

His 3110 Final Weeks Outline Expanded, SP 2007 (note Unions and Unionists, Liberal Government, People's Budget, and Parliament Act of 1911 not on this outline)

1. Versailles to Munich
 - a. Politics of the Peace
 - i. After failure at Gallipoli, 1915
 - ii. 1916, Press campaign for new PM
 - iii. New election 1918, first in 8 years, first in which women could vote
 - iv. Paris Peace Conference fallout
 - b. British Domestic Politics, 1920s
 - i. Conservatives in 1920s under Stanley Baldwin embrace social reform (thus Baldwin): "I am opposed to Socialism, but I have always endeavoured to make the Conservative party face *left* in its anti-Socialism."
 - ii. Result?: Labour wins, and Ramsay MacDonald forms 2nd Labour Govt.
 - c. British Foreign Policy, 1920s
 - i. Empire?, Ireland?, Continent?
 - (1) Balfour Declaration, Nov. 1917
 - (2) 1920 Minister of War and Air Winston Churchill asked Chief of the Air Staff to draw up a plan whereby Mesopotamia could be cheaply policed by aircraft armed with gas bombs, supported by as few as 4,000 British and 10,000 Indian troops.
 - (3) Irish Question solved?
 - ii. The Communist Question
 - (1) Labour party leads coalition in 1924, immediately faced with the Reparations Crisis and the question of Anglo-Russian relations
 - (2) "A Communist," wrote one Labour MP, 1914, "is no more a left wing member of the Labour Party than an atheist is a left wing member of the Christian Church"
 - iii. Conservative government and the Age of Satisfaction
 - (1) Stanley Baldwin and the Spirit of Locarno, 1925
 - d. The Great Depression at Home
 - i. during 1920s: increase of class consciousness during the war, heightened by disorganized demobilization of war veterans ("first in, first out")
 - ii. Great Depression
 - (1) In 1930s, Labour Cabinet divides over whether to cut expenses (such as cutting unemployment benefit) to balance the budget, or increase aid to the unemployed
 - (2) MacDonald resigns, King George V convinces him to lead a National Gov't. coalition (with Baldwin): reduces benefits, more rigorous Means Test (1931)
 - (3) National Government
 - iii. Depression was not just about the unemployed: Value of exports halved between 1929 and 1932; shattered faith in market economy
 - (1) Most acute in areas of declining traditional industries—coal, steel,

- iii. end of 1942, Churchill makes speech noting “Now is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.”
 - iv. 1943, decision to invade Italy (slow progress)
 - v. 1944, concentrated planning in UK on D-Day
 - vi. by Jan. 1945, Big Three planning post-war Europe
 - c. War economy, Home Front, and effects of the war
 - i. 1/3 deaths and injuries of World War I
 - ii. Ports and cities heavily bombed (debt)
 - iii. Britain had won the war at home (greater centralization and mobilization of the economy towards the war effort than Germany)
 - iv. Genuine Coalition (Labour MPs: Clement Attlee, deputy PM; Ernest Bevin, minister of labour; Independent: Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production; Liberal J.M. Keynes, economic advice)
 - v. Government dominated system of materiel allocation, rationing, and price control
 - vi. Britain’s preparation for German *Blitzkrieg* (shortened by Brits to Blitz) had involved most Brits, or at least most Londoners
- 3. From Free Health Care to Free Sex, 1945-1965
 - a. Roots of Britain’s Turn towards Socialism
 - i. Labour Party was committed to Socialism.
 - ii. The British people experienced Socialism, since 1909, especially during both World Wars; especially in the Second World War where a sort of "war socialism" developed.
 - iii. Beveridge Report, which was published during the war in 1942. War on 5 Giants: Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor, Idleness
 - b. Labour's Socialist Agenda, 1945-1951
 - i. So, what did the British mean by Socialism in 1945? The three components were: the nationalization of key industries and public direction of the economy, a larger welfare state, and a undefined commitment to social and economic justice.
 - (1) Nationalization is easiest explained. Between 1946 and 1949 the Government nationalized the Bank of England, coalmining, cable and wireless, railways, canals, road haulage, electricity, gas, and iron and steel industries. Only the last stage--iron and steel--aroused any controversy.
 - (2) Welfare state growth extensive and comprehensive. National Insurance Act and National Health Services Act, both passed in 1946, were clearly based on the recommendations of the Beveridge Report.
 - (3) Social Justice/Fairness? Redistributing wealth through tax. .
 - c. Did it work?: post-1951 and evaluating Socialism
 - i. What did Labour accomplish between 1945 and 1951? This can best be shown by looking briefly at what followed. For Churchill and the Conservatives came back to power in 1951. They

denationalized/privatized the trucking, iron, and steel industries. But they kept the public ownership of all the other industries nationalized by Labour. They also kept in place the entire welfare apparatus--benefits for interruption of earnings, free health service--initiated by Labour. a New Socialist Consensus.

- d. Britain and the World, post-1945
 - i. declining role in world as a military power since fall of Singapore 1942
 - ii. cost of Korean War, 1950, affected Labour's budget and divided Cabinet over proposed cuts in health budget (no more free dental)
 - iii. rise and fall of special relationship with USA, 1941-1963
 - iv. "Winds of Change": decolonization and the retreat from Empire
 - (1) India: Labour committed to decolonizing Indian subcontinent.
 - (2) Ireland
 - (a) 1949, Republic of Eire, economic/cultural partners
 - (b) Northern Ireland still part of UK
 - (3) Africa: "Wind's of Change"
 - (4) Overall, end of Empire: retains bond of Commonwealth, but more psychological, face-saving
- e. Swinging Britain
 - i. "We've never had it so good" (Macmillan) to "We've never had it so often" Why?
 - (1) changing mores (paperbacks, etc.)
 - (2) Youth as a market (music, from 1956, new consumerism; baby-boom from 1945; amphetamines on black market by 1961)
 - (3) new cultures: West Indians in Britain (marijuana)
 - (4) Profumo Affair (Sec. of State for War lies to Parliament about his relationship with Christine Keeler, who had also had relationship with Capt. Yevgeny Ivanov, Asst. War Attache of Soviet Embassy)
 - ii. Good-bye to All That.