

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.