# Contents

**Introduction** 4  
A journey into the modern world 6

**Chapter 1:**  
A new century 8
1.1 Britain and the world in 1901 10  
1.2 How was poverty attacked? 12  
1.3 Why is the Titanic so famous? 14  
1.4 Who or what was to blame for the Titanic disaster? 16  
1.5 Who were the suffragettes? 18  
1.6 History Mystery: Did Emily Davison mean to kill herself? 22

**Chapter 2:**  
Depth Study: The Great War 24  
2.1 Why did the Great War start? 26  
2.2 Joining up 28  
2.3 Fighting in the war 30  
2.4 Weapons of war 32  
2.5 Was it right to shoot Harry Farr? 34  
2.6 Soldiers of Empire 36  
2.7 How did the war affect ordinary citizens? 38  
2.8 How did Poppy Day start? 40  
2.9 How did countries try to avoid any more wars? 42  
Assessing Your Learning 1 44

**Chapter 3:**  
Between the wars: Britain 44  
3.1 Was the Great War worth winning? 46  
3.2 Independence in Ireland 48  
3.3 The ‘Hungry Thirties’ 50  
Assessing Your Learning 1 52

**Chapter 4:**  
Between the wars: abroad 54  
4.1 Different ways to run a country 56  
4.2 Two types of dictatorship 58  
4.3 Adolf Hitler: choirboy, artist, tramp, soldier, politician 60  
4.4 What was life like in Hitler’s Germany? 62  
4.5 Why was there another world war? 64  
Assessing Your Learning 1 66

**Chapter 5:**  
The Second World War 68  
5.1 The Second World War: an overview 70  
5.2 Dunkirk: victory or disaster? 72  
5.3 Who were ‘the Few’? 74  
5.4 ‘Mr and Mrs Jones would like a nice little boy’ 76  
5.5 Total war 78  
5.6 Sir Arthur Harris: war hero or war criminal? 80  
5.7 Sir Arthur Harris: war hero or war criminal? 82  
5.8 What was a death camp like? 84  
5.9 The war goes nuclear 86  
Assessing Your Learning 1 88

**Chapter 6:**  
The post-war world 90  
6.1 Why don’t we pay to see a doctor? 92  
6.2 Why was there a Cold War? 94  
6.3 History Mystery: Did man really land on the moon? 96  
6.4 A united Europe 98  
Assessing Your Learning 1 100

**Chapter 7:**  
The end of the British Empire 102  
7.1 Independence for India 104  
7.2 Independence for Africa 106  
7.3 How has immigration changed Britain? 108  
7.4 What was so special about the Hindu? 110  
7.5 Multicultural Britain 112  
Assessing Your Learning 1 114

**Chapter 8:**  
Into the modern world 116  
8.1 The fifties 118  
8.2 The sixties 120  
8.3 The seventies 122  
8.4 The eighties 124  
8.5 The nineties 126  
8.6 The noughties 128  
Assessing Your Learning 1 130

**Chapter 9:**  
Going global 132  
9.1 The McDonald’s Story 134  
9.2A What is terrorism? 136  
9.2B What is terrorism? 138  
9.3A What can Rebecca do that Laura couldn’t? 140  
9.3B What can Rebecca do that Laura couldn’t? 142  
Glossary 144  
Index 146  
Acknowledgements 148

**Chapter 10:**  
Assessing Your Learning 2 150

**Chapter 11:**  
Assessing Your Learning 3 152

**Chapter 12:**  
Assessing Your Learning 4 154

**Glossary** 156  
Index 158  
Acknowledgements 160

**Chapter 13:**  
Going global 162  
9.1 The McDonald’s Story 164  
9.2A What is terrorism? 166  
9.2B What is terrorism? 168  
9.3A What can Rebecca do that Laura couldn’t? 170  
9.3B What can Rebecca do that Laura couldn’t? 172  
Assessing Your Learning 2 174  
Acknowledgements 176
Read through the following pieces of evidence before explaining your conclusions in the Work section.

**EVIDENCE A:** Part of Emily Davison’s prison record.

- September 1909: Two months for stone-throwing
- November 2010: One month for breaking windows
- January 2012: Six months for setting fire to postboxes
- November 2011: Ten days for assaulting a vicar whom she mistook for a Member of Parliament.

**EVIDENCE B:** From a book by G. Colmore, The Life of Emily Davison (1913). The Suffragette Summer Festival was a week-long meeting of hundreds of suffragettes.

‘She was able to go to the [Suffragette Summer] Festival on the opening day, Tuesday 3 June. Emily was never brighter than on that day. She stayed long at the fair and said she would come every day, “except tomorrow. I am going to the Derby tomorrow.”

“What are you going to do?”

“Oh, let!”

It was her usual answer... when she had planned something. “Look in the evening paper,” she added, “and you will see something”.

**EVIDENCE C:** From an eyewitness, John Ervine, who stood near to Emily Davison on the day.

“The King’s horse, Anmer, came up and Ms Davison went towards it. She put up her hand, but whether it was to catch hold of the reins or protect herself, I don’t know. It was all over in a few seconds. The horse knocked her over with great force and then stumbled and fell, throwing the jockey violently onto the ground. Both he and Ms Davison were bleeding a lot. I feel sure that Ms Davison meant to stop the horse and that she didn’t go onto the course thinking the race was over.”

**EVIDENCE D:** From an internet website, written by a modern historian.

‘Some believed that Davison was trying to cross the racecourse and had failed to see that not all the horses had cleared the course. Other spectators claimed that they heard her shout “Votes for women” before leaping out in front of the King’s horse. A crude black and white film was taken that caught the event “live”... and it shows clearly that Davison stopped in front of Anmer (therefore she did not want to simply cross the course) and it appears that she tried to make a grab for the reins of the horse.’

**EVIDENCE E:** From Sylvia Pankhurst’s The Suffragette Movement: An Intimate Account of Persons and Ideals (1931).

‘Her friend declared that she would not have died without writing a farewell message to her mother. Yet she sewed the [suffragette] flags inside her coat as though to make sure that no mistake could be made as to her motive when her body was examined.”

**EVIDENCE F:** The front page of a newspaper published the day after the Derby and before Davison had died of her injuries. Look closely at the photograph. Why do you think there were so few reliable witnesses despite the thousands of people who attended the race?

**EVIDENCE G:** Part of the official report surrounding Davison’s death. She had asked for the flags a few days before the race meeting.

**EVIDENCE H:** Adapted from the writings of Emily Davison herself. These events occurred in Holloway Prison, two weeks before her release from a six-month sentence for arson.

‘As soon as I got the chance I threw myself over the prison railings. The idea in my mind was that one big tragedy would save many others; but the netting prevented any injury. Then I threw myself down on an iron staircase, a distance of 10 to 13 metres, but the netting caught me again. I felt I had only one chance left, so I hurled myself head first down the staircase, a distance of three metres. I landed on my head with a mighty thud and was knocked out. When I recovered I was in agony.’

**Work**

There are two main theories about Emily Davison’s death. Consider them both.

1. She tried to kill herself for the cause of ‘votes for women,’ hoping to turn herself into a martyr in the process.
2. She wanted to make a protest by stopping the king’s horse but it went badly wrong and she died in a tragic accident.

Now reread the evidence on these pages and consider:
- why she had two flags
- why she didn’t tell anyone what she planned to do
- why she chose the king’s horse – or did she step in front of Anmer by chance?

Step 1 Make sure you fully understand all the evidence.
Step 2 Find any evidence that Davison was trying to kill herself.
Step 3 Find any evidence to show that Davison did not plan to kill herself.
Step 4 Deliver your verdict in the form of a report.

Imagine you are part of a government enquiry team that has been given the job of investigating the death in order to arrive at a conclusion.

Give a basic outline of Davison’s death. You might include details of Davison herself and the events before she was killed.

Do you think Emily Davison planned to make a protest or did she plan to die as well? Back up any of your conclusions with evidence. Best of luck!’
5.3A Who were ‘the Few’?

Towards the end of 1940, posters like Source A began to appear all over Britain. This poster featured five smiling fighter pilots and a famous quotation from Britain’s Prime Minister, Winston Churchill. So why was the poster published? Why were the pilots smiling? And why did so many people have to be thankful to ‘so few’?

By July 1940, Hitler was close to becoming the ‘Master of Europe’. He was friendly with, or his armies had successfully invaded, most European countries (see Source B). Britain and the USSR were two of the more powerful nations that could stop him… but Britain was firmly in Hitler’s sights and he was hoping to invade in September 1940.

**Mission Objectives**

- Explain what ‘Operation Sealion’ was.
- Decide why Hitler wasn’t able to invade Britain in September 1940.

**Source A:** A poster which first appeared in 1940.

**Source B:** Hitler’s conquests up to September 1940.

Hitler on top

On 1 August 1940, Hitler signed top secret plans to begin the invasion of Britain. Code-named ‘Operation Sealion’, the aim was to get German soldiers onto British soil by 15 September (see Source C). After that, German troops would move towards London and other major British cities with the goal of controlling the whole country by Christmas.

For Operation Sealion to have any chance of success, Hitler knew he had to destroy Britain’s air force. He believed that if the Luftwaffe (German air force) could win control of the skies, it would be far easier for German ships to transport soldiers over the English Channel to begin the land invasion of Britain. If the RAF was destroyed, British planes could not attack the ships bringing across Hitler’s troops.

Throughout the summer of 1940, German and British pilots fought each other in the Battle of Britain high above southern England. From the start, the odds were stacked against the British:

- The Germans had 824 fighter planes and 1017 bombers in service. Britain only had about 600 fighter planes.
- It took five minutes for German planes to cross the Channel from France. However, it took 15 minutes for British planes to take off and reach the invading planes after they were spotted.
- Many of the British pilots were part-timers and had not received the same level of training or experience as the Germans. Germany trained 800 new pilots a month, while the British trained just 200.

**Source C:** A summary of the order to launch air strikes in the build-up to Hitler’s planned invasion. The RAF was the Royal Air Force, the official title of Britain’s air force.

**Source D:** A photograph of RAF pilots ‘scrambling’ to get to their planes to intercept approaching enemy aircraft.

Work

1. Why were some people calling Hitler the ‘Master of Europe’ by July 1940?
2. a Why was ‘Operation Sealion’? Try to give a really detailed answer.
   b Do you think Hitler had good reason to believe that an invasion of Britain was possible by 15 September? Give reasons for your answer.