

Churchill	Eden	Mau Mau rebellion
1955 Messina conference: Britain chooses not to join the EEC	1956 Suez crisis	Macmillan
CND	1958 Anti-immigration riots in Notting Hill	1960 'Winds of Change' speech
1960 Blue Streak abandoned: US Polaris used instead	1961 Berlin Wall built	1962 'Night of the Long Knives'
1963 De Gaulle blocks Britain's membership of EEC	1963 Kenya becomes independent	1963 Profumo scandal
1964 Crisis in Rhodesia	1965 Death penalty abolished	1967 Cuts in military commitment 'east of the Suez'
1967 Sterling devalues	1967 Liberalisation of laws on homosexuality	1967 'Rivers of Blood'

Heath	1971 Reform of divorce laws	1972 'Bloody Sunday' in Derry
1973 OPEC oil crisis	1973 Britain joins EEC	1973 Three-day week imposed
1973 Sunningdale agreement (but soon collapses)	Wilson	1976 IMF loan (£3 billion)
1979 'Winter of Discontent'	1980 Rhodesia given independence	1981 'Gang of four' set up SDP and they will ally with Liberals
1981 Brixton and Liverpool riots	1982 Falklands War	1982 Unemployment at three million
1983 Thatcher leads a Conservative victory	1983 Kinnock takes over from Foot to lead the Labour Party	1984 IRA bombing of Grand Hotel in Brighton
1984 Battle of Orgreave	1986 Heseltine resigns after Westland Affair	1986 Deregulation of banks in 'Big Bang'
1987 Thatcher's third election victory	1989 Fall of the Berlin Wall and end of the Cold War	1990 Riots in London against Poll Tax

1991 Gulf War victory	Major	1992 Black Wednesday
1995 Major leadership election	1995 Peace settlement ends Bosnian War	1997 New Labour win election
Blair	1998 Good Friday Agreement	1998 Human Rights Act
1999 Euro launched	2001 Al Qaeda attacks on New York	2003 Invasion of Iraq (WMD?)
2005 Blair's third election victory	2005 7/7 terror attacks in London	2007 Northern Rock bank collapses: beginnings of financial crisis
Post-war consensus	Nationalisation	The age of affluence
Butler's give-away budget	stop-go economics	EFTA
Illusion of power	13 years of Tory misrule	1963 Robbins report

1965 New Race Relations Act	1964 £400 million deficit	Balance of payments crisis
1964 DEA set up	1966 Prices and incomes policy	1969 Jenkins uses deflation to balance payments
Wildcat strikes	In place of strife	1970 Selsdon Park conference and then famous U-Turn
Rolls Royce and Upper- Clyde Shipbuilders	Stagflation	Gormley and the NUM
Beer and sandwiches	Flying pickets	Vietnam war
NATO	Sick man of Europe	Wets and dries
NUM Scargill	London: GLC (Ken Livingstone)	1981 Bobby Sands hunger strikers
Control of interest rates given to the Bank of England	1987 Lawson cuts basic tax from 29% to 25% and higher rate of tax cut further.	1980 Right to buy

18 years as Prime Minister	North-South divide	Greenham Common women
Satire, sabotage and sleaze	Alastair Campbell	Big tent
Devolution in Scotland and Wales	Hutton inquiry	University top-up fees
Gordon Brown	Grey pound	Countryside alliance
Maastricht Treaty	Stephen Lawrence	

How to play:

1. Cut up the cards
2. Distribute equally to a group of players.
3. Take turns to describe each card to the others. The first to guess what is on the card wins the card and a point. If they can say two more things about what is on the card they get an additional point.
4. If you look at a card and do not know what it is put it to one side in a pile.
5. Add up the scores to find a winner! (Prizes could be awarded!)
6. Pick up the pile of the 'did not know'. Research these cards and write what they are on the back.
7. Place all cards in chronological order and add the dates to the cards that are missing this information: e.g. the prime ministers need dates of their time in power.
8. Re-arrange the cards under these headings:
  - Social
  - Political
  - Economic
  - Foreign policy

Use the cards to help plan or write an essay on one of the following questions:

- 'Britain remained a major world power throughout the years 1951 - 1990'. Assess the validity of this view.
- 'Labour governments had more successes than failures in domestic affairs in the years 1964-1979'. Assess the validity of this view.
- 'Decline in support for the Conservatives and their continued electoral unpopularity were due to the legacy of Margaret Thatcher'. Assess the validity of this view of the years 1990-2007.