Portugal, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Iceland, Italy and Luxembourg. The USSR was not invited to join the group.

# Task 3: Copy, Cover Check – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Britain and the wider world p.52

## TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – 4 Britain and the wider world
2. Study the answer sheet on p.52 for HW4: Britain and the wider world
3. Draw a line down the middle of your Workbook.
4. Write the answer to each question in your Workbook (Copy, Cover column)
5. Check your answers using the answers on p.52 . In red pen, tick if correct, and add any missing information.
6. Cover the answers in the Copy, Cover column and answer the question from memory in the right side of your Workbook (Check column).
7. Uncover the answers and mark the Cover, Check column with a red pen. Tick if correct, and add any missing information.
8. Ask a friend or family member to test you on the same questions (and questions from previous weeks.)

**Stretch:** Do Copy, Cover, Check on questions from previous weeks.

HW3: Economy		
Question	Copy, Cover, Check	
1. What word means when a country's major industries are taken over and run by the government?	Nationalisation	Nationalisation
2. What industries did the Labour government nationalise after the Second World War?	Steel, iron, gas, coal, electricity and the railways	
3. Why did the Labour government nationalise many industries after the Second World War?	To create and maintain job levels	
4. What was the impact of nationalisation on unemployment?	Unemployment levels stayed very low	
5. What percentage of people were unemployed in 1950?	Just 1.6%	Housing
6. What was the name of law which planned twelve new towns?	1946 New Towns Act	
7. What was the name of the law which allowed councils to buy and repair damaged homes?	1949 Housing Act	US Debt
8. How many homes were built in Britain between 1945-51?	Over 1 million	
9. What percentage of new homes were built by councils between 1945-51?	80%	
10. How much debt had Britain amassed by the end of the Second World War?	£21 billion	US Debt
11. Who did the British government ask for assistance with Britain's debts after the Second World War?	The USA	
12. How much money did the USA give Britain as a loan after the Second World War?	\$3.75 billion	
13. How much money did the USA give to Britain as Marshall Aid to help Britain recover?	\$2.7 billion	
HW4: Britain and the wider world		
Question	Copy, Cover, Check	
1. When did Britain agree to the partition of India?	1947	Indian Independence
2. Which two countries were created in the partition of India?	India and Pakistan	
3. What was the main religious group in India after partition?	Hindus	
4. What was the main religious group in Pakistan after partition?	Muslims	
5. How many people were displaced as a result of the partition of India?	14 million	British Empire
6. What word means the group of countries that in the past were ruled or controlled by the UK?	British Empire	
7. Why did the British government encourage people to come to Britain from Britain's colonies after the Second World War?	To help rebuild Britain	Immigration
8. What word means a group of countries that used to be part of the British Empire?	Commonwealth	
9. What was the name of the law which said that all Commonwealth citizens could have British passports and work in the UK?	1948 British Nationality Act	
10. How many people came to Britain between 1948 and 1962?	Around 500,000	Cold War
11. Give three examples of areas where people came to Britain from after the Second World War.	Caribbean, South Asia and Cyprus	
12. What was the most famous arrival of migrants to Britain after the Second World War?	People from Jamaica and Trinidad on the ship Empire Windrush in 1948	
13. What was the name of the conflict that quickly divided the world after the Second World War?	Cold War	Cold War
14. What were the two sides in the Cold War?	The West, led by the USA, and the East, led by the USSR	
15. What word means the union of 15 countries led by Russia 1922-91?	USSR	
16. What system of government did the USA have after the Second World War?	Capitalist	
17. What system of government did the USSR have after the Second World War?	Communist	
18. What organisation did Britain join in 1949?	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	
19. What did Britain's decision to join NATO confirm?	That Britain was allied with the USA and Western Europe	

## Task 4: Writing – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Britain and the wider world p.52

### TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – Britain and the wider world
2. Study the answer sheet on P.52 for 4 Britain and the wider world
3. Cover the answers on P.52 and test yourself on 4 Britain and the wider world
4. In your workbook, write a paragraph about how Britain's relationship with the wider world changed answering the question, What were the consequences of the Second World War on Britain? Do this without looking at the answer sheet or your Knowledge Organiser – have integrity.
5. When you have finished the paragraph, use the Knowledge Organiser to mark your work. In red pen, check spellings and add any details from the Knowledge Organiser.
6. Highlight where you have used the same sentence starters in your work.
7. In red pen, tick where you have meet each target in the success criteria.

**Stretch:** Who was affected most by Britain's changing relationship with the wider world?

### Sentence starters

*One consequence of the Second World War on Britain was...*

*For example,... As a result,...*

*Also,... As a result,...*

*In addition,... As a result,...*

*Overall,...*

### Success criteria

- T1 Clear umbrella point
- T2 Detailed evidence
- T3 Explain evidence
- T4 Repeat T2 &T3 X2
- T5 Overall link back to the question

HW2: Economy		
	Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Nationalisation	1. What word means when a country's major industries are taken over and run by the government?	Nationalisation
	2. What industries did the Labour government nationalise after the Second World War?	Steel, iron, gas, coal, electricity and the railways
	3. Why did the Labour government nationalise many industries after the Second World War?	To create and maintain job levels
	4. What was the impact of nationalisation on unemployment?	Unemployment levels stayed very low
	5. What percentage of people were unemployed in 1950?	Just 1.6%
Housing	6. What was the name of law which planned twelve new towns?	1946 New Towns Act
	7. What was the name of the law which allowed councils to buy and repair damaged homes?	1949 Housing Act
	8. How many homes were built in Britain between 1945-51?	Over 1 million
	9. What percentage of new homes were built by councils between 1945-51?	80%
US Debt	10. How much debt had Britain amassed by the end of the Second World War?	\$21 billion
	11. Who did the British government ask for assistance with Britain's debts after the Second World War?	The USA
	12. How much money did the USA give Britain as a loan after the Second World War?	\$3.75 billion
	13. How much money did the USA give to Britain as Marshall Aid to help Britain recover?	\$2.7 billion
HW4: Britain and the wider world		
	Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Indian Independence	1. When did Britain agree to the partition of India?	1947
	2. Which two countries were created in the partition of India?	India and Pakistan
	3. What was the main religious group in India after partition?	Hindus
	4. What was the main religious group in Pakistan after partition?	Muslims
	5. How many people were displaced as a result of the partition of India?	14 million
Commonwealth	6. What word means the group of countries that in the past were ruled or controlled by the UK?	British Empire
	7. Why did the British government encourage people to come to Britain from Britain's colonies after the Second World War?	To help rebuild Britain
	8. What word means a group of countries that used to be part of the British Empire?	Commonwealth
	9. What was the name of the law which said that all Commonwealth citizens could have British passports and work in the UK?	1948 British Nationality Act
	10. How many people came to Britain between 1948 and 1962?	Around 500,000
Cold War	11. Give three examples of areas where people came to Britain from after the Second World War.	Caribbean, South Asia and Cyprus
	12. What was the most famous arrival of migrants to Britain after the Second World War?	People from Jamaica and Trinidad on the ship Empire Windrush in 1948
	13. What was the name of the conflict that quickly divided the world after the Second World War?	Cold War
	14. What were the two sides in the Cold War?	The West, led by the USA and the East, led by the USSR
	15. What word means the union of 23 countries led by Russia 1922-91?	USSR
Cold War	16. What system of government did the USA have after the Second World War?	Capitalist
	17. What system of government did the USSR have after the Second World War?	Communist
	18. What organisation did Britain join in 1949?	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
	19. What did Britain's decision to join NATO confirm?	That Britain was allied with the USA and Western Europe

## **Task 5: Writing - Essay - What were the consequences of the Second World War on Britain?**

### **TASK:**

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 7 The Second World War and post-war Britain – What were the consequences of the Second World War on Britain?
2. Put your Homework booklet away – have integrity.
3. Write three paragraphs and a conclusion answering the question above. You may use the following in your answer:
  - Welfare state
  - Economic changes
  - Changes to Britain's relationship with the wider worldDo not spend longer than 35 minutes on this.
4. When you have finished the essay, use the Knowledge Organiser to mark your work. In red pen, check spellings and add any details from the Knowledge Organiser.
5. Highlight where you have used the same sentence starters in your work.
6. In red pen, tick where you have met each target in the success criteria.
7. At the bottom of your essay put the heading, Feedback, and complete the sentence "My target is..." with an appropriate target from T1-7.

**Stretch:** What was the most significant consequence of the Second World War on Britain?

### **Success criteria**

- T1: Make a clear umbrella point using the words from the question
- T2: Select a detailed piece of evidence to support your point.
- T3: Explain your evidence
- T4: Repeat step two and three x2
- T5: Overall link back to the question
- T6: Write three PEEL paragraphs using T1-5
- T7: Make an overall judgement which is supported logically

## Aim Higher:

### Reading

- Read [Britain Since the War \(Usborne History of Britain\)](#) by Henry Brook, Conrad Mason and Ian McNee (Non-fiction) £0.19
- Read [A History of Modern Britain](#) by Andrew Marr (Non-fiction) £1.00
- Read [Lovers and Strangers: An Immigrant History of Post-War Britain](#) by Clair Wills (Non-fiction) £8.04
- Read [Carrie's War](#), by Nina Bawden (Fiction) £1.73
- Read [Goodnight Mister Tom](#) by Michelle Magorian (Fiction) £2.05
- Read [Small Island](#) by Andrea Levy (Fiction) £1.00

### Projects

- Make a resource (poster, presentation, video etc.) to teach Y6 students about the consequences of the Second World War on Britain. It must answer the following questions:
  - What were the consequences of the Second World War for the welfare state?
  - What were the consequences of the Second World War for economic changes?
  - What were the consequences of the Second World War for changing Britain's relationship with the wider world?

### Online learning

- Study the online course, A History of Public Health in Post-War Britain with [FutureLearn](#)
- Study Attlee's Britain 1945-1951 Planning for the future? with the [National Archives](#)

### Documentaries and Films

- Watch [Andrew Marr's History of Modern Britain](#) on Dailymotion (Documentary)
- Watch [Cold War Britain](#) on YouTube (Documentary)
- Watch [The Spirit of '45](#) on YouTube (Film)

