

**Part I. (30%). Multiple-choice, short-answer, and matching focussing on the following [list to be modified].**

<p>Liberalism versus Socialism, 1890-1914                  Liberal Unionists,                  "Khaki election"                  Taff Vale Case                  David Lloyd George, "The People's Budget,"                  Parliament Act of 1911</p> <p>Towards The Great War                  Triple Entente of France, Russia, and United                  Kingdom                  Boer War                  King Edward VII                  dreadnought race                  "We Want Eight and We Won't Wait"                  Schlieffen Plan                  Battle of Ypres, Oct.-Nov. 1914                  plan to seize Dardenelles                  Gallipoli, April-Dec. 1915                  T.E. Lawrence                  allotments                  conscription                  Easter Rebellion in Ireland, 1916</p> <p>Battle of the Somme, July 1916                  Commander-in-Chief of B.E.F. Douglas Haig                  neurasthenia (shell shock)</p> <p>Between the Wars                  Irish Free State                  Paris Peace Conference, 1919                  Versailles Treaty                  League of Nations Mandates                  Coupon Election, 1918                  John Maynard Keynes                  Great Depression                  National Government, 1931, 1935                  Means Test                  Oswald Mosley</p>	<p>Gathering Storm and Age of Churchill                  abdication crisis of Edward VII, 1936                  George VI  <i>Anschluss</i>                  Sudetenland                  Munich Crisis, 1938                  Polish-British Common Defence Pact, 1939                  Phony War                  Dunkirk, 1940                  Battle of Britain, June 1940-June 1941                  The Blitz                  The Grand Alliance                  Big Three                  Battle of El Alamein, 1942                  D-Day, 1944                  Beveridge Report, 1942                  Shelters: Tube, Anderson, Morrison                  V-1, V-2                  rationing                  evacuees                  demobilization</p> <p>Post-War Britain  <i>Let Us Face the Future</i>                  Labour Government, 1945-1951                  Nationalization                  National Insurance Act                  National Health Services Act                  Atlantic Charter, 1941                  Suez Crisis, 1956                  Republic of Eire, 1949                  Partition of India, 1947                  "Winds of Change" (Africa, 1960s)                  Windrush, 1948                  Elizabeth II Coronation, 1953                  "We've never had it so good" (Macmillan)                  Notting Hill Riots, 1958                  Profumo Affair</p>
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**Part II (30%)** From Prime Ministers David Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin, Ramsay MacDonald, Neville Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee, and Harold Macmillan, I will choose three about two of whom you will write **one** essay (at least four paragraphs) in which you compare:

- (1) their qualifications/achievements before entering the chief office,
- (2) their domestic policies or achievements in office (of Prime Minister),
- (3) their military or diplomatic achievements (of Prime Minister).

Provide evidence.



**Part III** (40%) Write **one** well-considered essay (at least five paragraphs) answering one out of two of the following questions. Be sure to refer to and to explain the significance of specific events, persons, and ideas when appropriate. [For up to 5% extra credit on your final grade, write a second essay answering the second question.]

1) Compare and contrast the British experience of World War I with that of World War II. Rather than write a narrative of each war, organize your paper into themes (focusing of course on the United Kingdom: Government, International Relations, Social Structure (relations between classes), Economy, and Intellectual Thought (ideas and religion). Give examples from 1914-1919 and 1939-1945 for each.

2) It has been written that "In the years since 1945, three themes have stood out in British history:

- (1) the creation of a welfare state built on a remarkable political consensus;
- (2) the faltering performance of the British economy; and
- (3) the decline of Britain from the status of a great world power to that of a middle-rank European nation."

But has this been true throughout the long 20<sup>th</sup> century? Analyze to what extent **any two** of these three themes were true for at least two of the following periods: 1870-1918, 1919-1944, post-1945. (In other words, compare and contrast the welfare state, economic failure, and decline of international power in, say, the pre-1918 period with the post-1945 period.) Be sure to provide evidence. [to be modified]

3) "The British Welfare State has been expanding steadily since 1900, and is as much a Liberal and Conservative achievement as it is a Labour one." Discuss the validity of this statement. Be sure to define the Welfare State and to note specific policies and acts by different governments that helped create (or dismantle) this Welfare State. [to be modified]

**Extra credit.** Based on Political cartoons, newsreel photos, etc. as seen in class.