Ireland In The 1960s

Headings	Notes
THE 1950s: IRELAND'S LOST DECADE *ECONOMIC CRISIS*	• After World War II, Ireland faced many challenges: economic, social and political. • **Protectionism** 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. • Irish businesses were **badly run** due to their reliance on protectionism. • Ireland also faced by **high unemployment** while there was very little money to invest in the economy.
SOCIAL PROBLEMS	• Many people emigrated to find jobs – on average, 44,000 left each year in the 1950s. • By 1961, the population had fallen to its lowest levels since the Great Famine. This led to **rural depopulation** – young people leaving rural areas to find work, leaving only older people in rural towns and villages.
POLITICAL INSTABILITY	• An **older generation** 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. • A series of weak governments in the late 1940s and 1950s led to there being **no majority in the Dáil**. This meant several successive governments **lacked the power to tackle the problems** that Ireland faced.
AN IRISH POLITICIAN: SÉAN LEMASS (1899 – 1971)	• Seán Lemass was born in **Dublin**. He fought in the **1916 Easter Rising** and the **Irish War of Independence** before later helping to found **Fianna Fáil** in **1926**. He served as **Minister for Industry and Commerce** for four Fianna Fáil-led governments from 1932 to 1959, also serving as **Minister for Supplies** from 1939 to 1945 during the Emergency. • In 1959, Lemass became **Taoiseach** and leader of **Fianna Fáil**. • 1959 marked the **First Programme for Economic Expansion**. Lemass had worked on this with the Secretary-General of the Department of Finance, **T.K. Whitaker**. The programme's main aims included introducing **free trade**, encouraging **foreign investment** and awarding **grants to businesses and farmers**.

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
AN IRISH POLITICIAN: SÉAN LEMASS (1899 – 1971)	• The programme was a huge success, resulting in the **economy growing by 4%** each year in the 1960s while unemployment and emigration fell. • In 1961, Ireland applied to join the **European Economic Community** (**EEC**), along with Britain and Denmark. When France vetoed the British application, both Ireland and Denmark also withdrew their applications. • Lemass wanted Ireland to **engage more with the world**. In 1962, Ireland was elected to the **UN Security Council**. Irish soldiers took part in **UN Peacekeeping Missions** such as in the **Congo**. • In **June 1963**, US President **John F. Kennedy** became the first foreign head of state to visit independent Ireland. • Lemass believed in a united Ireland. In **1965,** he travelled to **Belfast** and met the **Northern Irish Prime Minister Terence O'Neill**; 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. • Lemass and Fianna Fáil won the 1961 and 1965 general elections. In **1966**, Lemass presided over the **50th anniversary commemorations of the 1916 Easter Rising**.
SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE 1960s **RADIO TELEFÍS ÉIREANN**	• Until the 1960s, Ireland had no domestic television service. In **1960**, the **Broadcasting Authority Act** was passed. This set up an independent authority to run radio and television in Ireland. • On the 31st December 1961, **Telefís Éireann** was launched (later renamed **RTÉ**). By the 1970s, over 50% of Irish homes had a television, most with only one RTÉ channel. Television changed society in various ways: • People began to see and be **influenced by television programmes and news from abroad**, especially the US and the UK. This also allowed a new perspective on Ireland. • **Controversial topics** such as contraception, women's rights or infidelity were debated on television, for example on the *Late Late Show,* hosted by Gay Byrne. Over time, these debates helped society's attitudes to shift.

Keywords	Summary
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
RADIO TELEFÍS ÉIREANN	• People saw **those in positions of power being challenged** and questioned, for example political leaders and the Catholic Church.
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH	• In **1962**, **Pope John XXIII** called the **Second Vatican Council** (**Vatican II**) to reform the Catholic Church. Senior Catholic leaders from around the world met and decided upon **radical changes to the Church**: • The **Mass** was to be said in the **vernacular** (*the language of the people*), instead of **Latin**. • **Lay** (**non-ordained**) **people** now had a greater role in the Church. • The **Bible** was published in the vernacular and people were **encouraged to read it**. • There was to be an emphasis on **ecumenism** – *more understanding and cooperation between different Christian Churches around the world*. • Following Vatican II, people began to question the authority and teachings of the Church more.
EDUCATION	• In **1966**, Minister for Education **Donogh O'Malley** introduced numerous major reforms: 　• **Free schooling** up to the **Intermediate Certificate** (*now the Junior Cycle*) 　• **Free transport** to school 　• **Grants** to build more schools 　• The opening of **Regional Technical Colleges** (*now Institutes of Technology/Technological Universities*). • 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.

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	• 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.
	• This decade also saw an increase in the demands for equal rights, the birth of youth culture and when people walked on the moon.

THE SPACE RACE
 	
COLD WAR COMPETITION IN TECHNOLOGY
	• Both **superpowers** (the **US** and the **Soviet Union**) spent huge sums of money on **scientific research**. Both invested heavily in the '**space race**' for several reasons:
	   • The **rockets** designed to carry satellites (and then astronauts) into space could also be used to carry **nuclear bombs** to attack the other side.
	   • New **technology** developed during the space race (such as **computers**) could transform both military and civilian life.
	• The first superpower to achieve these great technological feats would **prove its superiority**.

THE FIRST SATELLITE (SOVIET VICTORY)	• On the **4th October 1957**, the Soviets launched the world's first satellite, *Sputnik*. The US became concerned that there was now a '**missile gap**' between them and the Soviets. • In **December 1957**, the first US satellite, the *Vanguard*, exploded on the launch pad. • On the **1st February 1958**, the US successfully launched the *Explorer* satellite.
THE FIRST MAN IN SPACE (SOVIET VICTORY)	• On the **12th April 1961**, **Yuri Gagarin** of the Soviet Union orbited Earth and landed safely on his return. • In **February 1962**, the US sent a man into orbit when **John Glenn** piloted the *Friendship 7*. • US President **John F. Kennedy** was determined that the US must succeed in landing a man on the moon by the end of the decade.

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
THE MOON LANDINGS (US VICTORY)	• The US **National Aeronautics and Space Administration** (**NASA**) launched the *Gemini* and *Apollo* missions. • The **Saturn V rocket** was built to carry the *Apollo* spacecraft out of Earth's orbit. • On the **16th July 1969**, *Apollo 11* launched from Florida, carrying astronauts **Neil Armstrong**, **Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin** and **Michael Collins**. • On the **20th July 1969**, Armstrong and Aldrin landed the **lunar module**, the *Eagle*, on the moon's surface. A camera in the *Eagle* provided live coverage. • Over 500 million people around the world tuned in to make this the **most watched event in television history** up to that point.
RESULTS OF THE MOON LANDINGS	• By landing people on the moon, the **US had 'won' the space race** despite the earlier victories by the Soviets. • The lunar landings continued **until 1972**, when they lost public support due to high costs. • **Satellite**, **communication and computer technologies** advanced greatly as a result of the technological breakthroughs arising from the space race.
THE DECADE OF PROTEST **THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT**	• After the American Civil War (**1861 – 1865**), **slavery in the US had been abolished**. However, **African-Americans** were still be treated as **second-class citizens** by the mid-20th Century. • African-Americans were **discriminated against** in areas of **education**, **housing**, **public facilities** (such as toilets, restaurants and swimming pools), **employment**, **policing**, the **legal system** and **voting**. • The **Civil Rights Movement,** set up in the 1950s, began to fight for equal rights in the US. It was led by **Dr Martin Luther King Jr.**, a Baptist preacher who called for strictly **non-violent protest**. This involved protest marches, boycotts of business, highlighting discrimination and taking action through the courts.

Keywords	Summary
NASA	
Apollo 11	
Neil Armstrong	
Edwin 'Buzz' Aldrin	
Michael Collins	
Eagle	
Civil Rights Movement	
Discrimination	
Dr Martin Luther King Jr.	

The US and the Wider World In The 1960s

Headings	Notes

KEY EVENTS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT	• Major events of the Civil Rights Movement included:
	  • **1955**: **The Montgomery Bus Boycott**, following **Rosa Parks'** refusal to give up her seat for a white man.
	  • **1963**: 250,000 Americans gathered in **Washington** to listen to Dr King deliver his famous '**I have a dream**' speech.
	  • **1965**: thousands of protesters marching for voting rights were brutally attacked by the police in **Selma**, **Alabama**.
	• The two major acts from the time were:
	  • **The Civil Rights Act** (**1964**) which outlawed discrimination in schools, public services and the workplace.
	  • **The Voting Rights Act** (**1965**) guaranteed the right to vote for all US citizens.

OTHER PROTEST MOVEMENTS	• The Civil Rights Movement inspired many other protest movements around the world.
	  • The **women's movement** campaigned for equal treatment for women around the world (**Ruth Bader Ginsburg** and **Betty Friedan**).
	  • The **African National Congress** campaigned against the apartheid systems of racial discrimination in South Africa (**Nelson Mandela** and **Desmond Tutu**).
	  • The **student movement** campaigned for better conditions in universities and an end to inequality, war and poverty.
	  • The **gay rights movement** protested laws that treated LGBT people as criminals (**Marsha P. Johnson** and **Dick Leitsch**).
	  • The **environmental movement** began to protest threats to the environment such as pollution, the use of chemicals in food and nuclear power.
	• Each of these movements used similar tactics to bring about change:
	  • **Organised marches** to create visibility.
	  • **Published magazines and books** to raise awareness and educate people on the issues.
	  • **Lobbied politicians** to change laws.

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
YOUTH CULTURE *TEENAGERS AND YOUTH CULTURE*	• After World War II, there was a '**baby boom**' in the West. By the 1960s, those children were **teenagers**. • **Free education** had been introduced in many countries, so this generation was better educated than their parents. • Most Western countries' **economies boomed** in the 1950s and 1960s so the teenagers had **money to spend**. • Young people developed their own tastes in **music**, **fashion and entertainment**, together known as **youth culture**. They expressed their difference from what had come before through music and dress.
MUSIC	• For the first time, music was being made specifically for young people. **Pop stars** recorded music that teenagers bought in huge quantities. This music often addressed **topics that made many adults uncomfortable** such as: **love**, **sex**, **drugs**, **personal freedom** and the **difficult political issues** of the day. • Popular music acts included: **The Beatles**, **Bob Dylan**, **Elvis Presley**, **The Supremes**, **Jimi Hendrix**, **Aretha Franklin**, **Ray Charles**, **Marvin Gaye** and **The Jackson Five**.
FASHION	• Young people's fashion also reflected **new values** as clothing became **bright** with **swirling colours** and **very different styles**. These styles included: **miniskirts**, **tie-dye**, **long natural hair** and **beards**. • The women's movement aimed to give women greater control over their own lives and relationships. The miniskirt came to symbolise the greater **sexual freedom** that women had gained due to the availability of the **contraceptive pill**.

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
THE IMPACT OF YOUTH CULTURE	• **Free education** meant that more people had a good basic education than ever before and more **attended university.**
	• Young people had greater **economic independence** from their parents.
	• Many expressed **a demand for a different world** through the student movement, anti-war protests, new musical styles and new fashions.
	• Many, especially young women, began to **question society's expectations** and to **demand more choice**.
	• People began to **marry and start a family later in life**. **Marriage breakdowns** and **divorce** became more accepted as religious institutes lost their hold on society.

Keywords	Summary
Free education	
University	
Economic independence	
Different world	
Question Society	
Marriage breakdowns	
Divorce	

Life in the 1960s

Keywords	Definition
Assassination	• A murder for political reasons.
Civil Rights Movement	• Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr which campaigned for equal rights for black people in the USA.
Counterculture	• A way of life and set of attitudes that are completely different from those in mainstream society.
Decolonisation	• The process whereby countries that were colonies to gain their independence.
Discrimination	• Treating a group of people unfairly based on a characteristic such as race, colour, gender or religion.
Feminism	• The belief that men and women are equal and should have the same rights and opportunities.
Ecumenism	• The attempt to promote understanding and cooperation between various different Christian Churches around the world.
Empire	• A group of countries ruled by another country.
Free Trade	• Allowing goods to move between countries without any trade barriers such as tariffs or quotas.
Jim Crow	• A nickname for laws in the USA that treated black people unfairly.
Modernising	• Changing to modern ideas and ways.
Non-violent protest	• The use of protest marches and boycotts of businesses and services, using the media to highlight discrimination and attacking discriminatory in the courts.
Nuclear War	• A war fought with atomic and hydrogen (nuclear) bombs.
Passive Resistance	• Non-violent or peaceful opposition to government, not co-operating with government, refusal to obey laws; opposed to physical force.
Pop Music	• From 'popular music'; it sounded different and addressed topiics that made adults uncomfotable: love, sex, drugs, personal freedom, social commentary and youth rebellion.
Protectionism	• Using high tariffs on goods coming into a country to protect native businesses from foreign competition.
Racism	• 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
Rural depopulation	• Young people left rural areas to find work and increasingly only older people remained.
Segregation	• Keeping black and white people separate.
Space Race	• Competition between the USA and the USSR to dominate space technology.
Tet Offensive	• 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 count not be won.
Vatican II	• A council of the Catholic Church that met from 1962 to 1965 to reform the Church for the modern world.
Vietnam Anti-War Movement	• A mass movement of people who demonstrated against the Vietnam War.
Youth Culture	• Young people's tastes in music, fashion and entertainment.
Civil Rights Movement	• Movement led by Martin Luther King Jr which campaigned for equal rights for black people in the USA.