

British Studies, Meiji University, presents

“British History and Society Since 1900”

In January 2015 Meiji University invites **Dr. Nicolas Kinloch**, a lecturer of Pembroke College, Cambridge University to have his special lectures focusing “British History and Society Since 1900”. The lectures will be held for 3 days as follows:

Lecture 1: Loss of Empire

From 16:40 to 18:10, **Thursday, January 8, 2015** at Library Hall, Izumi Library, **Izumi Campus**, Meiji University

Lecture 2: Multi-cultural Britain?

From 16:20 to 17:50, **Friday January 9, 2015** at Room 412, **Nakano Campus**, Meiji University

Lecture 3: How has the British monarchy developed since 1914?

From 16:20 to 17:50, **Tuesday, January 13, 2015** at Room 4021, 2F Global Front, **Surugadai Campus**, Meiji University

All the lectures are conducted in English and prior booking is not necessary. You are welcomed to enjoy this opportunity to meet a prominent researcher working with top universities in the UK.



Profile and Publications of Lecturer

Nicolas Kinloch was born in Oxford and educated at Reigate Grammar School, Surrey. He read Modern History at the University of Liverpool. He obtained a Postgraduate Certificate in Education with Distinction from the University of Bath. He taught English and History in a Teachers' College in Gashu'a, northern Nigeria. He was Head of History at the Netherhall School and Sixth Form College, Cambridge, until 2005. He was then Professional Tutor, responsible for all aspects of staff training and development, until his retirement in 2012. He also taught Latin and Russian. He worked as a history mentor for the Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge, for many years. Since then he has taught history at Long Road Sixth Form College, Cambridge, and worked for the International Programme at Pembroke College, University of Cambridge, teaching British history.

During his teaching career, he has been a Teacher Fellow at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. He has also worked for the Council of Europe, involved in the training of history teachers in Estonia and Latvia. He currently spends part of the year in Kazakhstan, where he trains both history teachers and teacher-trainers.

He was a regular writer and reviewer for *BBC History Magazine* from 2000 -2007, and has been editor of *Hindsight*, the GCSE history journal, as well as *Teaching History*, the secondary education journal of the UK Historical Association. He was Deputy President of the Historical Association 2004 – 2007, and is an Honorary Fellow. He is a member of the informal History Advisory Group which advises the Secretary of State on curriculum issues. He has also written and reviewed for the *Times Educational Supplement*.

He has a particular interest in Holocaust education and has lectured and published widely in this area, including training teachers for the Prince of Wales Education Teaching Institute in 2006. He has travelled extensively in many parts of the world, including places as diverse as Greenland, West Papua and Easter Island, and has written articles on travel in remote places for *The Moment* magazine.

Publications: Books

- ◆ *Past Into Present* [Collins 1990]
- ◆ *The Era of the Second World War* [Cambridge University Press 1992]
- ◆ *Germany 1848 – 1945* [Philip Allan 1999]
- ◆ *National Socialist Racial Policy* [to be published shortly by Searching Finance].

Publications: Articles

- *Parallel Catastrophes? Uniqueness, Redemption and the Shoah* [*Teaching History* 2001]
- *Confounding Expectation at Key Stage 3: Flower-songs from an Indigenous Empire* [*Teaching History* 2003]
- *The Failure of Reconstruction* [*Modern History Review* 2005]
- *The July Crisis* [Twentieth Century Review 2006]
- *A Need To Know: Islamic History and the National Curriculum* [*Teaching History* 2005]
- *Control and Rebellion in the Old South* [*Twentieth Century History* 2007]

Lecture 1: Loss of Empire

From 16:40 to 18:10, Thursday, January 8, 2015 at Library Hall, Izumi Library, Izumi Campus, Meiji University

In 1963 Dean Acheson, the former US Secretary of State, famously declared that Britain had lost an Empire, but had not found a role. Since then, Great Britain has joined the European Union and its leaders continue to assert that its future lies in membership of what has become known as the 'European project'.

How radically did the loss of the Empire in the decades after the Second World War really affect ordinary people in Britain? What truth is there in the assertion of contemporary historians that the Empire was run primarily for the benefit of the ruling elite, and that the great mass of the nation was, in fact, largely indifferent to it ?

This talk attempts to answer these questions, and looks at some of the ways in which British people were encouraged to feel committed to the Empire whilst it existed, and to support the post-imperial settlement – from the establishment of the Commonwealth to conflicts in such places as Kenya and Malaya – once the age of empire was clearly over.

Lecture 2: Multi-cultural Britain?

From 16:20 to 17:50, Friday January 9, 2015 at Room 412, Nakano Campus, Meiji University

Britain has always had a considerable number of recent immigrants. The scale and nature of the immigration into Britain since the Second World War, however, were different from anything the country had seen before. Large numbers of people from the Caribbean and the Indian sub-continent

have been joined in recent years by similar numbers of immigrants from Eastern Europe. In some schools in Britain, for example, more than 50 different languages are spoken by children who do not have English as a first language.

This talk looks at the ways in which successive British governments, and British society as a whole, have attempted to meet the challenges posed by these changes. Why was multi-culturalism adopted as the best possible model for absorbing the new immigrants, and how successful has it proved to be? And what, if any, were the alternatives – and why were they rejected?

This talk looks at what is widely perceived as the single most important topic in early twenty-first century Britain, and attempts to place it in a historical perspective.

Lecture 3: How has the British monarchy developed since 1914?

From 16:20 to 17:50, Tuesday, January 13, 2015 at Room 4021, 2F Global Front, Surugadai Campus, Meiji University

Despite appearances, the British monarchy is a relatively recent institution. The ruling dynasty, in its current form, is less than a hundred years old: and the monarchy itself can hardly be said to stretch backwards in an unbroken line. The Tudors, arguably Britain's most famous ruling family, lasted barely more than a century. The succeeding Stuarts experienced two revolutions, involving the execution of one monarch and the deposition of another, as well as Britain's only experiment in republican government.

Arguably, however, the present House of Windsor – hastily re-named during the First World War to obscure its German origin – has faced the greatest challenges of all. At the beginning of 1917, Europe was still an overwhelmingly monarchical continent. By the end of the following year the monarchies of Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary had all disappeared, and it was by no means certain that the Windsors would not follow them.

This talk looks at the ways in which the British monarchy attempted to remodel itself in the years after the Second World War, and how far their attempts to 'de-mystify' and 'democratise' the institution of monarchy have been successful.