

	Key issue: How did Britain adapt in the 20 th Century? : Key Words			Chronology
1	Armistar Massacre	After some Indian violence a British general ordered troops to fire on an unarmed crowd killing at least 350.	1914-18	The First World War has a dramatic impact on Britain.
2	Satyagraha	Ghandi believed in this 'truth force' as part of his philosophy. He believed all empires were evil and that non-violent, non-co-operation would defeat this evil through truth.	1939-45	Second World War, Quit India Movement runs during this time.
3	Singapore	After being surprised by the Japanese in WW2 the 100,000 British troops in Singapore surrendered demonstrating their weaknesses and encouraging Indian nationalists	1948	The Windrush ship arrives it is part of a wave of Caribbean migration to the UK.
4	Quit India Movement	9jd9a had been promised dominion status but Indian people did not believe this and decided to use violence in the Quit India movement to force Britain out.	1956	The Suez Crisis meant Britain lost the Suez Canal in Egypt.
5	Nationalise	To take control of companies owned by foreign businesses, Nasser did this to the Suez Canal by force in 1956.	1963	Kenya gains independence after the Mau Mau movement.
6	White Invincibility	The idea that white people of European Origin were naturally superior and could not be defeated by any others, broken after WW2 and Japanese victories.	1968	Enoch Powell gives his Rivers of blood speech.
7	Gold Coast	A prosperous area of Africa that was able to achieve freedom in 1957 and then pushed for further independence for Africans.	1992	John Major brings Brtiain into the EU
8	Mau Mau Rebellion	An underground terrorist group who led a revolt against the British and were a grassroots organisation with a large number of members.	2016	Britain votes to leave the EU.
9	Notting Hill	In 1958 the scene of a race riot between black and white youths, later Notting Hill became the sire of a carnival which showcased all the positive impact of Caribbean culture.	Key changes to British People	
10	EEC	The European Economic Community a group of European countries working together Britain was rejected from joining this in 1961.	Globalisation. As technology in travel and communication improved the world moved closer. This meant it was easier for trade and migration than ever before. It also made it easier for different countries to work together in a strategic union such as the ECC (EU).	
11	'Sus' Law	The suspicion law allowed police to stop and search anyone who might commit a crime, Black youths were searched a lot more than other groups and caused rioting in 1981.		
12	Mandate System	After the war ended Britain East was asked to take colonial control over areas in the Middle East.		
13	Repatriation	Sending migrant people back to their country of origin (place their family came from).	Multiculturalism. Britain's proud history as a liberal democracy meant it was accepting of many groups of migrants. Unfortunately, this also caused a backlash to some of the Caribbean and Asian immigration after WW2.	
14	Partial	A British Citizen who had at least one British grandparent. This could be used to exclude non-white immigrants.		
15	Referendum	A vote in which all eligible people are asked to give their opinion of or decide on an important political or social issue.	Decolonisation At the beginning of the Century European Powers controlled most of the world in colonial empires. Britain had the largest empire in the world in 1900 but by 1960 had lost almost all of its colonies. The independence of India, loss of Kenya and Ghana and the Suez Canal Crisis can all be seen as part of this decolonisation. The Second World War was key in this as it weakened Britain, showed the bravery of those in the colonies, and proved white invincibility was a myth.	
16	Multicultural	The idea that people of different cultural groups and ethnic backgrounds can create a diverse successful society by keeping their culture and sharing with others.		
17	Dominion Status	Power given to a British colony thay enabled people to have a lot of internal authority in its government.		
18	Passive resistance	Protesting for change by refusing to co-operate with the rulers in charge without using force.		