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**Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan**

Humanities – History

Y13: The Making of Modern Britain 1951-2007



| **History****Year 13**  | **The Impact of Thatcherism 1979-1987** |  |  |
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| **Lesson/Learning Sequence**  | **Intended Knowledge:***Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary**  | **Prior Knowledge:***In order to know this students, need to already know that…* |
| **L1- Who was Margaret Thatcher?: Character and ideology as leader** | * Students will know that the Conservatives were back in power from 1979 with Margaret Thatcher as the first female Prime Minister.
* Thatcher was a conviction politician meaning she followed policies from her own beliefs rather than because they are popular.
* Thatcherism was a political style. To Thatcherite, threats to the family were serious, they were tough on law and order, and they emphasised order in society.
 | Conviction Politician: Someone who follows policies based on their own beliefs rather than because they were popular  | Students need to that Labour had been in charge from 1974-1979. However, they had become unpopular due to issues like the winter of discontent.  |
| **L2- Ministers: Support and Opposition**  | * Wet was a nickname given to Thatcher’s opposition, those who were considered ‘squeamish’ as they didn’t agree with the harsh policies.
* Dry was a nickname given to her supporters who supported monetarism.
* Thatcher appointed wets and dries to her cabinet.
 | Wets: those who were considered ‘squeamish’ as they didn’t agree with the harsh policies.Dries: supporters who supported monetarism. | Students need to know that Thatcher was a conviction politician who had her own political style.  |
| **L3- The divided opposition: Labour and the formation of the SDP**  | * Between 1979-1983 the Labour party came close to political oblivion because of internal divisions.
* The Social Democratic Party was born in 1981 when the Gang of Four split from the Labour party.
* They joined with the Liberals to form the Alliance.
* The Labour party were divided with Michael Foot as leader because of militant tendency. When Neil Kinnock replaced him in 1983, he was successful in expelling militant tendency.
 | Militant Tendency: An extreme policy deriving from Trotskyite supporters.   | Students will need to know that Labour had been divided in the past. Students will need to know that Conservatives were in power.  |
| **L4- Conservative electoral success 1983 and 1987.**  | * Students will know that the Conservatives won the 1983 and 1987 elections.
* The 1983 election was deemed the khaki election because people voted for Thatcher after the success of the Falklands War in 1982.
* In 1987, Kinnock was not strong enough yet to compete with Thatcher. The party still had to fix its reputation.
 | Khaki election: An election that is heavily influenced by wartime or a post war settlement.  | Students will need to know that Thatcher had been in power since 1979 and Labour were completely divided and had a bad reputation.  |
| **L5- How did the Troubles escalate?**  | * Students will know that Thatcher had strong unionist sympathies and was tough on terrorists.
* The Dirty Protests of the 70s escalated to the Hunger Strikes of the 80s. Bobby Sands became a martyr for the Republican’s cause.
* There was an assassination attempt on Thatcher in Brighton in 1984.
* The Anglo- Irish Agreement was signed in 1985 that set up an intergovernmental cooperation between the UK and the Republic of Ireland.
 | Hunger Strikes: Refusing to eat in prison. Martyr: Someone who dies for a cause.  | Students will need to know that the Troubles had been on going since the 1960s. Prisoners had been protesting about special category status since 1976.  |
| **L6- Thatcher’s economic policies: Monetarism**  | * By 1980 inflation was at 15% and there was a sharp rise in unemployment.
* There was a move to indirect taxation (VAT) from direct taxation (income tax).
* This policy created clashes with Labour led by the GLC with Ken Livingstone who Thatcher named the looney left.
 | Monetarism: Controlling the money supply to reduce inflation and increase economic growth. Looney Left: The name given by the right wing to the left wing councils that promoted liberal and politically correct policies.  | Students will need to know that Thatcher was a conviction politician meaning she followed her beliefs with policies.  |
| **L7- Privatisation and deregulation** | * Privatisation became central to Thatcherite economic policy. More and more industries had become privatised including BP in 1979 and British Aerospace in 1980.
* Deregulation meant removing state controls from businesses. The Big Bang of 1986 deregulated the London Stock Exchange.
* The Yuppie became an iconic image.
* The economy grew but productivity did not.
 | Privatisation: the selling off of publicly owned industries to the private sector. Deregulation: The loosening of controls on banks which led to a boom in investment,  | Students will need to know that Thatcher had some controversial economic policies.  |
| **L8- Issues of inflation, unemployment and economic realignment**  | * Inflation peaked at 22% in 1980. Businesses went bankrupt and that led to higher unemployment.
* By 1983, unemployment was at 3 million. It did not fall from that until 1987. Areas like Liverpool were hit the hardest. There was a move from industry to service.
* The north-south divide was sharpened. Economic realignment saw the increase in depression and ill health. There were a series of riots in 1981. Causes included poverty and race. The sus law meant that police unfairly targeted young black and Asian people.
 | Economic realignment: A move from heavy industry to services.North- south divide: A term used to express the difference between the prosperous south and the less prosperous north.  | Students will need to know that privatisation and deregulation had started when Thatcher became Prime Minister.  |
| **L9- The impact of Thatcherism on Society: What was the right to buy?** | * Students will know that the Housing Act of 1980 gave council tenants the right to buy their council house. They received a discount of between 33 and 50% depending in how long they had lived there.
* By 1988, 2 million new homeowners had taken advantage of the scheme.
* It was a success but also received opposition because it meant that the number of council houses had decreased meaning that many people were housed in temporary accommodation.
 | Right to buy: Council tenants being given the right to buy their own home. It became a key policy of Thatcher’s government.  | Students will need to know that Thatcher was a conviction politician. Thatcher’s policies had faced opposition from the GLC already.  |
| **L10- The impact of Thatcherism on Society: The miners’ strikes and other industrial disputes**  | * Students will know that Thatcher’s economic reforms had received opposition from a number of trade unions.
* In 1980, secondary picketing was outlawed. The miners’ strike of 1984 to 85 was the longest industrial dispute of the period.
* The reason for the strike was the proposed closure of pits which Scargill knew the government was lying about.
* The Battle of Orgreave was the most famous confrontation which led to 50 miners and 70 police officers being injured.
* The strike was not successful, and mines were closed. The miners had not beaten Thatcher like they had Heath and Callaghan.
 | Secondary Picketing: Picketing at a location not directly involved in a dispute.  | Students will need to know that industrial disputes and miners’ strikes had brought down the government before.  |
| **L11- What was Poll Tax and what was its impact?** | * Student swill know that the poll tax was introduced as Thatcherites believed that everyone should contribute to council taxation for it to be fairer, it would make councils more efficient. It meant that a millionaire was contributing the same as a poor pensioner.
* It was introduced in Scotland in 1989 and then England in 1990 and was extremely unpopular.
* People refused to pay and there were demonstrations like the one in Trafalgar Square in 1990 when 200,000 attended.
 | Poll Tax: A tax levied on every adult without reference to income or resources.  | Students will need to know that Thatcher’s policies were controversial and did receive opposition.  |
| **L12- Extra- parliamentary opposition**  | * Students will know that Thatcher faced opposition from education and the arts. She did not receive an honorary degree from Oxford because of the cuts she made to education. Playwrights wrote plays that satirised Thatcherism.
* Thatcher faced opposition from the church because of her lack of compassion to social issues created by her policies.
* She faced opposition from pressure groups like the Greenham women and environmentalist groups.
 | Extra- parliamentary opposition: A political movement opposed to a ruling government.  | Students need to know that Thatcher’s policies did face opposition. Students need to know that environmentalist groups had been around from the 1970s campaigning for better protection of the environment.  |
| **L13- Foreign Affairs: The Falklands** | * Students will know that Argentine forces took over the Falklands islands, Thatcher would not back down to this.
* Thatcher’s response was to announce that a naval task force would be sent to remove the Argentine forces.
* The victory was celebrated as people were proud. It brought back the pride felt in 1945. The Falklands was a blip in world affairs but for Thatcher, it won her the 1983 general election.
 | Falklands: The Falkland Islands are a British Overseas territory in the South Atlantic Ocean.  | Students will need to know that Thatcher won the 1983 general election, the ‘khaki election’.  |
| **L14- The special relationship with the USA and moves to end the Cold War**  | * Students will need to know that there was a strong bond between Thatcher and Reagan.
* Three Cold War warriors emerged, Thatcher supported the US shown in the deployment of US cruise missiles in Britain.
* She was willing to negotiate with Soviet leader Gorbachev, stating that she liked him and could do business with him.
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| **L15- Thatcher and Europe**  | * Students will know that Thatcher’s handbag diplomacy caused consternation and cooperation.
* Thatcher wanted to negotiate a better deal for Britain.
* In 1986, Thatcher negotiated the Single European Act which changed the assembly to a parliament and mentioned a monetary fund.
 | Handbag diplomacy: a term used to describe Thatcher’s more abrasive style of negotiating.  | Students need to know that Britain had joined and voted to stay in Europe.  |
| **L16- Division within the Conservative Party over Europe**  | * Divisions within the party were between the wets and dries. The differences were made clear with the Westland Affair.
* The divisions would deepen later on, the seed were there.
* Thatcher was experienced in foreign affairs.
 |  | Students need to know that Europe had caused divisions within both the conservatives and the labour parties.  |

| **History****Year 13**  | **Towards a new consensus 1987-97**  |  |  |
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| **Lesson/Learning Sequence**  | **Intended Knowledge:***Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary**  | **Prior Knowledge:***In order to know this students, need to already know that…* |
| **L1- The fall of Thatcher and her legacy**  | * Students will know that Thatcher faced economic and political problems towards the end of her time as PM.
* Inflation was at 10% despite the government promising to tackle high inflation. Conservatives were starting to suffer defeats in local elections due to the poll tax. Her ministers started to resign for example, Howe.
* Thatcher’s legacy is difficult and controversial. Even after she left office, she became a very good back seat driver.
 | Resignation: voluntarily leaving a job.  | Students will need to know that Thatcher had been in office since 1979. She had some good policies but also some unpopular. Poll tax was extremely unpopular.  |
| **L2- Who was John Major and what was he like as leader?** | * Students will know that Major was Thatcher’s choice of successor, and his first aim was to unify the party.
* Major needed to deal with the unpopular poll tax which he changed to council tax.
* Conservatives won the 1992 election. Labour was still not in the position to take power. They were still seen as the party who could get Britain out of the mess it was in.
 | Council Tax: An annual fee your local council charges you for the services it provides like rubbish collection. The amount depends on your personal circumstances.  | Students will need to know that poll tax was unpopular. Inflation was high. Thatcher resigned due to her unpopularity both economically and politically.  |
| **L3- How did Black Wednesday affect Major’s government?**  | * Students will know that Major’s government suffered a huge economic crisis and were forced to leave the European Exchange Rate Mechanism on 16 September 1992.
* The economy stabilised but the popularity of the Conservatives began to drop.
* Black Wednesday was seen as the beginning of the end for Major. Overall, the economy was doing well. Unemployment slowed and car ownership increased but the feel good factor was missing.
 | ERM: European Exchange Rate Mechanism. Set up in 1979, it aimed to stabilise the exchange rates between the currencies in the EEC by limiting how much their value could change.  | Students will need to know that people thought the Conservatives were the party to get Britain out of the economic mess it was in.  |
| **L4- Political sleaze, scandals and satire.**  | * Students will know that there were accusations of tory sleaze. There were dozens of sex scandals.
* Arms to Iraq saw illegal arms dealing to Iraq which was investigated.
* Cash for Questions damaged the government right up to the 1997 election. This was when MPs accepted money in return for asking questions in parliament.
* These scandals were ripe for satire.
 | Sleaze: immoral and corrupt behaviour. Scandal: An action regarded as morally wrong. Satire: The use of humour to expose and criticise.  | Students will need to know that Major’s government was unpopular after Black Wednesday.  |
| **L5- Major’s political policies**  | * Students will know that privatisation continued under Major’s government for example, the railways in 1996.
* The Citizen’s Charter was introduced in 1991 which was an attempt to give the public more quality services. People made fun of the Cones Hotline.
* The government had to deal with BSE which led to British beef being banned in Europe.
 | Citizen’s Charter: Introduced to give information about the standards public service users should expect.  | Students will need to know that satire made fun of Major’s government.  |
| **L6- The Troubles in Northern Ireland** | * Students will know that there were accusations of shoot to kill policies. There were tit for tat killings and the IRA started to target mainland Britain.
* High-profile miscarriages of justice were uncovered- the Guildford Four and the Birmingham Six.
* The Downing Street Declaration was signed in 1993 to start to move towards peace, the IRA announced a ceasefire in 1994.
 | Taoiseach: The Prime Minister of Ireland.  | Students will need to know that the Troubles had been ongoing since the 1960s. Terrorists were protesting in prison, Thatcher would not back down. The IRA attempted to kill her. The Anglo- Irish Agreement was signed to create a power sharing executive.  |
| **L7- How were the Conservatives divided?** | * Students will know that the party was divided between those who betrayed Maggie and those who didn’t.
* There were divisions over Europe which continued to intensify.
* Major was insecure so he called a leadership election. It was a case of back me or sack me. He was re-elected.
 | Leadership election: An election which determines who will rule their party.  | Students will need to know that the Conservatives were divided over Europe. Thatcher was a decisive figure and there were some in the party who resigned from her cabinet ultimately bringing her down.  |
| **L8- The realignment of the Labour Party under Kinnock, Smith and Blair.**  | * Students will know that Kinnock was leader of Labour from 1987 to 1992. He removed militant tendency from the party and improved their image.
* John Smith was the leader from 1992 to 1994. He did a lot of work to improve the parties image, but he suddenly died in 1994.
* Tony Blair was leader from 1994 to 2007. Under Blair, the party moved towards New Labour which appealed to Middle England. This was because the party appeared a lot more moderate.
* Alistair Campbell as press secretary made the party look more appealing in the media.
 | New Labour: The image of the Labour party under Tony Blair. They thought that they could achieve the aims of socialism while maintaining the efficiency of capitalism. Middle England: A socio-political term which generally refers to the middle or lower middle classes.  | Students will need to know that from 1992, the image of the Conservatives was declining.  |
| **L9- The 1997 general election**  | * Students will know that the Labour party manifesto included pledges such as referendums on devolution. They had a pledge card which included 5 promises. This was easy to understand by the electorate.
* The Labour party was no longer an easy target for attack. The phrase that New Labour was Old Labour in disguise was not enough.
* In 1997, it was time for a change. Labour had spent 18 years in opposition, but no government lasts forever.
 |  | Students will need to know that Labour had spent 18 years in opposition.  |
| **L10- Social Issues: The extent of social liberalism**  | * Students need to know negative attitudes towards homosexuality grew in this period peaking in 1987 because of the identification of AIDS in the UK. It was seen as the gay plague because it mostly affected gay men. Diana Princess of Wales broke the stereotype by shaking hands with an AIDS patient in 1987.
* In response, Section 28 was passed which was a law that banned the promotion of homosexuality by local authorities. It was passed in 1988.
* Groups and charities like Outrage! And Stonewall campaigned against Section 28 and the government response to AIDS.
 | Social Liberalism: The expansion of political and civil rights and freedoms. AIDS: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome caused by HIV. There is no cure.  | Students will need to know that the Conservatives were in power.  |
| **L11- Social Issues: Anti- Establishment culture**  | * Students will know that Major wanted a move towards a classless society.
* There was a change in attitude towards the Royal Family after the 1992 fire at Windsor Castle and the marriages of the Queen’s children breaking down. The Queen was accused of not caring after Diana’s death.
* The Arts and youth culture challenged the government. The youth provoked a moral panic because of drug use.
 | Anti-establishment: Against the authority.  | Students will need to know that the government was unpopular 1987-97 for political and social reasons.  |
| **L12- The position of women and race relations**  | * Students will know that at the start of the 1990s third wave feminism started which placed more emphasis on race, gender and sexuality rights.
* The message of girl power became more mainstream with the Spice Girls. Thatcher was not a feminist but was the first female PM. There were some important women in the 1990s for example, there was a female head of MI5 Stella Rimmington and the first female speaker of the House of Commons, Betty Boothroyd.
* In 1993, Stephen Lawrence was murdered which led to the Metropolitan police being deemed institutionally racist.
 | Third Wave Feminism: The feminist movement placing more emphasis on race, gender and sexuality. Institutional Racism: The failure of an organisation to deal with people appropriately because of their colour, culture or ethnic origin.  | Students will need to know that the equal pay act and the sex discrimination act had been passed to improve equal pay and end discrimination.  |
| **L13- Foreign Affairs: Relations with Europe.**  | * Students will know that Thatcher was becoming more and more wary of Europe. She was not overly anti-Europe this developed later. In 1988 she gave a speech in Bruges opposing federalism and the idea of a closer union.
* The Bruges Group was formed to oppose federalism.
* The collapse of communism from 1989 saw the expansion of the EEC.
 | Bruges: City in Belgium.  | Students will need to know that the Single European Act was passed in 1986. Britain was in the EEC. There were divisions over the EEC.  |
| **L14- What was the Maastricht Treaty and what problems did it cause?** | * Students will know that the Maastricht Treaty was signed in 1992 and signed in Britain in 1993.
* Under the Treaty the EEC became the EU and set conditions for a single currency.
* Tory rebels blocked Major’s attempt to ratify the Treaty highlights divisions in the party.
 | EU: European Union.  | Students will need to know that the EEC was causing divisions within the parties. There were Europhiles like Clarke and Patten and Eurosceptics like Duncan Smith and Portillo.  |
| **L15- Contribution and attitude to the end of the Cold War** | * Students will know that 1989 became known as the ‘year of miracles’ as communism collapsed across Europe.
* Thatcher’s, Reagan’s and Gorbachev’s willingness to negotiate meant that the Cold War could come to a peaceful end. However, the three of them didn’t see it until the very end.
* Thatcher was admired. War broke out in the Middle East. An American led coalition won the Gulf War of 1990, but Hussein remained the leader of Iraq.
 | Year of Miracles: 1989 was known as this due to the collapse of communism.  | Students will need to know that Détente had started in the 1970s.  |
| **L16- Interventions in the Balkans** | * Students will know that a crisis in Yugoslavia stemmed from the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe. There were violent clashes between people of different ethnicities and religions.
* War started in Bosnia in 1992. Major hosted joint EU and UN meetings for peacekeeping.
* The massacre in Srebrenica in July 1995 showed the limits of UN peacekeeping.
* Britain turned to the US and NATO which led to a peace treaty being signed in Paris in 1995.
 | Balkans: The countries occupying the part of southeastern Europe. NATO: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. A collective military defence organisation.  | Students need to know how Britain’s place in the world was declining but they still remained on the top table.  |

| **History****Year 13** | **The era of New Labour 1997-2007** |  |  |
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| **Lesson/Learning Sequence**  | **Intended Knowledge:***Students will know that…* | **Tiered Vocabulary**  | **Prior Knowledge:***In order to know this students, need to already know that…* |
| **L1- The Labour Governments: Blair as leader, character and ideology**  | * Students will know that Tony Blair was a new kind of Labour politician. He had graduated from Oxford University and had not joined the Labour party until after he graduated.
* He was a charismatic leader who was comfortable with the media. He used the phrase the ‘people’s princess’ for the death of princess Diana.
* The Third Way was a term used to describe the mix of policies of Old Labour and the privatisation of Thatcher.
* Labour won the 1997 election with Blair becoming PM.
 | Third Way: was a term used to describe the mix of policies of Old Labour and the privatisation of Thatcher. | Students will need to understand that the Conservatives were unpopular by 1997. Tony Blair had coined the new term New Labour which was appealing to Middle England.  |
| **L2- What constitutional changes were made under New Labour?** | * Students will know that New Labour fundamentally reshaped the British constitution.
* The 1997 manifesto promised new referendums on devolution. The referendums were held in 1997. The Scottish voted for it with a new Assembly being established in Edinburgh. The same for Cardiff in Wales and in Northern Ireland after the Good Friday Agreement.
* The European Convention on Human Rights was incorporated into British law through the Human Rights Act of 1998.
 | Devolution: Transfer of powers to a lower level of government.  | Students will know that devolution has brought the Labour government down before under Callaghan.  |
| **L3- Domestic Policies**  | * Students will know that the Labour manifesto promised an improvement of public services.
* They promised more investment in health and education in 2001.
* There were measures to decrease social exclusion to be tough on crime.
 | Social exclusion: exclusion from the social system and its rights typically as a result of poverty.  | Students will need to know that the Labour used the 5 promises pledge card in 1997.  |
| **L4- Brown economic policy**  | * Students will know that Blair and Brown had an agreement that Brown would not run for leadership if he had total control over economic policies.
* Brown was Chancellor of the Exchequer. His policies included keeping inflation low and to keep spending low.
* Living standards remained high and inflation low but there was a danger that the bubble might not last.
 | Chancellor of the Exchequer: The chief finance minister of the UK who prepares annual budgets.  | Students will need to know that Blair was PM from 1997.  |
| **L5- Northern Ireland the Good Friday Agreement**  | * Students will know that trust started to grow between unionists and republicans.
* Mo Mowlam was working with political prisoners to keep them on side.
* The Good Friday Agreement of 1998 was signed which brought the Troubles to an end. Many people regarded NI as Blair’s greatest achievement.
 | Decommissioning: weapons would be put beyond use. Good Friday Agreement: Agreement between British and Irish governments on how Northern Ireland should be governed.  | Students will need to know that the Troubles had been ongoing since the 1960s. A number of acts had been introduced such as the Anglo- Irish Agreement and the Downing Street Declaration.  |
| **L6- The Conservative Party 1997-2007: Leaders and reasons for divisions.**  | * Students will know that Major resigned as PM in 1997. Electing a leader was not straight forward.
* The first was William Hague 1997 to 2001. He was Thatcher’s preferred choice. The party was split between the rockers and the mods.
* The second was Iain Duncan Smith 2001 to 2003. He was Eurosceptic and intensified the divisions over Europe.
* The third was Michael Howard 2003 to 2005. He appointed mods to his cabinet. He wanted his successor to be a moderniser.
* The fourth was David Cameron 2005 to 2016. He was a moderniser and worked to unify his party.
 | Rocker: Those who were resistant to change. They tended to have hardline views. Mod: Modernisers who appeared more inclusive. | Students will need to know that the Conservatives lost the 1997 election. The party was divided.  |
| **L7- Why did the Conservatives lose the 2001 and 2005 general elections?**  | * Students will know that there were a number of reasons why the Conservatives lost the elections: failures of leadership, divisions over Thatcher and Europe, failure to learn lessons and resistance to reform.
* The 2001 defeat was worse than 1997 which was the worst since 1823.
* 2005 saw the third consecutive loss of the Conservatives. Voters found it hard to believe the party had changed.
 |  | Students will need to know that the Conservatives were divided and had weak leadership.  |
| **L8- Social Issues: Workers, women and youth** | * Students will know that New Labour focused more on workers than the unions. The party did not repeal legislation that had been passed by the Conservatives.
* 1998 National Minimum Wage introduced.
* The New Deal programme targeted particular groups of the unemployed.
* In 1997 then number of women MPs elected were women 101 were Labour. Childcare provisions were extended.
* New Labour were seen as the youthful alternative to the Conservatives.
* ASBO was created to tackle crime.
 | ASBO: Anti-social behaviour order. NEETS: Not in Education, Employment or Training.  | Students will need to know that Tony Blair was a charismatic leader. The party were seen as the alternative again.  |
| **L9- To what extent had Britain become a multicultural society?**  | * Students will know that there was a rapid expansion of immigration due to the collapse of communism and expansion of the EU.
* There was some evidence of multiculturalism: Paul Boateng was the first black cabinet minister.
* However, there is evidence to suggest it was not multiculturalist: the BBC was deemed hideously white by its chairman and the 7/7 bombings highlighted extremist beliefs in Britain.
 | Terrorism: The use of violence against innocent civilians for political gain.  | Students will need to know that immigration was increasing since the end of the Second World War. Race relations were mixed since then. There was racism in Britain which had changed throughout time.  |
| **L10- Foreign Affairs: Attitudes to Europe.**  | * Students will know that Britain’s relationship with Europe was ambivalent. Blair wanted to increase involvement, but they did not join the Euro in 1999.
* Blair was involved in its expansion and had good relationships with leaders.
* The Lisbon Treaty aroused considerable controversy.
 | Euro: a common European Currency set up by the Treaty of Maastricht in 1992.  | Students will need to know that parties were divided over Europe. Some were Europhile and some were Eurosceptic.  |
| **L11- The Special Relationship with the USA**  | * Students will know that New Labour was keen on maintaining the special relationship with the USA.
* Blair got on with both Clinton and Blair.
* British foreign policy became dominated by US priorities during Blair’s premiership. This was evident when dealing with the global threat of terrorism.
 |  | Students will know that Labour had a history of wanting to prioritise the Atlantic Alliance.  |
| **L12- The War on Terror** | * Students will know that Blair believed in liberal interventionism which he used in Yugoslavia and Sierra Leone. Intervention was successful.
* The war on terror began on 11 September 2001 after Al-Qaeda attacked the Twin Towers in the US.
* In 2001, forces invaded Afghanistan because the Taliban allowed Al-Qaeda to use military forces.
* In 2003, forces invaded Iraq out of fear that Al-Qaeda would link up with Hussein and they were developing weapons of mass destruction.
* Britain was a part of the coalition of the willing going into Iraq which was massively unpopular.
 | Liberal Interventionism: A belief that a country should intervene in another country for liberal aims. Al-Qaeda: An Islamic militant organisation founded by Osama bin Laden.Taliban: a fundamentalist Islamic movement  | Students will need to know that Blair wanted to maintain the special relationship with the USA. |
| **L13- Britain’s position in the world by 2007** | * Students will know that Iraq became known as ‘Blair’s War’.
* The war damaged Blair’s and Britain’s reputation especially with Europe.
* The special relationship with the USA had been strengthened.
* The relationship with Europe was ambivalent.
 |  | Students will need to know that the relationship with Europe was ambivalent and the special relationship with USA saw Britain become a member of the coalition of the willing.  |