**Glossary of Key Terms: The Makig of Modern Britain 1951-2007**

Consider the following key words and brief definitions. Try and research the meaning of the words and find examples of when/ where they have been used in the period 1951-2007.

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| Age of affluence | A period in the 1950s of low unemployment, rising standards of living and improved technology |
| Baby boom | A rise in the number of babies born |
| Balance of payments | This includes Invisible imports and exports i.e. services such as shipping, banking and insurance |
| Butlins | A chain of holiday camps |
| Cold War | Arms Race between 2 Superpowers the USSR and USA |
| Comprehensive schools | One which provides secondary education for all children in a given area; it does not select its pupils |
| Commonwealth | Britain the head of this. It was formed by the decolonised counties of the Empire |
| Conservative dominance | Period of Conservatives in power from 1951-1964 |
| ‘cradle to grave’ care | A result of Beveridge Report to element the 5 giant evils: want, squalor, ignorance, idleness and disease. Resulted in the formation of the NHS and the creation of the welfare state. Promised full employment by working #with the trade unions and the employers |
| deflation | A fall in the price of goods and services |
| devaluation | Lowers the value of a currency in comparison to fixed exchange system |
| Empire | Colonies of UK |
| European Economic Community (EEC) | 1956 countries of Europe joined together to improve economies, led by France and Germany |
| European Free Trade Association (EFTA) | Alternative to the EEC |
| First Past the Post | A voting system whereby the candidate with the most votes in each consistency wins a seat in parliament |
| Great Depression | A period in the 1930s of high unemployment when private sector dominated the economy |
| Mixed economy | Based on ideas of JMK that state and private sector play a role in promoting economic growth |
| Monetarism | An economic theory which argued that the best way to control inflation was by restraint of government spending and borrowing by controls on the amount of currency in circulation |
| Nationalisation | State ownership of key industries |
| Post-war consensus | Governing in accordance with the principles set down by Attlee’s post war government 1945-1952 |
| The Troubles | Escalation of violence in Northern Ireland |
| Youth Culture | Rise of the separate identity of a teenager |