**The Making of Modern Britain: Section 4 1979-1987**

1. What did Thatcher think about the post-war consensus? (1 mark)
2. What’s the difference between Keynesianism and monetarism? (2 marks)
3. What were 2 key effects of monetarism in 1981? (2 marks)
4. What political benefit did Mrs Thatcher derive from the British victory in the Falklands War? (1 mark)
5. What issues were at stake in the miners’ strike of 1984-85? (3 marks)
6. What were the policies of deregulation and privatisation meant to achieve? (2 marks)
7. Why did the poll tax arouse so much opposition? (1 mark)
8. What developments led to the formation of the SDP in 1981? (2 marks)
9. How did Neil Kinnock attempt to reform the Labour party? (2 marks)
10. What part did Mrs Thatcher play in ending the Cold War? (2 marks)

/18 marks

**The Making of Modern Britain: Section 4 1979-1987**

**Answer Sheet**

1. What did Thatcher think about the post-war consensus? (1 mark)

Creeping socialism

1. What’s the difference between Keynesianism and monetarism? (2 marks)

Keynesianism believed in artificially propping up the economy to stimulate trade and economic growth, monetarism believed in cutting the money supply to keep up currency value and allow economy to regulate itself.

1. What were 2 key effects of monetarism in 1981? (2 marks)

Increasing unemployment, economic recession

1. What political benefit did Mrs Thatcher derive from the British victory in the Falklands War? (1 mark)

Electoral success – seen as defending Britain’s empire. Opposition had opposed military action.

1. What issues were at stake in the miners’ strike of 1984-85? (3 marks)

Economic efficiency, authority of the government, social welfare of citizens in deprived communities

1. What were the policies of deregulation and privatisation meant to achieve? (2 marks)

Deregulation: remove restrictions that were preventing economic efficiency and growth

Privatisation: Raise funds for the state, increase popular capitalism by giving people the chance to become shareholders or own their own homes.

1. Why did the poll tax arouse so much opposition? (1 mark)

People felt it was unfair that all adults had to pay a flat rate regardless of wealth or property ownership.

1. What developments led to the formation of the SDP in 1981? (2 marks)

Labour very far left – rise of Militant Tendency, Michael Foot, Tony Benn. Moderate labour MPs felt unrepresented by the party and wanted to create a new party to get them away from the “loony left”.

1. How did Neil Kinnock attempt to reform the Labour party? (2 marks)

Rejected many left wing policies such as unilateralism, denounced Militant Tendency councillors, said Labour needed to be realistic about the world in which it lived.

1. What part did Mrs Thatcher play in ending the Cold War? (2 marks)

Openly supported anti-Communist groups and ideas – Solidarity in Poland and Reagan. Encouraged Reagan to meet with Gorbachev to sign INF treaty. Said Gorbachev was a man she could do business with.