

# Ireland In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
<b>THE 1950s: IRELAND'S LOST DECADE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After World War II, Ireland faced many challenges: economic, social and political.</li> </ul>
<b>ECONOMIC CRISIS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Protectionism</b> was a policy by Irish governments to put high tariffs on goods from outside Ireland in order to protect Irish businesses, which made imported goods expensive.</li> <li>• Irish businesses were <b>badly run</b> due to their reliance on protectionism.</li> <li>• Ireland also faced by <b>high unemployment</b> while there was very little money to invest in the economy.</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL PROBLEMS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many people emigrated to find jobs – on average, 44,000 left each year in the 1950s.</li> <li>• By 1961, the population had fallen to its lowest levels since the Great Famine. This led to <b>rural depopulation</b> – young people leaving rural areas to find work, leaving only older people in rural towns and villages.</li> </ul>
<b>POLITICAL INSTABILITY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An <b>older generation</b> of leaders, such as Éamon de Valera and Richard Mulcahy, remained in power. They continued to follow the same policies as those of the 1920s and 1930s.</li> <li>• A series of weak governments in the late 1940s and 1950s led to there being <b>no majority in the Dáil</b>. This meant several successive governments <b>lacked the power to tackle the problems</b> that Ireland faced.</li> </ul>
<b>AN IRISH POLITICIAN: SÉAN LEMASS (1899 – 1971)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seán Lemass was born in <b>Dublin</b>. He fought in the <b>1916 Easter Rising</b> and the <b>Irish War of Independence</b> before later helping to found <b>Fianna Fáil</b> in <b>1926</b>. He served as <b>Minister for Industry and Commerce</b> for four Fianna Fáil-led governments from 1932 to 1959, also serving as <b>Minister for Supplies</b> from 1939 to 1945 during the Emergency.</li> <li>• In 1959, Lemass became <b>Taoiseach</b> and leader of <b>Fianna Fáil</b>.</li> <li>• 1959 marked the <b>First Programme for Economic Expansion</b>. Lemass had worked on this with the Secretary-General of the Department of Finance, <b>T.K. Whitaker</b>. The programme's main aims included introducing <b>free trade</b>, encouraging <b>foreign investment</b> and awarding <b>grants to businesses and farmers</b>.</li> </ul>

Keywords	Summary
Protectionism	
T.K Whitaker	
The 1950s	
Free Trade	
Séan Lemass	
1916 Easter Rising	
1919 Irish War of Independence	
Fianna Fáil	
Taoiseach	
First Programme For Economic Expansion	

# Ireland In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
<b>AN IRISH POLITICIAN: SÉAN LEMASS (1899 – 1971)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The programme was a huge success, resulting in the <b>economy growing by 4%</b> each year in the 1960s while unemployment and emigration fell.</li> <li>• In 1961, Ireland applied to join the <b>European Economic Community (EEC)</b>, along with Britain and Denmark. When France vetoed the British application, both Ireland and Denmark also withdrew their applications.</li> <li>• Lemass wanted Ireland to <b>engage more with the world</b>. In 1962, Ireland was elected to the <b>UN Security Council</b>. Irish soldiers took part in <b>UN Peacekeeping Missions</b> such as in the <b>Congo</b>.</li> <li>• In <b>June 1963</b>, US President <b>John F. Kennedy</b> became the first foreign head of state to visit independent Ireland.</li> <li>• Lemass believed in a united Ireland. In <b>1965</b>, he travelled to <b>Belfast</b> and met the <b>Northern Irish Prime Minister Terence O'Neill</b>; O'Neill would also visit Dublin. The two agreed to cooperate on agriculture, education and tourism which resulted in an increase in trade between the two parts of the island.</li> <li>• Lemass and Fianna Fáil won the 1961 and 1965 general elections. In <b>1966</b>, Lemass presided over the <b>50<sup>th</sup> anniversary commemorations of the 1916 Easter Rising</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE 1960s</b>  <b>RADIO TELEFÍS ÉIREANN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Until the 1960s, Ireland had no domestic television service. In <b>1960</b>, the <b>Broadcasting Authority Act</b> was passed. This set up an independent authority to run radio and television in Ireland.</li> <li>• On the 31<sup>st</sup> December 1961, <b>Telefís Éireann</b> was launched (later renamed <b>RTÉ</b>). By the 1970s, over 50% of Irish homes had a television, most with only one RTÉ channel. Television changed society in various ways:</li> <li>• People began to see and be <b>influenced by television programmes and news from abroad</b>, especially the US and the UK. This also allowed a new perspective on Ireland.</li> <li>• <b>Controversial topics</b> such as contraception, women's rights or infidelity were debated on television, for example on the <b>Late Late Show</b>, hosted by Gay Byrne. Over time, these debates helped society's attitudes to shift.</li> </ul>
<b>Keywords</b>	<b>Summary</b>
European Economic Community	
UN Security Council	
UN Peacekeeping Missions	
John F Kennedy	
Terence O'Neill	
Commemoration	
Broadcasting Authority Act	
Telefís Éireann (RTÉ)	
The Late Late Show	

# Ireland In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
<b>RADIO TELEFÍS ÉIREANN</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People saw <b>those in positions of power being challenged</b> and questioned, for example political leaders and the Catholic Church.</li></ul>
<b>THE CATHOLIC CHURCH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>1962</b>, <b>Pope John XXIII</b> called the <b>Second Vatican Council (Vatican II)</b> to reform the Catholic Church. Senior Catholic leaders from around the world met and decided upon <b>radical changes to the Church</b>:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The <b>Mass</b> was to be said in the <b>vernacular</b> (<i>the language of the people</i>), instead of <b>Latin</b>.</li><li>• <b>Lay (non-ordained) people</b> now had a greater role in the Church.</li><li>• The <b>Bible</b> was published in the vernacular and people were <b>encouraged to read it</b>.</li><li>• There was to be an emphasis on <b>ecumenism</b> – <i>more understanding and cooperation between different Christian Churches around the world</i>.</li><li>• Following Vatican II, people began to question the authority and teachings of the Church more.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>EDUCATION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In <b>1966</b>, Minister for Education <b>Donogh O'Malley</b> introduced numerous major reforms:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Free schooling</b> up to the <b>Intermediate Certificate</b> (<i>now the Junior Cycle</i>)</li><li>• <b>Free transport</b> to school</li><li>• <b>Grants</b> to build more schools</li><li>• The opening of <b>Regional Technical Colleges</b> (<i>now Institutes of Technology/Technological Universities</i>).</li></ul></li><li>• As a result, the numbers of students sitting the Leaving Certificate tripled in a decade. Within a few years, Irish children had stopped leaving education after primary school.</li></ul>
Keywords	Summary
Pope John XXIII	
Vatican II	
Vernacular	
Lay people	
Bible	
Ecumenism	
Donogh O'Malley	
Intermediate Certificate	
Regional Technical Colleges	

# The US and the Wider World In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
THE 1960s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 1960s was a decade of profound change worldwide: Europe was becoming more united, the Cold War was ongoing, the Republic of Ireland was transforming while violence broke out in Northern Ireland.</li> <li>This decade also saw an increase in the demands for equal rights, the birth of youth culture and when people walked on the moon.</li> </ul>
THE SPACE RACE COLD WAR COMPETITION IN TECHNOLOGY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both <b>superpowers</b> (the <b>US</b> and the <b>Soviet Union</b>) spent huge sums of money on <b>scientific research</b>. Both invested heavily in the 'space race' for several reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>rockets</b> designed to carry satellites (and then astronauts) into space could also be used to carry <b>nuclear bombs</b> to attack the other side.</li> <li>New <b>technology</b> developed during the space race (such as <b>computers</b>) could transform both military and civilian life.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The first superpower to achieve these great technological feats would <b>prove its superiority</b>.</li> </ul>
THE FIRST SATELLITE (SOVIET VICTORY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the <b>4<sup>th</sup> October 1957</b>, the Soviets launched the world's first satellite, <b>Sputnik</b>. The US became concerned that there was now a '<b>missile gap</b>' between them and the Soviets.</li> <li>In <b>December 1957</b>, the first US satellite, the <b>Vanguard</b>, exploded on the launch pad.</li> <li>On the <b>1<sup>st</sup> February 1958</b>, the US successfully launched the <b>Explorer</b> satellite.</li> </ul>
THE FIRST MAN IN SPACE (SOVIET VICTORY)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the <b>12<sup>th</sup> April 1961</b>, <b>Yuri Gagarin</b> of the Soviet Union orbited Earth and landed safely on his return.</li> <li>In <b>February 1962</b>, the US sent a man into orbit when <b>John Glenn</b> piloted the <b>Friendship 7</b>.</li> <li>US President <b>John F. Kennedy</b> was determined that the US must succeed in landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Superpowers	
Space Race	
Nuclear Weapons	
Computers	
Sputnik	
The Vanguard	
Yuri Gagarin	
John Glenn	
John F. Kennedy	

# The US and the Wider World In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
<p><b>THE MOON LANDINGS</b> (US VICTORY)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The US <b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)</b> launched the <b>Gemini</b> and <b>Apollo</b> missions.</li> <li>The <b>Saturn V rocket</b> was built to carry the <b>Apollo</b> spacecraft out of Earth's orbit.</li> <li>On the <b>16<sup>th</sup> July 1969</b>, <b>Apollo 11</b> launched from Florida, carrying astronauts <b>Neil Armstrong</b>, <b>Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin</b> and <b>Michael Collins</b>.</li> <li>On the <b>20<sup>th</sup> July 1969</b>, Armstrong and Aldrin landed the <b>lunar module</b>, the <b>Eagle</b>, on the moon's surface. A camera in the <b>Eagle</b> provided live coverage.</li> <li>Over 500 million people around the world tuned in to make this the <b>most watched event in television history</b> up to that point.</li> </ul>
<p><b>RESULTS OF THE MOON LANDINGS</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By landing people on the moon, the <b>US had 'won' the space race</b> despite the earlier victories by the Soviets.</li> <li>The lunar landings continued <b>until 1972</b>, when they lost public support due to high costs.</li> <li><b>Satellite, communication and computer technologies</b> advanced greatly as a result of the technological breakthroughs arising from the space race.</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE DECADE OF PROTEST</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the American Civil War (1861 – 1865), <b>slavery in the US had been abolished</b>. However, <b>African-Americans</b> were still be treated as <b>second-class citizens</b> by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century.</li> </ul>
<p><b>THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>African-Americans were <b>discriminated against</b> in areas of <b>education, housing, public facilities</b> (such as toilets, restaurants and swimming pools), <b>employment, policing</b>, the <b>legal system</b> and <b>voting</b>.</li> <li>The <b>Civil Rights Movement</b>, set up in the 1950s, began to fight for equal rights in the US. It was led by <b>Dr Martin Luther King Jr.</b>, a Baptist preacher who called for strictly <b>non-violent protest</b>. This involved protest marches, boycotts of business, highlighting discrimination and taking action through the courts.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
<p>NASA Apollo 11 Neil Armstrong Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin Michael Collins Eagle Civil Rights Movement Discrimination Dr Martin Luther King Jr.</p>	

# The US and the Wider World In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
<b>KEY EVENTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Major events of the Civil Rights Movement included:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1955: The Montgomery Bus Boycott</b>, following <b>Rosa Parks'</b> refusal to give up her seat for a white man.</li> <li><b>1963</b>: 250,000 Americans gathered in <b>Washington</b> to listen to Dr King deliver his famous 'I have a dream' speech.</li> <li><b>1965</b>: thousands of protesters marching for voting rights were brutally attacked by the police in <b>Selma, Alabama</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The two major acts from the time were:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Civil Rights Act (1964)</b> which outlawed discrimination in schools, public services and the workplace.</li> <li><b>The Voting Rights Act (1965)</b> guaranteed the right to vote for all US citizens.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>OTHER PROTEST MOVEMENTS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Civil Rights Movement inspired many other protest movements around the world.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <b>women's movement</b> campaigned for equal treatment for women around the world (<b>Ruth Bader Ginsburg</b> and <b>Betty Friedan</b>).</li> <li>The <b>African National Congress</b> campaigned against the apartheid systems of racial discrimination in South Africa (<b>Nelson Mandela</b> and <b>Desmond Tutu</b>).</li> <li>The <b>student movement</b> campaigned for better conditions in universities and an end to inequality, war and poverty.</li> <li>The <b>gay rights movement</b> protested laws that treated LGBT people as criminals (<b>Marsha P. Johnson</b> and <b>Dick Leitsch</b>).</li> <li>The <b>environmental movement</b> began to protest threats to the environment such as pollution, the use of chemicals in food and nuclear power.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Each of these movements used similar tactics to bring about change:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Organised marches</b> to create visibility.</li> <li><b>Published magazines and books</b> to raise awareness and educate people on the issues.</li> <li><b>Lobbied politicians</b> to change laws.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
The Montgomery Bus Boycott	
Rosa Parks	
'I Have A Dream' speech	
Selma, Alabama	
The Civil Rights Act	
The Voting Rights Act	
Women's Movement	
African National Congress	
Gay Rights Movement	

# The US and the Wider World In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
<b>YOUTH CULTURE</b> <b>TEENAGERS AND YOUTH CULTURE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After World War II, there was a '<b>baby boom</b>' in the West. By the 1960s, those children were teenagers.</li> <li>• <b>Free education</b> had been introduced in many countries, so this generation was better educated than their parents.</li> <li>• Most Western countries' <b>economies boomed</b> in the 1950s and 1960s so the teenagers had <b>money to spend</b>.</li> <li>• Young people developed their own tastes in <b>music, fashion and entertainment</b>, together known as <b>youth culture</b>. They expressed their difference from what had come before through music and dress.</li> </ul>
<b>MUSIC</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For the first time, music was being made specifically for young people. <b>Pop stars</b> recorded music that teenagers bought in huge quantities. This music often addressed <b>topics that made many adults uncomfortable</b> such as: <b>love, sex, drugs, personal freedom</b> and the <b>difficult political issues</b> of the day.</li> <li>• Popular music acts included: <b>The Beatles, Bob Dylan, Elvis Presley, The Supremes, Jimi Hendrix, Aretha Franklin, Ray Charles, Marvin Gaye</b> and <b>The Jackson Five</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>FASHION</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people's fashion also reflected <b>new values</b> as clothing became <b>bright</b> with <b>swirling colours</b> and <b>very different styles</b>. These styles included: <b>miniskirts, tie-dye, long natural hair</b> and <b>beards</b>.</li> <li>• The women's movement aimed to give women greater control over their own lives and relationships. The miniskirt came to symbolise the greater <b>sexual freedom</b> that women had gained due to the availability of the <b>contraceptive pill</b>.</li> </ul>
Keywords	Summary
Baby Boom	
Free education	
Youth Culture	
Pop stars	
The Beatles	
The Jackson Five	
Bright colours	
Mini skirts	
Contraceptive pill	

# The US and the Wider World In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
<b>THE IMPACT OF YOUTH CULTURE</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Free education</b> meant that more people had a good basic education than ever before and more attended university.</li><li>• Young people had greater <b>economic independence</b> from their parents.</li><li>• Many expressed <b>a demand for a different world</b> through the student movement, anti-war protests, new musical styles and new fashions.</li><li>• Many, especially young women, began to <b>question society's expectations</b> and to <b>demand more choice</b>.</li><li>• People began to <b>marry and start a family later in life</b>. <b>Marriage breakdowns</b> and <b>divorce</b> became more accepted as religious institutes lost their hold on society.</li></ul>
<b>Keywords</b> Free education University Economic independence Different world Question Society Marriage breakdowns Divorce	<b>Summary</b>



# The 1960s

Keywords	Definition
Assassination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A murder for political reasons.</li> </ul>
Civil Rights Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr which campaigned for equal rights for black people in the USA.</li> </ul>
Counterculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A way of life and set of attitudes that are completely different from those in mainstream society.</li> </ul>
Decolonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The process whereby countries that were colonies to gain their independence.</li> </ul>
Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Treating a group of people unfairly based on a characteristic such as race, colour, gender or religion.</li> </ul>
Feminism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The belief that men and women are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities.</li> </ul>
Ecumenism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The attempt to promote understanding and cooperation between various different Christian Churches around the world.</li> </ul>
Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A group of countries ruled by another country.</li> </ul>
Free Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowing goods to move between countries without any trade barriers such as tariffs or quotas.</li> </ul>
Jim Crow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A nickname for laws in the USA that treated black people unfairly.</li> </ul>
Modernising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Changing to modern ideas and ways.</li> </ul>
Non-violent protest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of protest marches and boycotts of businesses and services, using the media to highlight discrimination and attacking discriminatory in the courts.</li> </ul>
Nuclear War	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A war fought with atomic and hydrogen (nuclear) bombs.</li> </ul>
Passive Resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-violent or peaceful opposition to government, not co-operating with government, refusal to obey laws; opposed to physical force.</li> </ul>
Pop Music	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From 'popular music'; it sounded different and addressed topics that made adults uncomfortable: love, sex, drugs, personal freedom, social commentary and youth rebellion.</li> </ul>
Protectionism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Using high tariffs on goods coming into a country to protect native businesses from foreign competition.</li> </ul>
Racism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belief that race decides a person's character and that some races are superior to others; prejudice against someone of a different race based on their skin</li> </ul>
Rural depopulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people left rural areas to find work and increasingly only older people remained.</li> </ul>
Segregation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keeping black and white people separate.</li> </ul>
Space Race	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competition between the USA and the USSR to dominate space technology.</li> </ul>
Tet Offensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attacks by North Vietnamese forces against South Vietnam in January 1968. Although the offensive failed, it convinced many in the USA that the war in Vietnam could not be won.</li> </ul>
Vatican II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A council of the Catholic Church that met from 1962 to 1965 to reform the Church for the modern world.</li> </ul>
Vietnam Anti-War Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A mass movement of people who demonstrated against the Vietnam War.</li> </ul>
Youth Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Young people's tastes in music, fashion and entertainment.</li> </ul>
Civil Rights Movement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr which campaigned for equal rights for black people in the USA.</li> </ul>