



How did Britain change during the 20th Century?

NHS is an acronym for the **National Health Service**.

Before the NHS, people had to pay to visit a doctor, to receive medicine or to have an operation. Those who could not afford to pay did not receive treatment.

Following the Second World War, plans were made for a new National Health Service. The new Labour government passed the **National Health Service Act** which received royal assent in 1946.

Aneurin Bevan was chosen as the Minister of Health in the Labour government. He wanted to introduce a service that would provide free healthcare to everyone in the UK, regardless of how wealthy they were. Not everybody supported the idea at first.

The National Health Service was launched in the UK on **5th July 1948**. The NHS is paid for largely through taxation.

The NHS did not remain completely free of charge for long. In 1952, **prescription charges** were introduced. People had to pay a small fee to purchase medicines that doctors had prescribed for them.

One aim of the NHS was to promote good health. In the 1950s, the first **national vaccination programmes** were introduced to protect people against dangerous diseases, such as polio and diphtheria.

In 1962, the **Hospital Plan** was launched by the Health Minister to ensure that there were enough hospitals for everyone to receive care and to build new hospitals where they were needed.

In 1994, the NHS set up an **organ donor register**. People could add their name to a list so that when they died their organs could be used to help other people to live.

In 2006, **patient choice** was introduced in the NHS. This allowed patients to have a say in which hospital they were treated in.

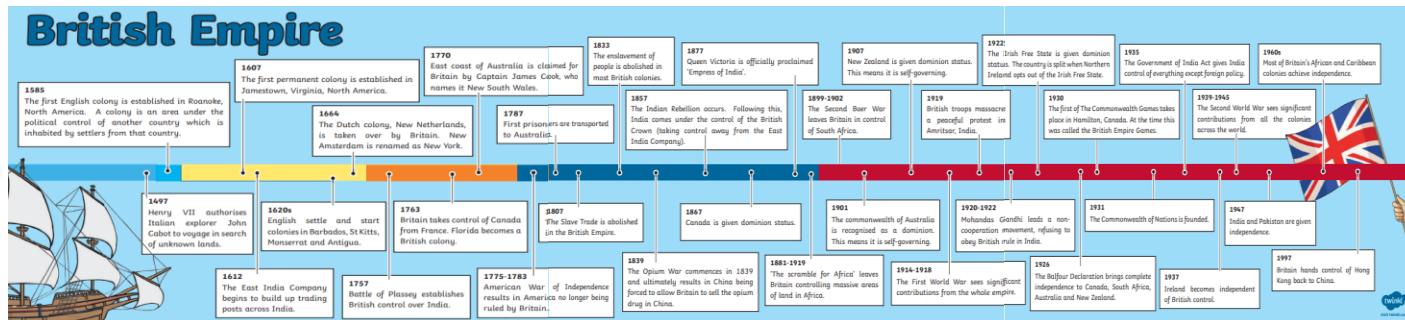
In 2018, the NHS celebrated its **70th birthday**.

In 2020, the NHS faced one of its biggest challenges. It had to respond to a **global pandemic**. Nurses and doctors struggled to treat the large number of patients with COVID-19. The government locked down the country to help protect the NHS.



The children will continue their study of British history, following on from the previous topic of World War 2. We will be focussing on the impact of the British Empire in the 20th century and its lasting legacies. Some of the topics we will be studying include:

- The Welfare State
- NHS
- Technological changes
- Who invented the Internet and how has it changed the way we communicate and share knowledge.



Key Vocabulary	
Key Word	Definition
Century	100 years.
British Empire	All the places around the world that were once ruled by Britain.
Windrush Generation	People who arrived in the UK from Caribbean countries between 1948 and 1973.
Global trade	Distribution of materials and resources across the world.
NHS	National health service in Britain.
Welfare state	Programs by the government to protect citizens against economic risks and uncertainties at some, or all, stages of their lives.
Colonialism	When one country has part or total control over another country.

Mesozoic Era 245-65 mil BCE	Stone Age 15000 BCE - 2500 BCE	Bronze Age 3000 BCE - 800 BCE	Iron Age Celts 800 BCE - 43 CE	Romans 43 CE - 410 CE	Anglo-Saxons & Scots & Vikings 410 - 793 CE	Anglo-Saxons & Vikings 793 CE - 1066	Normans 1066 - 1154	Plantagenets 1154 - 1485	Tudors 1485 - 1603	Stuarts 1603-1714	Georgians 1714 - 1837	Victorians 1837 - 1901	Edwardians 1901 - 1910	WW1 1914 - 1918	WW2 1939 - 1945	Post-War 1945 - 1980	Modern Britain 1980 - Now
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Art



Who is Banksy?

The simple answer is: no one really knows.

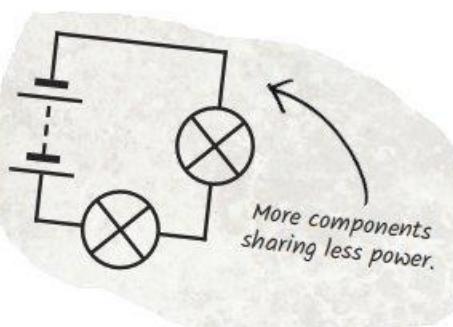
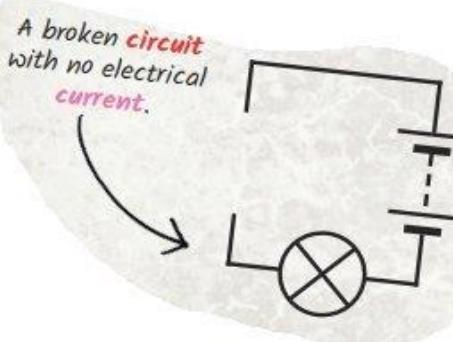
Banksy is an anonymous graffiti artist. That means he keeps his identity hidden. He will not do media interviews, he won't release his real name, and he will not allow photos or copies of his artwork to be made and sold. The most common reason for an artist's anonymity is to protect them from being prosecuted, especially in the case of graffiti and street artists.



Key Vocabulary

Key Word	Definition
Graffiti	Usually unauthorized writing or drawing on a public surface.
Screen printing	A process where ink is forced through a mesh screen onto a surface
Stencil style	A technique for reproducing designs by passing ink or paint over holes cut in cardboard or metal onto the surface to be decorated.
Anonymous Political activist	Not identified by name A person who believes in forceful action (as a mass demonstration) for political purposes

Science



Key Vocabulary

circuit	A path that an electrical current can flow around.
symbol	A visual picture that stands for something else.
cell/battery	A device that stores chemical energy until it is needed. A cell is a single unit. A battery is a collection of cells .
current	The flow of electrons, measured in amps .
amps	How electric current is measured.
voltage	The force that makes the electric current move through the wires. The greater the voltage , the more current will flow.
resistance	The difficulty that the electric current has when flowing around a circuit .
electrons	Very small particles that travel around an electrical circuit .
lamp (indicator)	
lamp (lighting)	
wire	
ammeter	
motor	
voltmeter	
buzzer	
open switch	
cell	
battery	
closed switch	