A-LEVEL HISTORY

AT NEWCASTLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

NEWCASTLE SIXTH FORM COLLEGE

Retrieval

Stretch

Britain

1930-1997



A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

1. Britain in the 1920s

1. What economic standard did Chancellor Churchill return Britain to in 1925?

2. Which Prime Minister appointed Churchill as Chancellor in 1924?

3. Which famous economist criticised the return to the Gold Standard?

4. What major industrial action broke out in 1926?

5. What global economic event occurred in October 1929?

6. Which British political party declined to third place by the 1920s?

7. How many men did Britain lose in the First World War?

8. What forces were used by Britain against Irish nationalists?

9. What was the population of the British Empire in this period?

10. Which British industry suffered most from the return to the Gold Standard?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

2: Britain in the 1930s

1. Who became Prime Minister of the National Government in 1931?

2. What crisis blighted the Labour government elected in 1929?

3. Which town had 70% male unemployment in the 1930s?

4. How many men marched from Jarrow to London in 1936?

5. What invasive test was introduced for unemployment benefits?

6. Who formed the British Union of Fascists in 1932?

7. What communist party saw its membership rise in the 1930s?

8. Which new industry saw its output double between 1929 and 1939?

9. What did British unemployment reach by 1932?

10. Which class enjoyed financial security and a house-building boom?

3. Indian Independence

1. How many Indians were killed at the 1919 Amritsar Massacre?

2. Who led the non-violent civil disobedience campaign in India?

3. What item did Gandhi protest against with his 1930 march?

4. Which Viceroy proposed the Round Table Conferences for India?

5. What phrase did Churchill use to describe India's imperial importance?

6. Which organisation did Churchill address in 1930 to oppose reform?

7. Which major legislation reformed Indian governance in 1935?

8. Who did Churchill label a "malignant and subversive fanatic"?

9. Which British King did Gandhi meet in 1931?

10. Who was the Secretary for India whom Churchill pressured to resign?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

4: Abdication Crisis

1. Which British monarch died in 1936?

2. Which King triggered a constitutional crisis in 1936?

3. Whom did King Edward VIII wish to marry?

4. How many times had Wallis Simpson been divorced?

5. What type of marriage did Edward VIII propose to parliament?

6. Which Prime Minister refused to approve the marriage?

7. What informal group did Churchill join to support the King?

8. In what month and year did King Edward VIII abdicate?

9. As head of which institution was the King expected to oppose divorce?

10. Where did Churchill make a misjudged speech supporting the King?

5: Appeasement

1. In what year did Adolf Hitler become Chancellor of Germany?

2. What military limit was imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles?

3. What buffer zone did Hitler remilitarise in March 1936?

4. What term described the 1938 union between Germany and Austria?

5. Which German-speaking region of Czechoslovakia did Hitler demand in 1938?

6. Which September 1938 conference transferred Czech territory to Germany?

7. Which British Prime Minister pursued appeasement at Munich?

8. What phrase did Chamberlain use to describe the Munich agreement?

9. What did Germany sign with the USSR in August 1939?

10. On what date did Britain declare war over the invasion of Poland?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

6: Churchill's Wilderness Years Overview

1. Which political leader's appeasement policy did Churchill consistently oppose?

2. Who did Churchill refuse to meet during the 1931 London conferences?

3. What constitutional crisis isolated Churchill from mainstream Conservatives in 1936?

4. Which 1935 Act regarding the Empire did Churchill vehemently oppose?

5. What defensive British rule assumed no war would happen for a decade?

6. Which territory's remilitarisation did Churchill view as a major threat in 1936?

7. What did Churchill call for following the 1938 Anschluss?

8. What treaty allowed the German navy to grow to 35% of Britain's?

9. Who led the Conservatives against Churchill during the abdication and India debates?

10. What alliance did Churchill argue was necessary to deter German aggression?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 1-6

1: Britain in the 1920s

1. The Gold Standard.
2. Stanley Baldwin.
3. John Maynard Keynes.
4. The General Strike.
5. Wall Street Crash.
6. The Liberal Party.
7. Over 750,000.
8. Blacks and tans.
9. 240 million.
10. The coal industry

2: Britain in the 1930s

1. Ramsay MacDonald.
2. Great Depression.
3. Jarrow.
4. 200.
5. The means test.
6. Oswald Mosley.
7. CPGB.
8. Motor cars.
9. 2.5 million.
10. The middle classes.

3. Indian Independence

1. 400.
2. Gandhi.
3. The salt tax.
4. Lord Irwin.
5. Jewel in the crown.
6. Indian Empire Society.
7. Government of India Act.
8. Gandhi.
9. King George V.
10. Sir Samuel Hoare.

4: Abdication Crisis

1. King George V.
2. King Edward VIII.
3. Wallis Simpson.
4. Twice.
5. Morganatic marriage.
6. Stanley Baldwin.
7. The King's Friends.
8. December 1936.
9. Church of England.
10. House of Commons.

5: Appeasement

1. 1933.
2. 100,000 men.
3. The Rhineland.
4. Anschluss.
5. The Sudetenland.
6. Munich Conference.
7. Neville Chamberlain.
8. Peace for our time.
9. Non-aggression pact.
10. 3rd September 1939.

6: Churchill's Wilderness Years Overview

1. Neville Chamberlain.
2. Gandhi.
3. Abdication Crisis.
4. Government of India Act.
5. Ten-Year Rule.
6. The Rhineland.
7. A Grand Alliance.
8. Anglo-German Naval Treaty.
9. Stanley Baldwin.
10. Grand Alliance.

7: Churchill becoming PM

1. What post was Churchill assigned to upon the outbreak of war in 1939?

2. What phrase describes the period of military stalemate in western Europe?

3. Which military campaign in April 1940 prompted Chamberlain's downfall?

4. Which Conservative MP led the attack on Chamberlain in the Norway Debate?

5. Which Labour leader refused to serve in a coalition under Chamberlain?

6. On what date did Chamberlain reluctantly accept the need to resign?

7. Who was the other leading candidate to succeed Chamberlain as Prime Minister?

8. Why did Lord Halifax feel unsuited for the role of Prime Minister?

9. In what month and year did Churchill become Prime Minister?

10. Whose invasion of Denmark and Norway undermined faith in Chamberlain?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

8: A War in 1940

1. From which French port were over 300,000 Allied troops evacuated?

2. How many British troops were evacuated from Dunkirk?

3. Whose fleet did Britain attack in July 1940 to prevent German capture?

4. Who was the head of RAF Fighter Command during the Battle of Britain?

5. What was the German air force known as?

6. Which two British fighter aircraft were crucial in defeating the Luftwaffe?

7. What did the German bombing of British cities in September 1940 become known as?

8. Who did Churchill label "the few" in his famous August 1940 speech?

9. Foreign Secretary who secretly considered peace talks with Mussolini in May 1940?

10. Where did Churchill boldly send British armoured forces despite the invasion threat?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

9: Mediterranean Strategy

1. Which vital Egyptian canal did Britain dominate and control?

2. What phrase did Churchill use to describe south-eastern Europe?

3. Which Axis power invaded southern France and possessed North African colonies in 1940?

4. Which German commander led the Afrika Korps in North Africa?

5. Where did Rommel suffer a decisive defeat in 1942?

6. Which US general opposed wasting resources in the Mediterranean?

7. Which European country did British forces disastrously attempt to defend in 1940-41?

8. Which Italian island did Allied forces invade in 1943?

9. What landing south of Rome in 1944 ended in a prolonged stalemate?

10. What vital resource in the Middle East was the Mediterranean strategy defending?

10: Churchill's Wilderness Years Overview 2

1. Which Indian leader's 1931 London visit horrified Winston Churchill?

2. What phrase described Churchill's view of the Anglo-Saxon race?

3. What type of marriage did Churchill support for Edward VIII?

4. What was the name of the pro-monarch group Churchill joined in 1936?

5. How many men did the German army expand to between 1932 and 1936?

6. What defensive pact was signed between Germany, Italy, and Japan?

7. What British domestic crisis distracted politicians in late 1936?

8. What territory's loss to Germany crippled Czechoslovakian heavy industry?

9. Who warned that British rearmament was critically lagging behind Germany?

10. What non-aggression agreement shocked Europe in August 1939?

11: Relations with Generals

1. What dual role did Churchill assume alongside Prime Minister?
2. Which commander was sacked after early successes in North Africa turned into failure?
3. Which general thoroughly prepared the defense at El Alamein before being dismissed?
4. Who replaced Auchinleck and commanded the Eighth Army at El Alamein?
5. What was the nickname of General Sir Claude Auchinleck?
6. Who served as Head of the Imperial General Staff?
7. What Anglo-American operation saw joint landings in North Africa in 1942?
8. What leadership habit of Churchill continually frustrated his generals?
9. Which general famously commanded British forces in the First World War?
10. Which RAF commander did Churchill fail to protect from internal rivalries?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

12: War overview 1

1. Who succeeded Neville Chamberlain in May 1940?

2. What massive evacuation rescued 335,490 Allied troops in 1940?

3. Which strategic Egyptian canal did Britain aim to protect?

4. Who won a crucial victory at El Alamein in October 1942?

5. Which peer declined the premiership in May 1940?

6. What was the German bombing of British cities known as?

7. Which German commander threatened British control of Egypt?

8. Who was the head of RAF Fighter Command in 1940?

9. What phrase described Churchill's plan for south-eastern Europe?

10. Whose fleet did Churchill boldly attack in July 1940?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 7-12

7: Churchill becoming PM

1. The Admiralty.
2. Phoney war.
3. Norway Campaign.
4. Leo Amery.
5. Clement Attlee.
6. 9th May 1940.
7. Lord Halifax.
8. He was a Peer.
9. May 1940.
10. Germany (or Hitler).

8: War in 1940

1. Dunkirk.
2. 224,318.
3. The French fleet.
4. Sir Hugh Dowding.
5. Luftwaffe.
6. Hurricanes and Spitfires.
7. The Blitz.
8. Fighter pilots.
9. Lord Halifax.
10. Egypt.

9: Mediterranean Strategy

1. Suez Canal.
2. Soft underbelly.
3. Italy.
4. General Erwin Rommel.
5. El Alamein.
6. George Marshall.
7. Greece.
8. Sicily.
9. Anzio.
10. Oil.

10: Churchill's Wilderness Years Overview 2

1. Gandhi.
2. Racial superiority.
3. Morganatic marriage.
4. The King's Friends.
5. 1 million.
6. Anti-Comintern Pact.
7. Abdication crisis.
8. The Sudetenland.
9. Winston Churchill.
10. Nazi-Soviet pact.

11: Relations with Generals

1. Minister of Defence.
2. Sir Archibald Wavell.
3. Sir Claude Auchinleck.
4. Bernard Montgomery.
5. The Auk.
6. Sir Alan Brooke.
7. Operation Torch.
8. Constant interference.
9. Sir Douglas Haig.
10. Sir Hugh Dowding.

12: War Overview 1

1. Winston Churchill.
2. Dunkirk.
3. Suez Canal.
4. Bernard Montgomery.
5. Lord Halifax.
6. The Blitz.
7. Erwin Rommel.
8. Sir Hugh Dowding.
9. Soft underbelly.
10. French fleet.

13: Bombing of Germany

1. Who directed the heavy incendiary bombing raids on Germany starting in 1942?

2. What controversial German city was bombed in February 1945?

3. What was the estimated death toll of the Dresden bombing?

4. What was the codename for the devastating bombing of Hamburg in 1943?

5. How many civilians died during Operation Gomorrah?

6. What was the total estimated German death toll from Allied bombing?

7. How many British civilians were killed by German bombing throughout the war?

8. Which British bishop publicly objected to civilian area bombing?

9. What phenomenon was deliberately created using incendiary bombs?

10. Which branch of the military carried out the British bombing campaign?

14: Relations with leaders Pre 1941

1. Who was the President of the USA from 1932 until 1945?

2. Who was the leader of the Soviet Union?

3. What agreement did Stalin and Hitler sign in August 1939?

4. What massacre in 1940 saw 4,253 Polish officers executed by Soviet forces?

5. Which US law was repealed in 1939 to allow Britain to purchase arms?

6. What did Britain exchange for 50 old US destroyers in 1940?

7. What phrase did Roosevelt use in December 1940 to defend arms sales?

8. What 1941 Act provided $31.6 billion of assistance to Britain?

9. What joint declaration was agreed between Churchill and Roosevelt in August 1941?

10. What codename was given to the German invasion of Russia in June 1941?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

15: Relations with leaders post 1941

1. At which 1943 conference did the "Big Three" meet for the first time?

2. What major operation was planned for May 1944 following US pressure?

3. Who led the Free French movement from exile in London?

4. Informal 1944 agreement divided Eastern Europe into spheres of influence?

5. At which 1945 conference did Roosevelt and Churchill agree to Stalin's control of Eastern Europe?

6. What was the codename for the planned, but delayed, US push for a second European front?

7. Which French General did the Americans prefer over De Gaulle?

8. What type of post-war governments did Yalta nominally promise for Europe?

9. Who succeeded Roosevelt after his death in April 1945?

10. What massive Soviet battle occurred simultaneously with D-Day?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

16: War Overview 2

1. Who served as Head of the Imperial General Staff during WW2?

2. Which 1941 document outlined common Anglo-American post-war principles?

3. Which British General was sacked after failing to prepare a premature attack in North Africa?

4. At which conference did Roosevelt deliberately snub Churchill in favour of Stalin?

5. What US Act supplied $31.6 billion of wartime aid to Britain?

6. Who did Churchill describe as having "lorded it" over him in 1918?

7. Which General successfully commanded the Eighth Army at El Alamein?

8. What informal agreement did Churchill and Stalin make in Moscow in 1944?

9. What atrocity did the Soviets commit against Polish officers in 1940?

10. Which French leader constantly clashed with Churchill despite British support?

17: Post-War Social Reform

1. Who authored the transformative 1942 report on social insurance?

2. Name one of the "five giants" of poverty identified in the 1942 report.

3. What act of 1944 made secondary education free for all?

4. To what age was the school leaving age raised by the 1944 Act?

5. What selection exam decided a pupil's future under the 1944 Education Act?

6. What intrusive financial assessment was abolished in 1941?

7. How many copies of the Beveridge Report were sold?

8. What system was nationalised in 1942 to improve transport efficiency?

9. Who was the leading Conservative behind the 1944 Education Act?

10. What state institution was foreseen by Beveridge to conquer disease?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

18: 1945 Election

1. How many parliamentary seats did Labour win in the July 1945 election?

2. How many seats did the Conservatives lose in the 1945 election?

3. Who was the leader of the Labour Party in 1945?

4. What controversial term did Churchill use to describe a future Labour police force?

5. Who served as Deputy Prime Minister during the wartime coalition?

6. Which Labour Minister of Labour gained widespread respect during the war?

7. How much did the Conservatives spend on publicity in 1945?

8. Which prominent Conservative claimed "the ghost of Neville Chamberlain" lost the election?

9. Which famous report's principles did Labour passionately campaign on?

10. What percentage of servicemen did Marshal Tedder estimate would vote Labour?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 13-18

13: Bombing of Germany	**14: Relations with leaders Pre 1941**	**15: Relations with leaders post 1941**
1. Sir Arthur (Bomber) Harris. 2. Dresden. 3. 40,000. 4. Operation Gomorrah. 5. 42,600. 6. 400,000 to 600,000. 7. 60,595. 8. Bishop Bell. 9. Fire storms. 10. RAF Bomber Command.	1. Franklin D. Roosevelt. 2. Josef Stalin. 3. Non-aggression pact. 4. Katyn forest massacre. 5. Neutrality Act. 6. Naval bases. 7. Arsenal of democracy. 8. Lend-Lease Act. 9. Atlantic Charter. 10. Operation Barbarossa.	1. Tehran Conference. 2. Invasion of France (D-Day). 3. Charles de Gaulle. 4. Percentages Agreement. 5. Yalta Conference. 6. Operation Sledgehammer. 7. General Giraud. 8. Free democracies. 9. Harry Truman. 10. Battle of Kharkov.
16: War Overview 2	**17: Post-War Social Reform**	**18: 1945 Election**
1. Sir Alan Brooke. 2. Atlantic Charter. 3. Sir Claude Auchinleck. 4. Tehran Conference. 5. Lend-Lease Act. 6. Franklin D. Roosevelt. 7. Bernard Montgomery. 8. Percentages Agreement. 9. Katyn forest massacre. 10. Charles de Gaulle.	1. Sir William Beveridge. 2. Want/disease/squalor/ignorance/idleness. 3. Education Act. 4. Fifteen. 5. 11+ exams. 6. The means test. 7. 600,000. 8. British railways. 9. R.A. Butler. 10. National Health Service.	1. 393. 2. 185. 3. Clement Attlee. 4. Gestapo. 5. Clement Attlee. 6. Ernest Bevin. 7. £3,000. 8. Harold Macmillan. 9. Beveridge Report. 10. 80%.

19: Attlee's Government

1. In what year did the National Health Service begin functioning?

2. Who was Labour's Minister for Health and Housing responsible for the NHS?

3. What proportion of the population enrolled with NHS doctors by 1948?

4. What 1946 Act provided universal welfare cover for workers?

5. What 1948 Act provided a safety net for the destitute?

6. What housing Act was passed by Labour in 1946?

7. What phrase described Labour's welfare state coverage?

8. How many prescriptions were issued in the first year of the NHS?

9. What phrase described the society Labour idealists hoped to build?

10. Which profession initially fiercely resisted working for the NHS?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

20: Post-War Overview

1. Who authored the influential 1942 report identifying the "five giants"?

2. What phrase did Churchill disastrously use in his 1945 election broadcast?

3. How many seats did the Labour Party win in 1945?

4. Who was the architect of the National Health Service?

5. What 1944 legislation introduced the 11+ examination?

6. In what year did the National Health Service open?

7. Which Labour politician served as Deputy Prime Minister during the war?

8. What phrase described Labour's comprehensive welfare provision?

9. What was the school leaving age raised to in 1944?

10. Which medical professionals initially opposed the creation of the NHS?

21: 1951 Election

1. How many parliamentary seats did the Conservatives win in 1951?
2. Which Labour minister resigned over prescription charges in 1951?
3. Which war beginning in 1950 placed heavy financial strains on Britain?
4. What economic policy of rationing and high taxation had Labour become associated with?
5. How many houses per year did the Conservatives promise to build?
6. Who reformed Conservative Party finances and local organisation before 1951?
7. What controversial industry had Labour recently nationalised?
8. Which electoral system resulted in Labour losing despite winning the popular vote?
9. Who led the Conservative Party to victory in 1951?
10. Which Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced the controversial 1951 NHS charges?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

22: Conservative leadership (1951-1964)

1. Who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1951 to 1955?

2. What physical ailment incapacitated Churchill in 1953?

3. Who succeeded Churchill as Prime Minister in April 1955?

4. Which 1956 foreign policy disaster ruined Anthony Eden's premiership?

5. Who became Prime Minister following Eden's resignation in 1957?

6. What famous slogan did Harold Macmillan use to describe rising living standards?

7. What dramatic event saw Macmillan sack seven cabinet members in 1962?

8. Which 1963 scandal severely damaged Macmillan's government?

9. Who controversially succeeded Macmillan as Prime Minister in October 1963?

10. Which French President vetoed Britain's application to the EEC in 1963?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

23: Socio-Economic Developments (1951-1964)

1. What term described the blended economic consensus of the 1950s?

2. What alternating economic policy characterised the 1951-1964 period?

3. How many houses did Harold Macmillan successfully build in 1954?

4. In what year did meat rationing officially end in Britain?

5. What percentage of the population owned a television by 1964?

6. What percentage increase in car ownership occurred during this period?

7. What did the average adult weekly wage rise to by 1964?

8. What 1957 act abolished rent controls and increased housing availability?

9. What phrase did critics use to describe the Conservative's 13 years in power?

10. What violent social events broke out in Notting Hill in 1958?

24: Labour Weaknesses (1951-1964)

1. Who succeeded Clement Attlee as Labour leader in 1955?

2. What term was given to left-wing supporters of Aneurin Bevan?

3. Which clause of the Labour constitution pledged the party to nationalisation?

4. What controversial defence policy did the Labour left-wing advocate?

5. What voting system gave trade union leaders massive power at Labour conferences?

6. Who argued in 1952 that public ownership was a central principle of socialism?

7. In what year was Aneurin Bevan expelled from the parliamentary party?

8. What was the Conservative majority in the disastrous 1959 election for Labour?

9. Who became the youthful, dynamic leader of the Labour Party in 1963?

10. What prominent Labour politician argued for social equality over economic change?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 19-24

19: Attlee's Government	20: 1951 Post-War Overview	21: 1951 Election
1. 1948. 2. Nye Bevan. 3. 95%. 4. National Insurance Act. 5. National Assistance Act. 6. New Towns Act. 7. Cradle to the grave. 8. Over 187,000. 9. A new Jerusalem. 10. Doctors.	1. Sir William Beveridge. 2. Gestapo. 3. 393. 4. Nye Bevan. 5. Education Act. 6. 1948. 7. Clement Attlee. 8. Cradle to the grave. 9. Fifteen. 10. Doctors.	1. 321. 2. Aneurin Bevan. 3. Korean War. 4. Austerity. 5. 300,000. 6. Lord Woolton. 7. Iron and steel. 8. First Past the Post. 9. Winston Churchill. 10. Hugh Gaitskell.
22: Conservative leadership (1951-1964)	**23: Socio-Economic Developments (1951-1964)**	**24: Labour Weaknesses (1951-1964)**
1. R.A. Butler. 2. A stroke. 3. Anthony Eden. 4. Suez Crisis. 5. Harold Macmillan. 6. Never had it so good. 7. Night of the Long Knives. 8. Profumo Affair. 9. Sir Alec Douglas-Home. 10. Charles de Gaulle.	1. Butskellism. 2. Stop-go economics. 3. 354,000. 4. 1954. 5. 91%. 6. 500%. 7. £18.35. 8. Rent Act. 9. Thirteen wasted years. 10. Race riots.	1. Hugh Gaitskell. 2. Bevanites. 3. Clause IV. 4. Unilateral nuclear disarmament. 5. Block votes. 6. Aneurin Bevan. 7. 1955. 8. 100. 9. Harold Wilson. 10. Anthony Crosland.

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

25: Conservative Domination Overview

1. What nickname was given to Harold Macmillan?

2. What phrase described the joint economic consensus of the 1950s?

3. Which Labour Minister resigned over NHS charges in 1951?

4. Which 1956 crisis forced Anthony Eden to resign?

5. Which Labour leader tragically died in 1963?

6. How many houses were completed in 1954?

7. What controversial defence policy split the Labour Party?

8. Which 1963 scandal involved the Minister of War?

9. What voting mechanism dominated Labour Party conferences?

10. Who became Prime Minister in 1963 after Macmillan's resignation?

26: 1964 election

1. Who led the Labour Party to victory in the 1964 general election?

2. What was Labour's overall parliamentary majority after the 1964 election?

3. What phrase did Wilson use to describe his vision for modernising Britain?

4. Which aristocratic Prime Minister did Harold Wilson defeat?

5. Which party revived and took crucial votes from the Conservatives in 1964?

6. Which constituency did the Liberals famously win from the Tories in 1962?

7. What phrase did Labour use to describe the Conservative period in office?

8. Which Conservative Chancellor cut taxes in the 1963 budget?

9. How many parliamentary seats did the Liberals win in 1964?

10. What demographic increasingly rejected the "old Etonian" Conservative image?

27: Wilson's Reforms

1. Which Home Secretary oversaw the "civilised society" reforms?

2. What controversial punishment was suspended in 1965 and abolished in 1969?

3. What 1967 Act legalised homosexual practices between consenting adults?

4. What 1967 Act legalised the termination of pregnancies under certain conditions?

5. What 1967 Act provided universal access to birth control services?

6. What 1969 Act made ending a marriage significantly easier?

7. What historic censorship power over theatres was abolished?

8. Which housewife led a prominent moral crusade against the BBC?

9. What secondary school system did Anthony Crosland aggressively expand?

10. What new university was created to allow adults to study part-time?

28: Economic Policy (1964-1970)

1. What new department did Wilson establish to modernise the economy?

2. What September 1965 document set an annual growth target of 3.8%?

3. Who served as Chancellor of the Exchequer until 1967?

4. What severe economic action was the government forced into in November 1967?

5. Who replaced James Callaghan as Chancellor after devaluation?

6. From where did Britain announce the withdrawal of its military forces in 1968?

7. What NHS charges, abolished in 1964, were reintroduced by Roy Jenkins?

8. What persistent economic problem caused constant runs on the pound?

9. Traditional policy Wilson tried to avoid because it had destroyed Labour in 1931?

10. What major infrastructure network did the Labour government endeavour to improve?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

29: Industrial Relations (1964-1970)

1. Which white paper proposed radical trade union reform in 1969?

2. Which minister drafted the "In Place of Strife" proposals?

3. What type of strikes, initiated by local activists, bypassed official union bosses?

4. Which 1966 strike severely damaged British exports and the pound?

5. What legally binding pre-strike action did "In Place of Strife" propose?

6. How long was the proposed cooling-off period for unofficial disputes?

7. Which senior Cabinet minister led the internal resistance against Barbara Castle's reforms?

8. What umbrella trade union organisation vigorously opposed the reforms?

9. How many Labour MPs rebelled against "In Place of Strife" in the Commons?

10. What type of undertaking did the TUC eventually give to save face?

30: Wilson Overview

1. What was the Labour majority following the 1964 election?

2. Who introduced the transformative "civilised society" reforms?

3. What phrase described Wilson's modernising vision?

4. What economic plan was abandoned when the DEA was closed?

5. What controversial white paper attempted to reform trade unions?

6. What was abolished permanently in 1969?

7. What humiliating economic step was taken in November 1967?

8. Which minister drafted "In Place of Strife"?

9. Which new university offered part-time degrees for adults?

10. Who was Prime Minister during this entire period (1964-1970)?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 25-30

25: Conservative Domination Overview

1. Super Mac.
2. Butskellism.
3. Aneurin Bevan.
4. Suez Crisis.
5. Hugh Gaitskell.
6. 354,000.
7. Unilateral nuclear disarmament.
8. Profumo Affair.
9. Block votes.
10. Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

26: 1964 election

1. Harold Wilson.
2. 4 seats.
3. White heat of technology.
4. Sir Alec Douglas-Home.
5. Liberal Party.
6. Orpington.
7. Thirteen wasted years.
8. Reginald Maudling.
9. 9 seats.
10. The young.

27: Wilson's Reforms

1. Roy Jenkins.
2. The death penalty.
3. Sexual Offences Act.
4. Abortion Act.
5. Family Planning Act.
6. Divorce Reform Act.
7. Lord Chamberlain's censorship.
8. Mary Whitehouse.
9. Comprehensive schools.
10. The Open University.

28: Economic Policy (1964-1970)

1. Department of Economic Affairs.
2. The National Plan.
3. Jim Callaghan.
4. Devaluation.
5. Roy Jenkins.
6. East of Suez.
7. Prescription charges.
8. Balance of payments deficit.
9. Devaluation.
10. Transport network (motorways).

29: Industrial Relations (1964-1970)

1. In Place of Strife.
2. Barbara Castle.
3. Wildcat strikes.
4. Seamen's strike.
5. A ballot.
6. 28 days.
7. Jim Callaghan.
8. TUC.
9. More than 50.
10. Solemn and binding.

30: Wilson Overview

1. 4 seats.
2. Roy Jenkins.
3. White heat of technology.
4. The National Plan.
5. In Place of Strife.
6. The death penalty.
7. Devaluation.
8. Barbara Castle.
9. The Open University.
10. Harold Wilson.

31: 1970 Election

1. Who led the Conservative Party to a surprise victory in 1970?
2. How many seats did the Conservatives win in the 1970 election?
3. Which Conservative politician was sacked in 1968 for his "Rivers of Blood" speech?
4. Which Labour Prime Minister's complacency contributed to the defeat?
5. By what percentage had inflation risen since 1964 under Labour?
6. What failure damaged Labour's relationship with trade unions before the election?
7. What international community did the Conservatives promise to apply to join?
8. What area of law did the Conservatives promise to reform to stop strikes?
9. By what number had unemployment increased since 1964 under Labour?
10. What happened to overall Labour Party membership between 1964 and 1970?

32: Heath's Government

1. What major international organisation did Britain finally join in 1973?

2. Which French President did Edward Heath win over to secure EEC entry?

3. What controversial Act did Heath introduce in 1971 to manage strikes?

4. What powerful union went on a national strike in January 1972?

5. What militant tactic involved hundreds of miners descending on a target mine?

6. What specific depot in Birmingham was violently picketed in 1972?

7. Which young Yorkshire activist emerged as a radical union leader?

8. What global crisis triggered a massive spike in oil prices in October 1973?

9. What emergency schedule was introduced to save electricity during the 1974 strike?

10. Who was the Education Secretary nicknamed "milk snatcher"?

33: Wilson and Callaghan

1. What agreement was struck between Labour and the TUC in 1973?

2. What national vote was held in June 1975 regarding Europe?

3. Who suddenly resigned as Prime Minister in March 1976?

4. Who succeeded Harold Wilson as Prime Minister?

5. What international organisation loaned Britain $3,900 million in 1976?

6. Who was the Chancellor of the Exchequer who negotiated the 1976 loan?

7. What agreement kept Callaghan's minority government in power in 1977-78?

8. What term described the combination of high inflation and high unemployment?

9. What phrase dubbed the massive wave of public sector strikes in 1978-79?

10. What issue caused Welsh and Scottish nationalists to vote against the government in 1979?

34: Britain in Decline Overview

1. Who won the 1970 general election?

2. Which union leader pioneered the flying pickets in 1972?

3. What emergency working schedule was imposed by Edward Heath?

4. What agreement kept James Callaghan in power in 1977?

5. Who resigned unexpectedly in 1976?

6. What phrase described the strikes of late 1978 and early 1979?

7. Which international body provided an emergency loan in 1976?

8. Which politician was sacked for the "Rivers of Blood" speech?

9. What major European community did Britain join in 1973?

10. What was the name of the voluntary pay agreement with the TUC?

35: Thatcher Economy

1. What economic ideology prioritised reducing the money supply to control inflation?
2. What major state-owned oil company was privatised in October 1979?
3. What did inflation fall to in 1983 from 18% in 1980?
4. By 1983, what figure had unemployment reached under Thatcher?
5. What 1986 Act deregulated the trading of stocks and shares?
6. Which Japanese car manufacturer established a plant in the North East?
7. What phrase described industries no longer supported by government subsidies?
8. What type of taxation did Thatcher's early budgets increase to reduce money circulation?
9. What was Thatcher's ultimate priority, even if it caused unemployment?
10. What percentage of its manufacturing base did Britain lose under Thatcher?

36: Thatcher Industrial Relations

1. What militant tactic was outlawed by the 1980 Employment Act?

2. What type of strike was heavily restricted by the 1982 Employment Act?

3. What 1984 Act required unions to hold secret ballots before striking?

4. Who was the leader of the National Union of Mineworkers in 1984?

5. What nationalised industry announced the closure of 20 uneconomic pits?

6. What breakaway union was formed by working miners in December 1984?

7. Who was the Home Secretary who coordinated police response from New Scotland Yard?

8. What crucial democratic step did Scargill refuse to take, depriving the strike of legitimacy?

9. What did NUM membership drop to by 1987?

10. What tactic, pioneered by Scargill in 1972, failed during the 1984-85 strike?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 31-36

31: 1970 Election

1. Edward Heath.
2. 330.
3. Enoch Powell.
4. Harold Wilson.
5. 33%.
6. In Place of Strife.
7. The EEC.
8. Industrial relations law.
9. Over 200,000.
10. It fell.

32: Heath's Government

1. The EEC.
2. President Pompidou.
3. Industrial Relations Act.
4. National Union of Miners.
5. Flying pickets.
6. Saltley coke depot.
7. Arthur Scargill.
8. Arab-Israeli War.
9. Three-day week.
10. Margaret Thatcher.

33: Wilson and Callaghan

1. The Social Contract.
2. EEC referendum.
3. Harold Wilson.
4. James Callaghan.
5. The IMF.
6. Denis Healey.
7. Lib-Lab Pact.
8. Stagflation.
9. Winter of discontent.
10. Devolution.

34: Britain in Decline Overview

1. Edward Heath.
2. Arthur Scargill.
3. Three-day week.
4. Lib-Lab Pact.
5. Harold Wilson.
6. Winter of discontent.
7. The IMF.
8. Enoch Powell.
9. The EEC.
10. The Social Contract.

35: Thatcher Economy

1. Monetarism.
2. British Petroleum.
3. 4.5%.
4. 3 million.
5. Financial Services Act.
6. Nissan.
7. Lame duck enterprises.
8. Indirect taxation.
9. Defeating inflation.
10. 15%.

36: Thatcher Industrial Relations

1. Secondary picketing.
2. Sympathy strikes.
3. Trade Union Act.
4. Arthur Scargill.
5. National Coal Board.
6. Union of Democratic Mineworkers.
7. Leon Brittan.
8. A national ballot.
9. Under 100,000.
10. Flying pickets.

37: Thatcher Social Policy

1. What phrase described Thatcher's vision for a property-owning society?

2. What 1980 Act allowed council tenants to purchase their homes?

3. By what percentage did property ownership grow under Thatcher?

4. What autonomous status were successful hospitals allowed to adopt?

5. What qualification replaced O Levels and CSEs in 1986?

6. What standard educational framework was introduced in 1988?

7. What type of schools were allowed to opt out of local authority control?

8. What new council was created in 1988 to manage university finances?

9. What controversial tax replaced the rates under the Local Government Finance Act 1988?

10. In which nation of the UK was the poll tax first introduced in 1989?

38: Thatcher's Election victories

1. In what year did Margaret Thatcher win her first general election?

2. Which region of England played a decisive role in her 1979 victory?

3. Which 1982 war dramatically increased Thatcher's personal popularity?

4. Who became leader of the Labour Party in November 1980?

5. What new centrist party was formed in March 1981?

6. What famous phrase described the left-wing 1983 Labour manifesto?

7. How many parliamentary seats did the Conservatives win in 1983?

8. Who succeeded Michael Foot as Labour leader and moved the party to the centre?

9. Which alliance split the anti-Conservative vote in the 1980s?

10. How many seats did the Conservatives win in the 1987 election?

39: Thatcher Decline

1. Unpopular tax that sparked a violent riot in Trafalgar Square in March 1990?

2. Which Chancellor's 1988 tax cuts stimulated a spending boom and inflation?

3. Which 1986 Act committed the EU to closer monetary and political union?

4. In which city did Thatcher deliver her famous anti-European speech in 1988?

5. European monetary system Thatcher reluctantly joined in October 1990?

6. Who resigned as Chancellor in October 1989 due to Thatcher's reliance on Alan Walters?

7. Long-serving minister's resignation that triggered Thatcher's downfall in 1990?

8. Which prominent Conservative challenged Thatcher for the leadership in November 1990?

9. On what date did Margaret Thatcher resign as Prime Minister?

10. Who succeeded Margaret Thatcher as Prime Minister?

40: Thatcher Overview

1. What militant tactic was outlawed by the 1980 Employment Act?

2. What type of strike was heavily restricted by the 1982 Employment Act?

3. What 1984 Act required unions to hold secret ballots before striking?

4. Who was the leader of the National Union of Mineworkers in 1984?

5. What nationalised industry announced the closure of 20 uneconomic pits?

6. What breakaway union was formed by working miners in December 1984?

7. Who was the Home Secretary who coordinated police response from New Scotland Yard?

8. What crucial democratic step did Scargill refuse to take, depriving the strike of legitimacy?

9. What did NUM membership drop to by 1987?

10. What tactic, pioneered by Scargill in 1972, failed during the 1984-85 strike?

41: Problems faced by Major

1. Who did many Conservative MPs blame for engineering Thatcher's fall?

2. What was the Conservative majority after the 1992 general election?

3. What 1991 treaty committed European member states to full integration?

4. What two aspects of the Maastricht Treaty did Major secure opt-outs from?

5. What derogatory term did Major use to describe the Eurosceptics in his cabinet?

6. Who unsuccessfully challenged Major for the Conservative leadership in 1995?

7. What humiliating event forced Britain out of the ERM on 16 September 1992?

8. Who was Chancellor of the Exchequer during Black Wednesday?

9. Who became leader of the Labour Party in 1994?

10. Which clause of the Labour constitution did Tony Blair abolish in 1995?

42: Major's scandals

1. What moral campaign did John Major launch in 1993?

2. Which junior minister resigned in 1994 over an extramarital affair?

3. What scandal involved MPs accepting money from Mohamed Al-Fayed?

4. Which two MPs were most notably implicated in the Cash-for-Questions scandal?

5. Which businessman paid the MPs in the Cash-for-Questions scandal?

6. Which committee was established to recommend new rules on public life standards?

7. Which senior minister resigned in 1995 over lies about a Paris hotel bill?

8. What crime was Jonathan Aitken imprisoned for in 1999?

9. What vulnerability did the Back to Basics campaign expose the government to?

10. What did the public perceive the Conservative government had lost by 1997?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 37-42

37: Thatcher Social Policy

1. Property-owning democracy.
2. Housing Act.
3. 12%.
4. NHS trusts.
5. GCSE.
6. National curriculum.
7. Grant-maintained schools.
8. University Funding Council.
9. Community Charge / Poll tax.
10. Scotland.

38: Thatcher's Election victories

1. 1979.
2. South of England.
3. Falklands War.
4. Michael Foot.
5. Social Democratic Party.
6. Longest suicide note.
7. 397.
8. Neil Kinnock.
9. SDP-Liberal Alliance.
10. 376.

39: Thatcher Decline

1. The poll tax.
2. Nigel Lawson.
3. Single European Act.
4. Bruges.
5. Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM).
6. Nigel Lawson.
7. Geoffrey Howe.
8. Michael Heseltine.
9. 28th November 1990.
10. John Major.

40: Thatcher Overview

1. Coal mining.
2. Right to Buy.
3. Monetarism.
4. The poll tax.
5. Michael Heseltine.
6. Falklands War.
7. GCSEs.
8. Arthur Scargill.
9. Nigel Lawson.
10. John Major.

41: Problems faced by Major

1. Michael Heseltine.
2. 21 seats.
3. Maastricht Treaty.
4. Social Chapter, single currency.
5. The bastards.
6. John Redwood.
7. Black Wednesday.
8. Norman Lamont.
9. Tony Blair.
10. Clause IV.

42: Major's scandals

1. Back to Basics.
2. Tim Yeo.
3. Cash-for-Questions.
4. Neil Hamilton, Tim Smith.
5. Mohamed Al-Fayed.
6. Nolan Committee.
7. Jonathan Aitken.
8. Perjury.
9. Accusations of hypocrisy.
10. Moral authority.

43: 1997 Election

1. Who led the Labour Party into the 1997 general election?

2. What new brand name was given to the modernised Labour Party?

3. Which controversial clause of the Labour constitution was abolished in 1995?

4. What did the abolished clause originally commit the Labour Party to?

5. Which powerful media owner lent his support to Tony Blair?

6. Which prominent newspaper endorsed New Labour?

7. Whose long-term reputation for economic competence was destroyed by Black Wednesday?

8. Who was the Conservative Prime Minister defeated in 1997?

9. What persistent issue severely divided the Conservative Party leading up to 1997?

10. What type of scandals ruined the Conservative image of integrity?

44: Major Overview

1. Who launched the Back to Basics campaign in 1993?

2. Which 1992 event destroyed Conservative economic credibility?

3. Who successfully rebranded the Labour Party in the mid-1990s?

4. Which 1991 treaty caused massive internal divisions in the Conservative Party?

5. Who was jailed for perjury in 1999 following a financial scandal?

6. Which media mogul's support did Tony Blair secure before the election?

7. Which MP vehemently denied accepting cash from Mohamed Al-Fayed?

8. What name was given to the committee investigating standards in public life?

9. Who challenged John Major for the Conservative leadership in 1995?

10. Which junior minister's affair directly contradicted the Back to Basics message?

45: Britain 1930-1951 consolidation

1. What was the name of the 1926 nationwide strike action?

2. Who led the non-violent civil disobedience movement in India?

3. What issue forced King Edward VIII to abdicate in 1936?

4. Which 1938 conference came to symbolise the policy of appeasement?

5. In what month and year did Churchill become Prime Minister?

6. How many British troops were saved at Dunkirk?

7. Which Egyptian canal was crucial to Britain's Mediterranean strategy?

8. Which British general secured the victory at El Alamein?

9. What US act allowed massive wartime military aid to Britain?

10. What 1942 report laid the foundations for the post-war welfare state?

46: Britain 1951-1997 consolidation

1. What economic term defined the 1950s consensus between the two main parties?
2. What major foreign policy crisis destroyed Anthony Eden's premiership?
3. What phrase defined Harold Wilson's 1964 vision for modernising Britain?
4. What controversial 1969 white paper attempted to reform trade unions?
5. What militant mining tactic was prominent in 1972 but defeated in 1984?
6. What international organisation bailed out the British economy in 1976?
7. What popular phrase described the strikes of late 1978 and early 1979?
8. What economic philosophy drove Margaret Thatcher's early reforms?
9. What deeply unpopular tax triggered riots and Thatcher's ultimate downfall?
10. What financial disaster struck John Major's government on 16 September 1992?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

47: Whole Period Consolidation 1

1. Economic standard Chancellor Churchill return Britain to in 1925?

2. Leader of the non-violent civil disobedience campaign in India?

3. What was the codename for the Allied invasion of northern France in June 1944?

4. Who served as Deputy PM during the Second World War coalition government?

5. Which Chancellor's economic policies were blended with Hugh Gaitskell's to create "Butskellism"?

6. What seat majority did the Conservatives achieve in the 1959 election?

7. What legislation did Edward Heath introduce in 1971 to manage strike ballots?

8. Who led the National Union of Mineworkers during the 1984–1985 strike?

9. Which 1991 treaty committed member states to closer European monetary and political union?

10. Moral campaign John Major launched in 1993 to promote traditional values?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

48: Whole Period Consolidation 2

1. Whom did King Edward VIII wish to marry, sparking the 1936 abdication crisis?

2. Which European country did Nazi Germany annex via the 1938 Anschluss?

3. Which historic German city suffered a devastating firestorm in February 1945?

4. How many houses per year did the Conservatives promise to build in 1951?

5. What 1956 foreign policy disaster forced the resignation of Anthony Eden?

6. Who produced the 1969 "In Place of Strife" white paper?

7. What emergency power measure did Edward Heath introduce during the 1974 miners' strike?

8. Which international institution loaned Britain $3,900 million in 1976?

9. What 1980 legislation gave council tenants the statutory Right to Buy?

10. Which businessman paid Conservative MPs in the 1994 Cash-for-Questions scandal?

A-LEVEL HISTORY: Britain 1930-1997

Answers: 43-48

43: 1997 Election

1. Tony Blair.
2. New Labour.
3. Clause IV.
4. Nationalisation of industry.
5. Rupert Murdoch.
6. The Sun.
7. The Conservative Party.
8. John Major.
9. Europe (or Euroscepticism).
10. Sleaze (or corruption).

44: Major Overview

1. John Major.
2. Black Wednesday.
3. Tony Blair.
4. Maastricht Treaty.
5. Jonathan Aitken.
6. Rupert Murdoch.
7. Neil Hamilton.
8. Nolan Committee.
9. John Redwood.
10. Tim Yeo.

45: Britain 1930-1951 consolidation

1. The General Strike.
2. Gandhi.
3. Marriage to Wallis Simpson.
4. Munich Conference.
5. May 1940.
6. 224,318.
7. Suez Canal.
8. Bernard Montgomery.
9. Lend-Lease Act.
10. Beveridge Report.

46: Britain 1951-1997 consolidation

1. Butskellism.
2. Suez Crisis.
3. White heat of technology.
4. In Place of Strife.
5. Flying pickets.
6. The IMF.
7. Winter of discontent.
8. Monetarism.
9. The poll tax.
10. Black Wednesday.

47: Whole Period Consolidation 1

1. The Gold Standard.
2. Gandhi.
3. Operation Overlord.
4. Clement Attlee.
5. R.A. Butler.
6. 100 seats.
7. Industrial Relations Act.
8. Arthur Scargill.
9. The Maastricht Treaty.
10. Back to Basics.

48: Whole Period Consolidation 2

1. Wallis Simpson.
2. Austria.
3. Dresden.
4. 300,000.
5. The Suez Crisis.
6. Barbara Castle.
7. Three-day week.
8. International Monetary Fund.
9. Housing Act 1980.
10. Mohamed Al-Fayed.

Notes