

The Five Giants of the Beveridge Report: How did Labour tackle poverty?

Want

1. Which act created the structure of the welfare state?
2. Under the above act, what were workers entitled to?
3. Explain three drawbacks of the system.
4. How and why were pensions inadequate?
5. What act was introduced to help people who were not in work?
6. In what way had the funding of this act changed?
7. How did the Government force local authorities to look after those who were particularly at risk?
8. What was the benefit of making family allowance payments available to the mothers?
9. In what ways would an employee who had an accident at work be protected from falling into poverty?
10. Whose ideas were the Labour Government taking note of from 50 years earlier?

Disease

11. Explain the main three aims of the NHS.
12. When did the NHS come into operation?
13. Why was it necessary to introduce the NHS? Give two reasons.
14. In what ways did the NHS provide for the nation?
15. Which Labour minister was behind the NHS?
16. Explain why some doctors were against the scheme and back your evidence up with statistics.
17. Write down the figures that the NHS cost between 1948 and 1950.
18. Which principle aim of the NHS was abandoned in 1951 and explain why?
19. Explain the historical opinion of Sked and Cook. Quote.
20. Why does Charles Webster have a different opinion? Quote.

Ignorance

21. How was the standard of education variable in Britain before 1939?
22. Why might a child struggle to achieve a good standard of education, despite the rare opportunity of scholarships?
23. What changes did the Education Act of 1944 make?
24. Is it fair to say that the Labour Government is responsible for introducing the 1944 Act? Explain.
25. Explain why the new system of grammar/senior secondary schools and junior/ technical secondary schools was unfair.
26. What happened to a child at the age of 11 or 12?
27. What would have been the likely outcome for those who went to a senior and those who went to junior secondary school?

Squalor

28. Explain Britain's housing situation up to 1945.
29. What happened to towns such as Clydebanks during the war?
30. Explain whether Labour's housing plan was a success or not.
31. Describe the positive features of these new homes.
32. Were there any weaknesses with the development of new housing schemes?
33. Explain the benefits of having the council as your landlord.
34. Describe three social problems that increased the need for more housing.
35. By 1951, was Labour's housing programme judged effective?
36. What was the aim behind the New Towns Act, 1946?
37. How many new towns were built in Scotland after WW2?

Idleness

38. How did Labour plan to ensure there was full employment in Britain after 1945?
39. Explain what is meant by nationalisation?
40. Why would the population benefit from this?
41. Is it fair to say that Labour can take full credit for employment levels after WW2?

Overall success

42. Why did Labour refer to their plans for Britain after WW2 as the 'New Jerusalem'?
43. Quote and explain in your own words the opinions of the following historians - you can use these as historiography later in your essay.
 - Correlli Barnett
 - Jose Harris
44. Quote Conservative Prime Minister MacMillan in the 1950s. Would this suggest that the Labour Reforms had been successful or not?
45. Make sure you have read over your answers for each giant of poverty and the final paragraph in this chapter of Kerr's textbook.



Take a full page in your jotter and turn your jotter on its side for more space. Copy the diagram above.

Plot how successful you think Labour handled each giant and plot its position on the diagram. Write a 2-3 sentences for each giant explaining why you have placed it in that position.