

1. The Age of Churchill
  - a. Battle of Britain
    - i. Churchill before 1940
      - (1) Churchill had long been predicting war.
      - (2) Had also been out of office since 1929
      - (3) 1939, reappointed First Lord of the Admiralty
    - ii. Churchill and Britain 1940
      - (1) May 1940, Chamberlain resigns day Hitler invades Holland, Belgium, and France
      - (2) May-June 1940, Churchill and UK faced with number of defeats
        - (a) “Miracle of Dunkirk”
    - iii. June 1940–June 1941: Britain stands alone against Germany
      - (1) Battle of Britain
        - (a) July-Aug. 1940, Daylight air war
        - (b) Sept. 15-Oct., Nighttime bombing war; London bombed consecutively for 56 nights
  - b. The Grand Alliance
    - i. German Invasion of Russia, June 1941, shift of British energies to building Alliance
    - ii. Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 1941, creation of Grand Alliance (Britain, Russia, U.S.)
      - (1) Churchill convinces them that Europe should be first target
    - 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.”
      - (1) El Alamein, Guadalcanal, Stalingrad
    - iv. 1943, decision to invade Italy (slow progress)
    - v. 1944, concentrated planning in UK on D-Day
      - (1) 1.5 million US troops in Britain (60,000 war brides)
    - 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
      - (1) 357,000 Brits killed
      - (2) 600,000 disabled
    - ii. Ports and cities heavily bombed
      - (1) national debt of £25 billion
      - (2) naval supremacy conceded to US
    - iii. Britain had won the war at home (centralization and mobilization of the economy)
    - iv. Genuine Coalition (Conservative PM: Churchill; Labour MPs brought into cabinet [Clement Attlee, deputy PM; Ernest Bevin, minister of labour]; Independents in cabinet [Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production]; Liberals in Government [J.M. Keynes, economic advice])
    - v. Government dominated system of materiel allocation, rationing, and price control
      - (1) 9 million (20%) men and women mobilized
      - (2) acreage under plow increased
      - (3) rationing and school meals
      - (4) class distinctions decreased
      - (5) Beveridge Report, Dec. 1942: proposed NHS, taxation reform
      - (6) R.A. Butler Education Act, 1944
    - vi. Britain’s preparation for German *Blitzkrieg* (shortened by Brits to Blitz)

- had involved most Brits, or at least most Londoners
      - (1) need for war material, esp. airplanes
      - (2) street names/road signs taken down, pillboxes constructed on roads to London
      - (3) “Dad’s Army”
  - d. Blitz
    - i. London daylight bombing significant disaster for the East End, but less deaths, than destruction of houses
    - ii. How to shelter city-dwellers: domestic or deep shelters?
      - (1) Anderson shelters distributed free to those earning less than £150/p.a.: 2,500,000 distributed.
      - (2) Morrison Shelter introduced in March 1941.
      - (3) *Myth of the Blitz?*
        - (a) manufactured?, only to a small extent
        - (b) how?: cinema not Church
    - iii. bombing continues of London, less frequent through May 1941
      - (1) 3,000 people in London killed on 10 May 1941, last night of the Blitz
    - iv. Coventry, Hull, Birmingham, Manchester heavily bombed
      - (1) darkest days are early 1942
  - e. overall: People’s War/The “Citizen’s War” means Common experience
    - i. One and a half million mothers and children were evacuated to the countryside
    - ii. People of all classes (including Princess Elizabeth, later Queen) served as air raid wardens, relief crews, etc.
    - iii. communal sufferings of school children evacuees; egalitarianism fostered by common ration books, gas masks, identity cards; blackouts and sirens; deep and long-range social planning
    - iv. Full employment
    - v. Common rations.
    - vi. Common planning/common future?
    - vii. Common expectations
- 2. Why not Churchill in 1945?
  - a. Next week from War to Labour and Socialism in after 1945.