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.