

HOW FAR DID THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NHS IMPACT WOMEN?

LESS CONTROL AS IT MADE IT EASY FOR MEN

pp things to make life easier for men, in fact

SOURCE 27

pp It wasn't really what we wanted, but it had become hard to say no

SOURCE 26

PILL AVAILABLE WIDELY SO WOMEN FOUND IT HARD TO SAY NO

ABORTION ACT 1967 GAVE WOMEN FREEDOM

LESS WORRY ABOUT THE COST OF TREATMENT

pp Arriving in hospitals for the first time not as beggars but as citizens with a sense of right

SOURCE 20

PILL AVAILABLE IN 1969 MEANT EVERY WOMAN HAD CONTROL OVER THEIR BODIES

SOURCE 26

pp They were handing the pill out like sweets

LESS MORTALITY'S AT BIRTH

SOURCE 23

Shows graph that has decreasing mortality

FREEDOM ALL ROUND

pp Freedom for women led down to easy contraception

LESS WORRY FINANCIALLY

SOURCE A

pp My mother used to sit in a nursery of embarrassment on the edge of a chair

NEWSPAPER SO TRYING TO MAKE IT SEEM LIKE NHS IS GOOD, CREATE BACKING

GIRLS LABELLED AND REPUTATIONS AT STAKE

pp more girls reputations were ruined than ever before

SOURCE E

LONG WAITING TIMES SO LITTLE EFFECT ON SOME WOMEN

Tightly controlled

NOT USED BY EVERYONE

Survey carried out in 1969 found fewer than 1 in 5 were using oral contraceptives

CONCLUSION

Lily
Nadia
Hannah.

How far did the establishment of the NHS impact women?

To conclude, the establishment of the NHS impacted women greatly due to many significant changes that improved their lives. For example when the Pill was introduced to young single women free on the NHS in 1969, women could now make the decision whether they were ready to become a parent or not. They also were now able to sleep around without the worry of having unwanted pregnancies that could lead to a lifetime of regrets. On the other hand, the NHS prescribed a drug called thalidamide which was supposed to ease the symptoms of morning sickness, but sadly caused the unborn child to have birth defects. Overall, there was ^{mostly} a huge impact on women's lives since the establishment of the NHS.

How the Government Affected Immigration

After World War Two, Britain needed workers to help rebuild cities damaged by the war, and work in factories.

The British Government set up recruitment agencies in Ireland and the West Indies.

The 1965 Race Relations Act made it illegal to discriminate because of colour or race.

Rivers of Blood Speech 20th April 1968

Enoch Powell was a former Cabinet member and a respected and intelligent man within the government. He made a speech which is known as the 'Rivers of Blood' which suggested that immigration was having a negative effect on Britain, for example he said 'In this country in 15 or 20 years time the black man will have the whip hand over the white man'.

The **1948 British Nationality Act** gave British citizenship to citizens of former and current British colonies such as India and Hong Kong.

In 1962 the government introduced a law that put severe limits on the number of Commonwealth immigrants that were allowed into Britain.

In 1956 London Transport started a scheme where they paid the migrants' boat fare to come to the UK and then they paid it back gradually through their earnings.

by Becky, Abby, Ryan & Will

Positive
 It was positive for immigrants and their families and also their employers as the immigrants could earn money for their families and the employers were happy as their employees worked hard.

Jordan
 Buryfield
 Housing

Most west Indian immigrants did not stay very long and did not intend to buy a property and even if they wanted to buy a property it would have taken five years to even apply for mortgage

Second wave
 In 1948 the British Nationality Act gave ^{British} passports to millions of British colonies such as Hong Kong and former colonies right to enter Britain and to stay for as long as they like. Britain also advertised in newspapers in the same year to offer a passenger opportunity

Third wave
 Late 1960s and early 1970s Asian people mainly from India and Pakistan immigrated to Britain

Second wave
 Britain needed workers to repair the war damage so actively recruited immigrants from Ireland and the west Indies and needed skilled and unskilled workers

Second wave
 People came to Britain from Jamaica because: (p. 50 source 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)
 • They needed work
 • Jamaica was too small
 • Many were at Britain during the war and decided to come back
 • 1950s was mostly single men

Third wave
 In 1962 ~~Britain~~ the government introduced a law that put severe limits on the number of Commonwealth immigrants allowed into Britain because in the 1960s immigrants were increasingly women and children joining family members already in the country

Young People & Politics?

Intentions?

Were they really interested in politics?

86% of students in Leeds found Student Politics boring in 1968. Express themselves

1969 - 80% of students were very happy with their conditional treatments

Methods of protest

Sit-ins

riots

Magazines

August 1967 - 3 day 'love in' Hyde Park Rally
March 1968 - demonstration outside American Embassy

Examples of protests

May 1968 - students at Hull occupied administrative offices

John Lennon 'Give Peace A Chance' 1969

Political factors

Pacifism

Feminism

Communism

Environmentalism

Conclusion

Although there were a lot of demonstrations to protest against problems, many argue that most people weren't interested in politics, ~~just~~ they just wanted to be involved in radical movements.

Why?

Civil Rights

Education

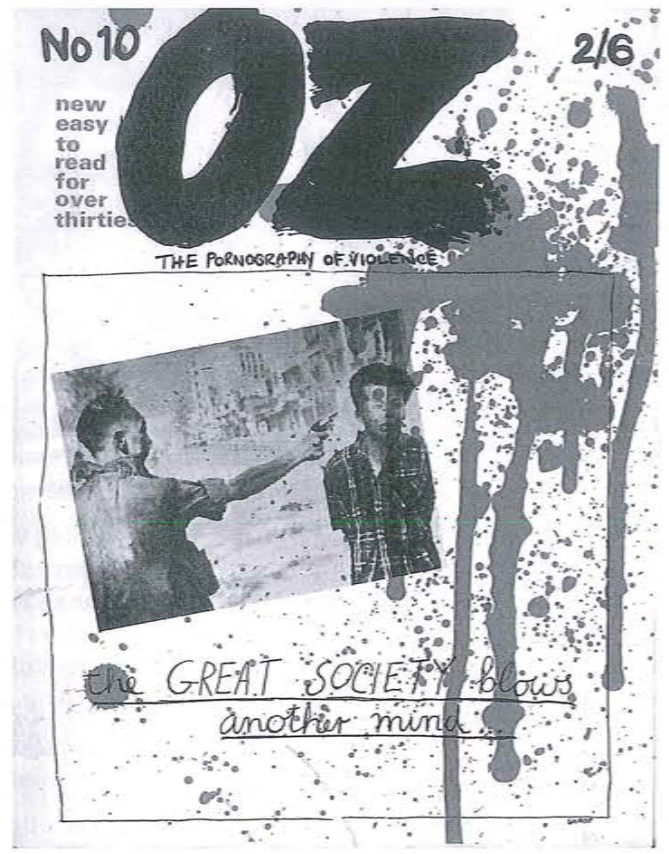
Rights of Women

legalisation of drugs

Vietnam

free speech

SOURCE A



This is the cover of Oz magazine from March 1968. Oz was a satirical underground magazine and was very popular with students who wanted to rebel against the values of mainstream society.

SOURCE F



British police blocking off Grosvenor Square (site of the American Embassy) in London as rioting breaks out during an anti-Vietnam war demonstration in March 1968.

photo - were they really rioting? or were they marching? → Did the police intervention cause it to become a riot?
 Thousands of people involved

Sources

Why did young people in Britain get Political in the 1960s?

SOURCE E

Ev'rywhere I hear the sound of marching, charging feet, boy
 'Cause summer's here and the time is right for fighting in the street, boy
 But what can a poor boy do
 Except to sing for a rock 'n' roll band
 'Cause in sleepy London town
 There's just no place for a street fighting man
 No

First verse of 'Street Fighting Man' by The Rolling Stones, from the album *Beggars Banquet*, released on Decca Records in 1968. Mick Jagger wrote this song after going on the anti-Vietnam demonstration in Grosvenor Square. The song was banned by a number of UK radio stations.

Height of student political movement.

SOURCE D



'Don't take it too hard - there may be a breakdown.'

This cartoon by 'Trog' (Wally Fawkes) was first published by the *Daily Mail* on 17 May 1968. The Paris Peace Talks were designed to end the war in Vietnam. In fact there was a breakdown in the peace talks and the war continued until 1973.

felt strongly about it.

SOURCE B

There was ... the relentlessness of the bombing ... and I put a map of Vietnam on my wall. I think people now probably don't understand that, but it was just terrible. Everything that was progress was being used to destroy. Every day you opened the paper there were unknown tonnages [of bombs] going thousands of miles to pulverise peasants.

Anthony Barnett, a student at Leicester University in 1968, remembers how he felt about the Vietnam war, quoted in 'The Viet Nam War and the British Student Left: A Study in Political Symbolism' by Anthony O. Edmonds, published in 1994.

Published years later.

Young people were heavily influenced by music and peers, the government banned the song making young people want to rebel more. They may have protested just to prove a point.

SOURCE C

just can't be bothered with student political stuff. My sister Rosemary is always going on marches against (or maybe it's for) Vietnam, banning the atomic bomb and ending apartheid in South Africa. It's such a waste of time and it won't change a thing. I've got my A-levels to work for, and that's much more important.

From a letter written in 1961 by Richard Dawson to his French pen-friend.

Some students didn't care about politics, they were more concerned about their education. They thought the protests wouldn't change anything.

more intense in 1968
 ↑
 written right at the start of the 60s

● SOURCE 4

I first came to England during the war, in the RAF. When I went back home there was no work so I decided to come back. There was a boat coming back, by the name of Windrush, and it was only £28 so I paid my fare and came back. The opportunity for jobs in England was better than back home in Jamaica.

Clinton Edwards.

"I first came to England during the war, in the RAF. When I went back home there was no work so I decided to come back"

This shows people did not have opportunities at home so therefore came to England.

● SOURCE 10

For everyone in India life was a struggle to earn his daily bread. Those who are employed by others sweat to earn 100 rupees or even 200 – seldom more. With that wage they have to keep their families for a whole month. On the other hand, I saw for myself those people who had been to England come back wearing brand new suits and loaded with money. And all those who had daughters to marry would rush to their doors. Those who had been to England to work could send money home each month and still afford to buy land or build a fine house in India on their return. Surely if they could do all this, I could do the same.

From Rampal and his Family by Ursula Sharma, published in 1971.

more money, better life.
support family at home



Britain was destroyed in the second world war so therefore, the British Nationality Act of 1948 encourage immigrants to come to work.

in 1956 London Transport (who had been recruiting west Indians for some years) started a scheme in which they paid for the migrants boat fare and the workers paid it back gradually over the coming months out of their earnings.

- in 1956 London Transport (who had been recruiting West Indians for some years) started a scheme in which they paid for the migrants' boat fare and the workers paid it back gradually over the coming months out of their earnings.

1948: the British Nationality Act

The appeal for new workers was aimed primarily at white Europeans. However, the British Nationality Act of 1948 gave British citizenship (and therefore British passports) to the millions of citizens of British colonies, such as Hong Kong, and former colonies, such as India. This gave them the right to enter Britain and to stay for as long as they liked. The Royal Commission on Population reported in 1949 that immigrants 'of good stock' would be welcomed 'without reserve'. Employers therefore looked beyond Europe in their recruitment drive, particularly to the Caribbean. This began a second major wave of immigration to Britain.

By Asleigh
Sammy
Yikki
Chloe

The Mother Country

Loyalty after fighting in the war

- Having a family member in Britain was a source of pride. Money sent home brought luxuries like a flushing toilet or fridge

SOURCE 5

I was born in Jamaica in 1926. The 'mother country' was at war with Nazi Germany and I did believe in the British Empire and as a young man I volunteered to fight Nazi Germany. A lot of people don't realise that Britain stood alone for nearly two years against tyranny. We as part of the former British Empire volunteered and contributed and I am glad we did that. I have been here during the war fighting Nazi Germany and I came back to help build Britain.

Sam King.

Immigrants didn't just come for work

Education

Free education meant that all children of school age could get educated making their life chances better
get skills



'Departheid'. A cartoon by Keith Waite for the Daily Mirror, published 19 December 1972.

NHS

They could get free health care!!!

Safer for women in child birth

life changing operations paid for by government

(A safe)

Adventure

Idi Amin - Uganda
Jomo Kenyatta - Kenya
getting kicked out of countries

British Act Nationality 1948