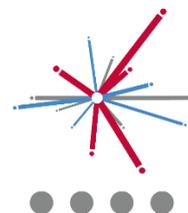


Ark Pioneer learning at Home

Core Curriculum

History



W/C 22/06/20

Work to be completed

- Task 1: Copy, Cover Check** - HW2: Economy p.93
- Task 2: Writing** - Practice paragraph – Economy p.93
- Task 3: Reading** - The extent to which state intervention and the public sector were 'rolled back' p.74
- Task 4: Reading** - The extent of political and social division within Britain p.75
- Task 5: Copy, Cover Check** - HW3: Rolling back the state p.94
- Quiz**

Resources / links to help with work:

- SUM Revision Booklet
- BBC History Thatcherism
- History.com Margaret Thatcher
- Youtube – Margaret Thatcher

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 start learning Topic 8: Thatcher's 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 Thatcher's governments on Britain?



Aim high



Have integrity



Be kind



Model determination

Task 1: Copy, Cover Check - HW2: Economy p.93

TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 8 Thatcher's Britain – HW2: Economy
2. Study the answer sheet on p.93 for HW2: Economy
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.93 . 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.

ANSWERS		
HW1: Overview		
	Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Post-war consensus	1. What name is given to the years of agreement between Labour and the Conservatives from 1945 until the early 1970s?	Post-war consensus
	2. What did Labour and the Conservatives broadly agree on from 1945 until the early 1970s?	1. Government role in the economy 2. Continued welfare state and NHS 3. Full employment and equal opportunities
	3. What ended the post-war consensus?	Economic problems in the 1970s
	4. What name is given to the period in 1978-79 when many workers went on strike?	Winter of Discontent
	5. Which party was voted out of government in the 1979 election?	Labour
Thatcher's 'free market'	6. Who was Conservative Prime Minister from 1979-90?	Margaret Thatcher
	7. What was Margaret Thatcher's attitude towards consensus politics?	She rejected it
	8. How did Margaret Thatcher want to transform the economy?	By promoting private businesses
	9. How did Margaret Thatcher want to roll back the state?	By reducing the size and role of government in the economy and society
Thatcher's 'Cold War'	10. What approach did Margaret Thatcher take with her critics in Britain, in Northern Ireland and in Europe?	Confrontation, not compromise
	11. Who did the UK fight a war with in 1982?	Argentina
	12. What was the 1982 UK war fought over?	The Falkland Islands (Malvinas)
	13. Who won the 1982 war?	The UK
Thatcher's 'New Deal'	14. What did Margaret Thatcher worry that further European integration would create?	A European super-state
	15. Which side did Margaret Thatcher support in the Cold War?	USA
	16. Which US President did Margaret Thatcher develop a good relationship with?	Ronald Reagan
	17. Who did the Conservative Party choose as leader in 1990?	John Major
	18. For how many years had the Conservative Party been in power by 1997?	18 years
	19. Who was leader of the Labour Party in 1997?	Tony Blair
The end	20. What name did the Labour Party use in 1997 to show that it was now more supportive of private business?	New Labour

HW2: Economy		
	Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Private sector	1. What word means selling businesses owned by government to private owners?	Privatise
	2. What state-owned companies were privatised by Thatcher's government?	British Airways, British Steel, British Telecom and British Gas
	3. What was the result of privatisation on the role of government in the economy?	Government played a smaller role in the economy
The end	4. How did Thatcher's government change the basic rate of income tax in the 1988 Budget?	Cut it from 27% to 25%
	5. How did Thatcher's government change the highest tax rates in the 1988 Budget?	Cut them so nobody paid more than 40% in tax
Deregulation	6. What was the result of Thatcher's tax changes for the wealthiest people?	Their tax bills were cut by a third
	7. What word means taking away rules?	Deregulate
	8. What word means a place where people buy and sell shares in companies?	Stock exchange
	9. What did Thatcher's government deregulate in 1986?	London Stock Exchange
	10. What did the deregulation of the London Stock Exchange end?	Many of the rules about trading and investment
	11. What was the result of the deregulation of the London Stock Exchange?	London became a centre of world finance and attracted many foreign investment banks

Task 2: Writing - Practice paragraph – Economy p.93

TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 8 Thatcher's Britain – Economy
2. Study the answer sheet on P.93 for 2 Economy
3. Cover the answers on P.93 and test yourself on 2 Economy
4. In your workbook, write a paragraph about how Britain's economy changed, answering the question, What were the consequences of Thatcher's governments 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 the changes to Britain's economy?

<p>Sentence starters</p> <p><i>One consequence of Thatcher's governments on Britain was...</i></p> <p><i>For example,... As a result,...</i></p> <p><i>Also,... As a result,...</i></p> <p><i>In addition,... As a result,...</i></p> <p><i>Overall,...</i></p>	<p>Success criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> T1 Clear umbrella point <input type="checkbox"/> T2 Detailed evidence <input type="checkbox"/> T3 Explain evidence <input type="checkbox"/> T4 Repeat T2 & T3 X2 <input type="checkbox"/> T5 Overall link back to the question
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ANSWERS	
HW1: Overview	
Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Post-war consensus	1. What name is given to the years of agreement between Labour and the Conservatives from 1945 until the early 1970s?
Post-war consensus	2. What did Labour and the Conservatives broadly agree on from 1945 until the early 1970s?
Economic problems in the 1970s	3. What ended the post-war consensus?
Winter of Discontent	4. What name is given to the period in 1978-79 when many workers went on strike?
Labour	5. Which party was voted out of government in the 1979 election?
Margaret Thatcher	6. Who was Conservative Prime Minister from 1979-90?
She rejected it	7. What was Margaret Thatcher's attitude towards consensus politics?
By promoting private businesses	8. How did Margaret Thatcher want to transform the economy?
By reducing the size and role of government in the economy and society	9. How did Margaret Thatcher want to roll back the state?
Confrontation, not compromise	10. What approach did Margaret Thatcher take with her critics in Britain, in Northern Ireland and in Europe?
Argentina	11. Who did the UK fight a war with in 1982?
The Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	12. What was the 1982 UK war fought over?
The UK	13. Who won the 1982 war?
A European super-state	14. What did Margaret Thatcher worry that further European integration would create?
USA	15. Which side did Margaret Thatcher support in the Cold War?
Ronald Reagan	16. Which US President did Margaret Thatcher develop a good relationship with?
John Major	17. Who did the Conservative Party choose as leader in 1990?
18 years	18. For how many years had the Conservative Party been in power by 1997?
Tony Blair	19. Who was leader of the Labour Party in 1997?
New Labour	20. What name did the Labour Party use in 1997 to show that it was now more supportive of private business?

HW1: Economy	
Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Privatisation	1. What word means selling businesses owned by government to private owners?
Privatisation	2. What state-owned companies were privatised by Thatcher's governments?
Government played a smaller role in the economy	3. What was the result of privatisation on the role of government in the economy?
Cut it from 27% to 25%	4. How did Thatcher's government change the basic rate of income tax in the 1988 Budget?
Cut them so nobody paid more than 40% in tax	5. How did Thatcher's government change the highest tax rates in the 1988 Budget?
Their tax bills were cut by a third	6. What was the result of Thatcher's tax changes for the wealthiest people?
Deregulate	7. What word means taking away rules?
Stock exchange	8. What word means a place where people buy and sell shares in companies?
London Stock Exchange	9. What did Thatcher's government deregulate in 1986?
Many of the rules about trading and investment	10. What did the deregulation of the London Stock Exchange end?
London became a centre of world finance and attracted many foreign investment banks	11. What was the result of the deregulation of the London Stock Exchange?

Task 3: Reading - The extent to which state intervention and the public sector were 'rolled back' p.74

TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 8 Thatcher's Britain – The extent to which state intervention and the public sector were 'rolled back'
 2. Read p.74 of your SUM HW booklet.
 3. Make half a page of notes including:
 - The issue of 'less government'
 - Rolling back the state?
 - Social control
 4. When you have finished, go back and check your answers in red pen.
- Stretch:** How did Margaret Thatcher reduce the role of government?

5 Historical interpretation: The impact of Thatcher's governments on Britain

The extent to which state intervention and the public sector were 'rolled back'

The issue of 'less government'

One crucial element of Thatcherism was reducing the power of the state in terms of its involvement both in people's lives and in economic activities.

Thatcher believed excessive state activity:

- eroded people's self-reliance and creativity in terms of people needing help to replace the supportive role of the family with state-run welfare schemes on which people became dependent.
- led to economic inefficiency and waste: she believed private enterprise always ran industry better than the state.

Thatcher spoke on many occasions of 'rolling back the state'. She did point to numerous examples:

- The privatisation programme, which saw 800,000 fewer people employed by the state.
- The sale of council houses, which saw 580,000 people per year become house owners rather than public sector tenants in 1989-99.
- The ending of price and income policies and their oversight by government.
- The ending of consultation with unions and employers over economic planning.

However, Thatcher by no means intended less government in every sphere, and in many areas government activity actually increased.

Rolling back the state?

Local government

Local government took 28 per cent of public spending and Thatcher felt much of this budget was wasted – particularly in terms of promoting housing policies. A series of Acts reduced the powers and budgets of local government authorities and they were forced to bid for private sector contracts rather than provide them themselves. The Greater London Council, responsible for the government of the capital, was abolished and its responsibilities devolved to local councils. While local government had its powers reduced, it was more closely supervised by central government.

Education

The 1988 Education Reform Act saw the introduction of a National Curriculum, planned and monitored centrally and national using a common format throughout the country. This was in response to long-standing concerns about the quality of education within schools, and marked the first time government actually prescribed a curriculum. The idea was that attainment and progress could be judged in individual schools against national benchmarks.

National Health Service

While Thatcher had no intention of dismantling the NHS, her government did introduce an internal market whereby NHS trusts could bid for services such as cleaning and catering previously administered by NHS employees. This led to a greater level of bureaucracy to manage it. Indeed, the whole management structure became more complex: in 1993 the NHS was administered by 700 different authorities.

Privatised industries

Privatised industries were regulated by a new layer of 'watchdogs' such as Ofsted and Ofgas. This may have made them more accountable but it expanded, not reduced, the role of government.

Social control

Many commentators have argued that Thatcher believed in a kind of free market and strong state. She felt the state needed to be strong:

- to remove obstacles from the development of the free market such as trade union power
- to protect its citizens in this context, her government gave more power to the police, with the budget for law and order rising by 80 per cent during the period 1979 and 1989 and the police being deployed on a national basis, for example during the miners' strike.

The Thatcher government was not concerned with control to 'roll back the power of the state' as much in terms of both intervention and the public sector. It reduced the powers of those aspects of the state with which it disagreed and succeeded in it order to both offer greater accountability and provide the groundwork for the free market to operate – albeit, in the case of privatised industries, under state supervision.

Task 4: Reading - The extent of political and social division within Britain p.75

TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 8 Thatcher's Britain – The extent of political and social division within Britain
 2. Read p.75 of your SUM HW booklet.
 3. Make half a page of notes including:
 - Divisiveness of policies
 - Miners' strike 1984-85
 4. When you have finished, go back and check your answers in red pen.
- Stretch:** Why was Margaret Thatcher so divisive?

The extent of political and social division within Britain SCAGED

5 Historical interpretation: The impact of Thatcher's governments on Britain

Divisiveness of policies

Contemporary politicians, and many later historians, believed that Thatcher's government generally had a divisive impact on society, with many groups benefiting and others becoming hostile and alienated.

Sale of council homes

This was one of the most popular measures of Thatcher's 'popular capitalism'. The idea was that home owners would have more stake in society. The decision to sell council houses to private owners raised £18 billion as 124 million houses were sold. The downside, however, was a shortage of public sector stock as many of the tenants taking advantage of the scheme could have bought new homes on the open market.

Miners' strike, 1984-85

The early years of Thatcher's second administration were dominated by the miners' strike. While Thatcher called for the closure of unprofitable pits, this process had already begun – another example of continuity rather than change.

Nevertheless, the issue was largely seen in terms of the breaking of union power. The National Union of Miners (NUM) had recently elected a left-winger, Arthur Scargill, as their new president. Scargill had largely been responsible for organising the flying pickets in the 1972 dispute. Thatcher meanwhile appointed Ian McGregor as Chairman of the National Coal Board (NCB) with a brief to modernise the industry and shut down unprofitable pits. McGregor had already done a similar job at Lord of British Steel.

The issue was one of bitter confrontation. Many pit areas were closed communities where almost all local men worked in the mines; in the absence of alternative forms of employment, closure would have a devastating effect. The NUM called for industrial action without the formal ballot which in tandem feared they would lose.

Enemies Within

Thatcher and many of her supporters saw a wider agenda among leaders of the NUM, believing that they were using the strike as a vehicle for socialist revolution. She began to speak of enemies within and felt the very survival of British democracy and the capitalist way of life depended on the defeat of the strike.

Defeat of the NUM

The miners failed in their battle with the government:

- Employment Act in the early 1980s had reduced the power of the miners: mass picketing and the closed shop were now illegal, and strikes had to be voted for in a formal ballot.
- The government was stockpiling coal for emergencies.
- The government chose the time for confrontation – closures were set for the spring and summer months when demand for coal was at its lowest, so any industrial action in protest would also have to take place then.
- The government was prepared to use the law, in terms of both police action against strikers and using the courts to freeze union assets, as the strike was illegal.
- The strike was over sold and some areas, notably Noctinghamshire, refused to join. As the strike dragged on and mining families faced real hardships, miners drifted back to work until, in January 1985, the strike was called off.

The government had won a notable victory. Union power declined. There were other struggles, for example, police officers who struck against modernisation in 1986 – computer technology made their reporting skills redundant. Workers generally had to come to terms with new conditions largely as a result of modernisation and technical developments which saw the decline of manual production.

Task 5: Copy, Cover Check - HW3: Rolling back the state p.94

TASK:

1. In your Workbook, write today's date and the title History – 8 Thatcher's Britain – HW3: Rolling back the state
2. Study the answer sheet on p.94 for HW3: Rolling back the state
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.94. 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: Rolling back the state		
	Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Thatcher's Britain	1. Who did Thatcher's governments stop consulting over economic policy?	Trade unions
	2. Whose power was reduced by the Employment Acts in the early 1980s?	Trade unions
Thatcher's Britain	3. Who went on strike in 1984-85?	National Union of Mineworkers (NUM)
	4. Which side won the 1984-85 miners' strike?	The government
Thatcher's Britain	5. How many council homes did Thatcher's governments sell to tenants?	1.24 million
	6. What was a positive result of the sale of council homes?	More people became home owners
Thatcher's Britain	7. What was a negative result of the sale of council homes?	Councils had less housing available for people who needed it
	8. What word means the level of government responsible for local areas e.g. councils?	Local government
Local government	9. How much of public spending did local government take in the early 1980s?	28%
	10. What was Margaret Thatcher's attitude to how local government spent money?	She thought local government wasted too much money
Local government	11. How did a series of Acts passed by Thatcher's governments change the power of local government?	Reduced it
	12. Who did Thatcher's governments force local councils to pay for contracts?	Private companies
Local government	13. What level of local government did Thatcher's government abolish?	Greater London Council
	HW4: Social Division	
	Question	Copy, Cover, Check
Race	1. What were many black communities suffering in the 1980s?	High levels of unemployment
	2. What was the name of a racist attack that took place in South London in 1981?	New Cross fire
Race	3. Why were many people disappointed by the response of Thatcher's government and the police to the New Cross fire?	They thought the government and police did not take it seriously enough
	4. What was the name of the march against racism through London organised by Darcus Howe in 1981?	Black People's Day of Action
Race	5. Where did riots against the police take place in 1981?	Brixton and inner-city areas of Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool
	6. What word means somebody who wants Northern Ireland to stop being ruled by the UK and be part of the Republic of Ireland?	Irish Republican
Northern Ireland	7. What word means an organisation that has used terrorism to campaign for Northern Ireland to become part of the Republic of Ireland?	Irish Republican Army (IRA)
	8. What word means someone who is imprisoned for criticising their government?	Political prisoner
Northern Ireland	9. In Northern Ireland, who did Thatcher's governments refuse to recognise as political prisoners?	Irish Republicans such as Bobby Sands
	10. What did Irish Republicans such as Bobby Sands do when Thatcher's governments refused to recognise them as political prisoners?	Went on hunger strike
Northern Ireland	11. What did Thatcher's governments do when Irish Republicans such as Bobby Sands went on hunger strike?	Let them die
	12. What was the name of the law passed by Thatcher's government which made it illegal for schools or councils to teach children about gay and lesbian relationships?	Section 28
Northern Ireland	13. What was the name of the organisation formed by gay and lesbian people in 1989 to campaign for equal rights?	Stonewall

Aim Higher:

Reading

- Read [Rejoice! Rejoice!: Britain in the 1980s](#) by Alwyn W. Turner (Non-fiction) £8.54
- Read [A History of Modern Britain](#) by Andrew Marr (Non-fiction) £1.00
- Read [Access to History: Britain 1951–2007](#) by Michael Lynch (Non-fiction) £14.92
- Read [Billy Elliot](#) by Melvin Burgess (Fiction) £1.07
- Read [The True Confessions of Adrian Albert Mole, Margaret Hilda Roberts and Susan Lillian Townsend](#) by Sue Townsend (Fiction) £0.01
- Read [The Assassination of Margaret Thatcher](#) by Hilary Mantel (Fiction) £0.62

Projects

- Make a resource (poster, presentation, video etc.) to teach Y6 students about the consequences of Margaret Thatcher's governments on Britain. It must answer the following questions:
 - What were the consequences of the Second World War for the economy?
 - What were the consequences of the Second World War for rolling back the state?
 - What were the consequences of the Second World War for social division?

Online learning

- Study the online course, The Politics of Economics and the Economics of Politicians with [FutureLearn](#)
- Study The Thatcher Era with the [National Archives](#)

Documentaries and Films

- Watch [Andrew Marr's History of Modern Britain](#) on Vimeo (Documentary)
- Watch [Thatcher: A Very British Revolution](#) on BBC iPlayer (Documentary)
- Watch [The 80s with Dominic Sandbrook](#) on YouTube (Documentary)
- Watch [Billy Elliot](#) on YouTube (Film)
- Watch [The Iron Lady](#) on YouTube (Film)
- Watch [Pride](#) on YouTube (Film)

