

# BRITAIN, 1930-1997



**Enquiry Topic: Churchill, 1929-51**

*Churchill's View of Events*

Why was Churchill Out of Office For So Long, 1929-39?

# Britain, 1930-1997: Overview of Unit

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## Enquiry Topic Churchill, 1929-51

Divided into three topics:

- Churchill's view of events, 1929-40
- Churchill as a wartime Prime Minister
- Churchill and International Diplomacy, 1939-51

One Enquiry Question (no choice) – worth 60%  
of the Exam

*Based on Primary Source Analysis.*

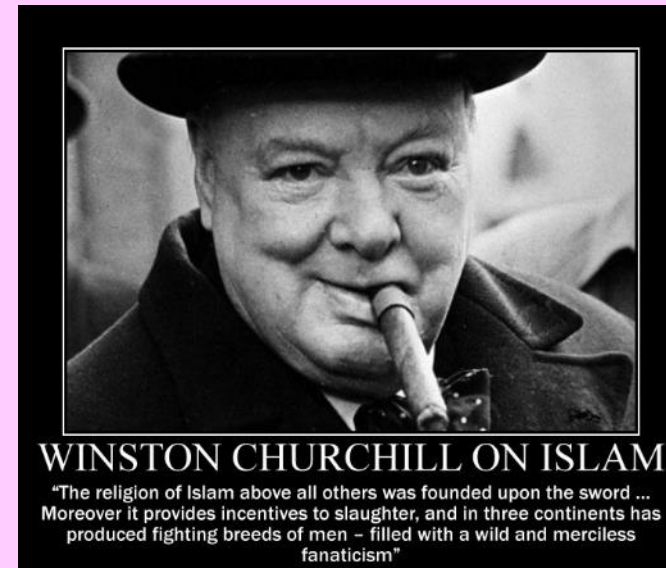
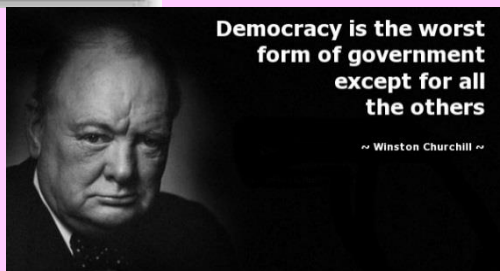
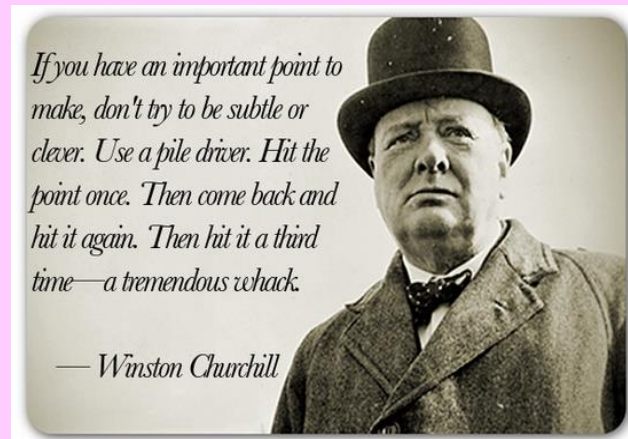
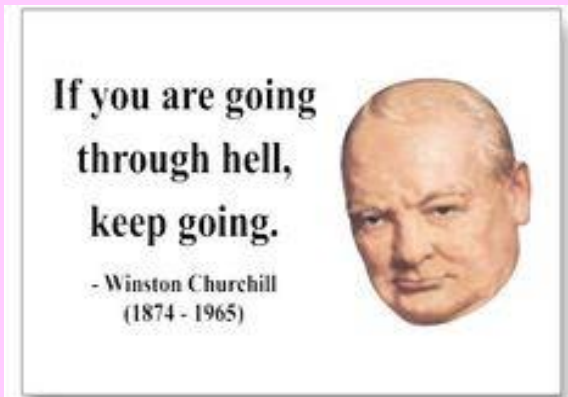
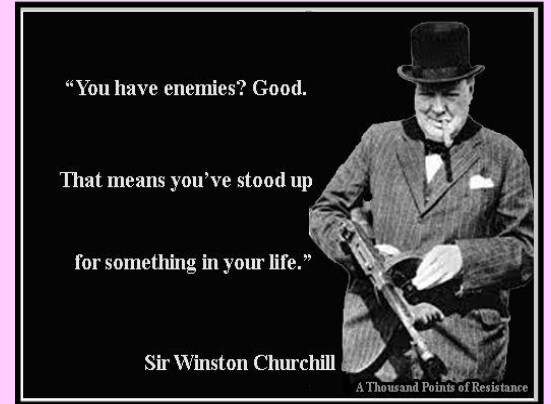
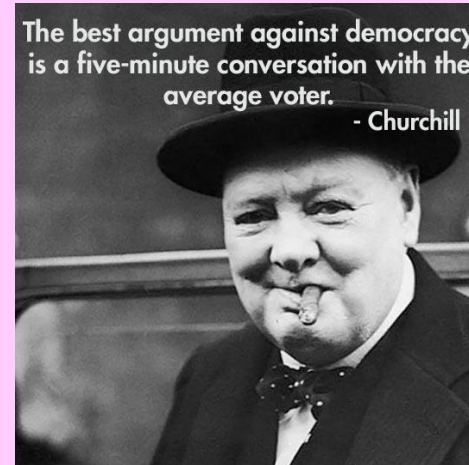
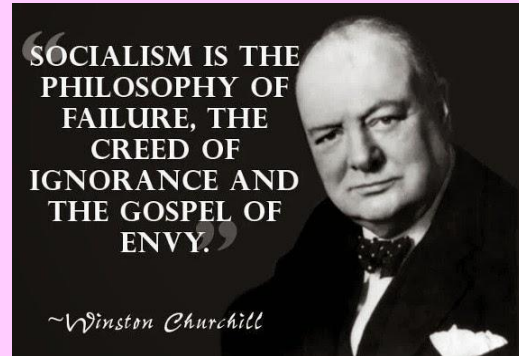
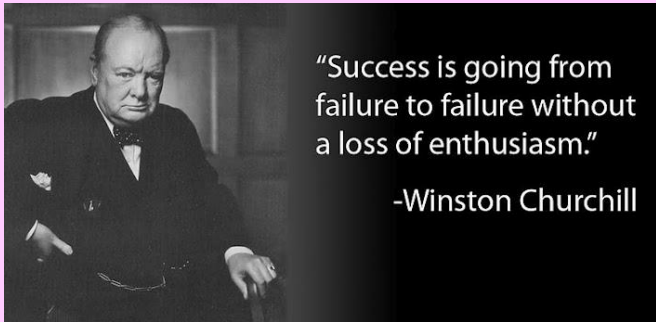
## Period Study Britain, 1951-97

Divided into four topics:

- Conservative Domination, 1951-64
- Labour and Conservative Governments, 1964-79
- Thatcher and the end of Consensus, 1979-97
- Britain's position in the world, 1951-97

One Question (choice from two) – worth 40% of  
the Exam

# Starter: What kind of man was Winston Churchill?








# Task 1: Who was Winston Churchill?



Using Page 6 in the textbook, research and add notes into your workbook on Churchill's career before 1929, his political ideas, his personality, and why some consider him as a controversial figure

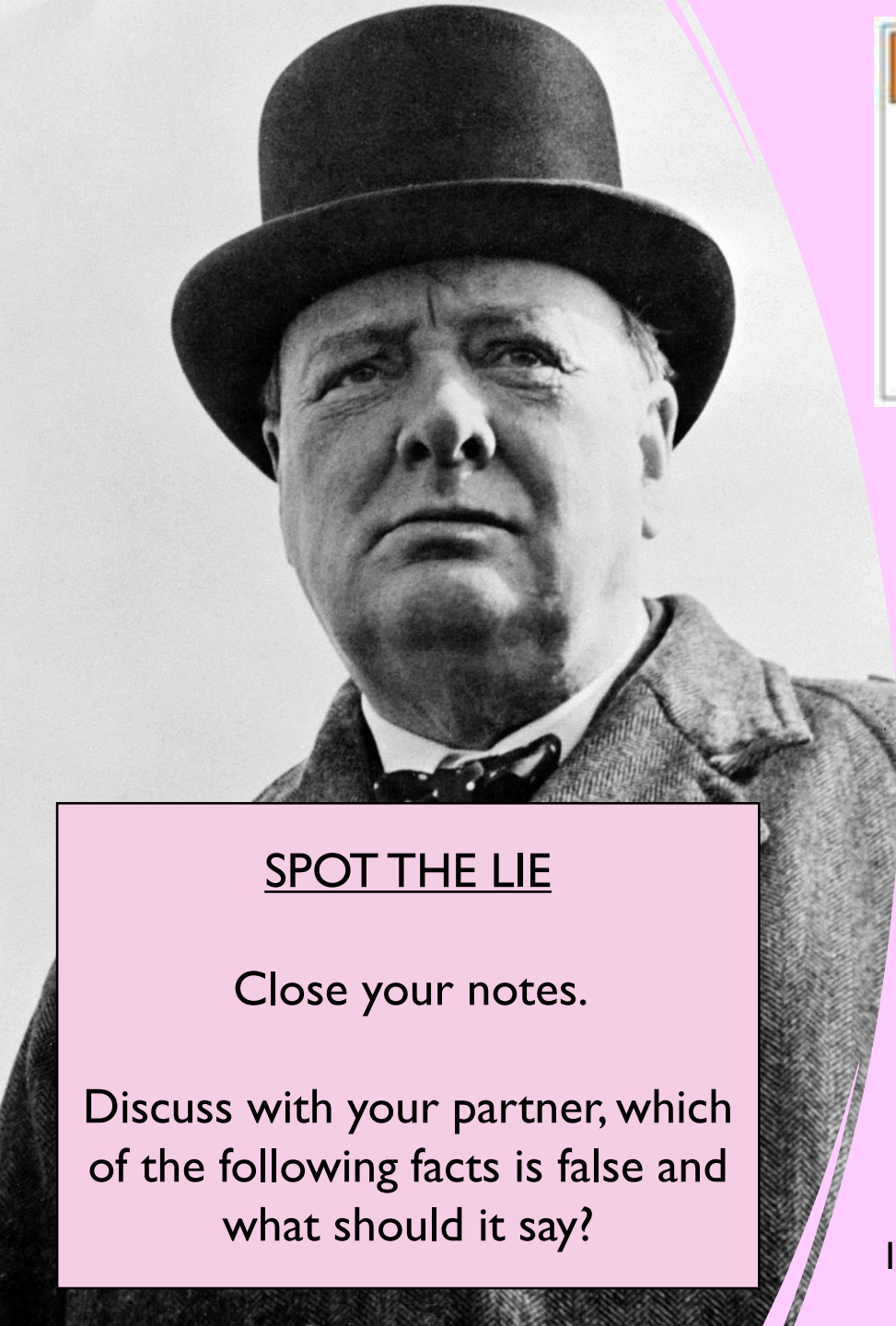
|   |   |
|---|---|
| <u>CAREER BEFORE 1929</u>   | <u>PERSONALITY</u>  |
|  |  |
| <u>POLITICAL IDEAS</u>  | <u>A CONTROVERSIAL FIGURE</u>   |

WHO WAS WINSTON CHURCHILL?

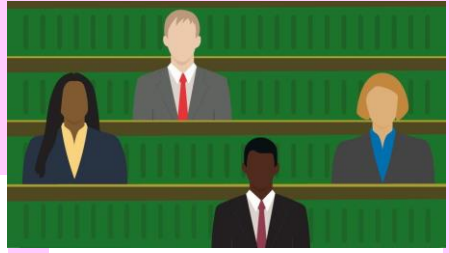


# Churchill

# 1929



| TITLE DEED         |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| MARLBOROUGH STREET |               |
| RENT £14           |               |
| With 1 House       | £ 70.         |
| With 2 Houses      | 900.          |
| With 3 Houses      | 550.          |
| With 4 Houses      | 750.          |
| With HOTEL         | £950.         |
| Mortgage Value     | £90.          |
| Houses cost        | £100. each    |
| Hotels, £100.      | plus 4 houses |



From aristocratic family  
 Grandfather = Duke of Marlborough.  
 Father = Lord Randolph Churchill,  
 a leading Conservative.

Entered politics as a  
 Conservative MP in 1900.  
 Joined liberals in 1904.

Professional soldier  
 serving in India and  
 Sudan



In the cabinet by 1908 as  
 president of the Board of  
 Trade, then Home Secretary  
 and first Lord of Admiralty

## SPOT THE LIE

Close your notes.

Discuss with your partner, which of the following facts is false and what should it say?



Active in WWI  
 In 1917 = minister of munitions

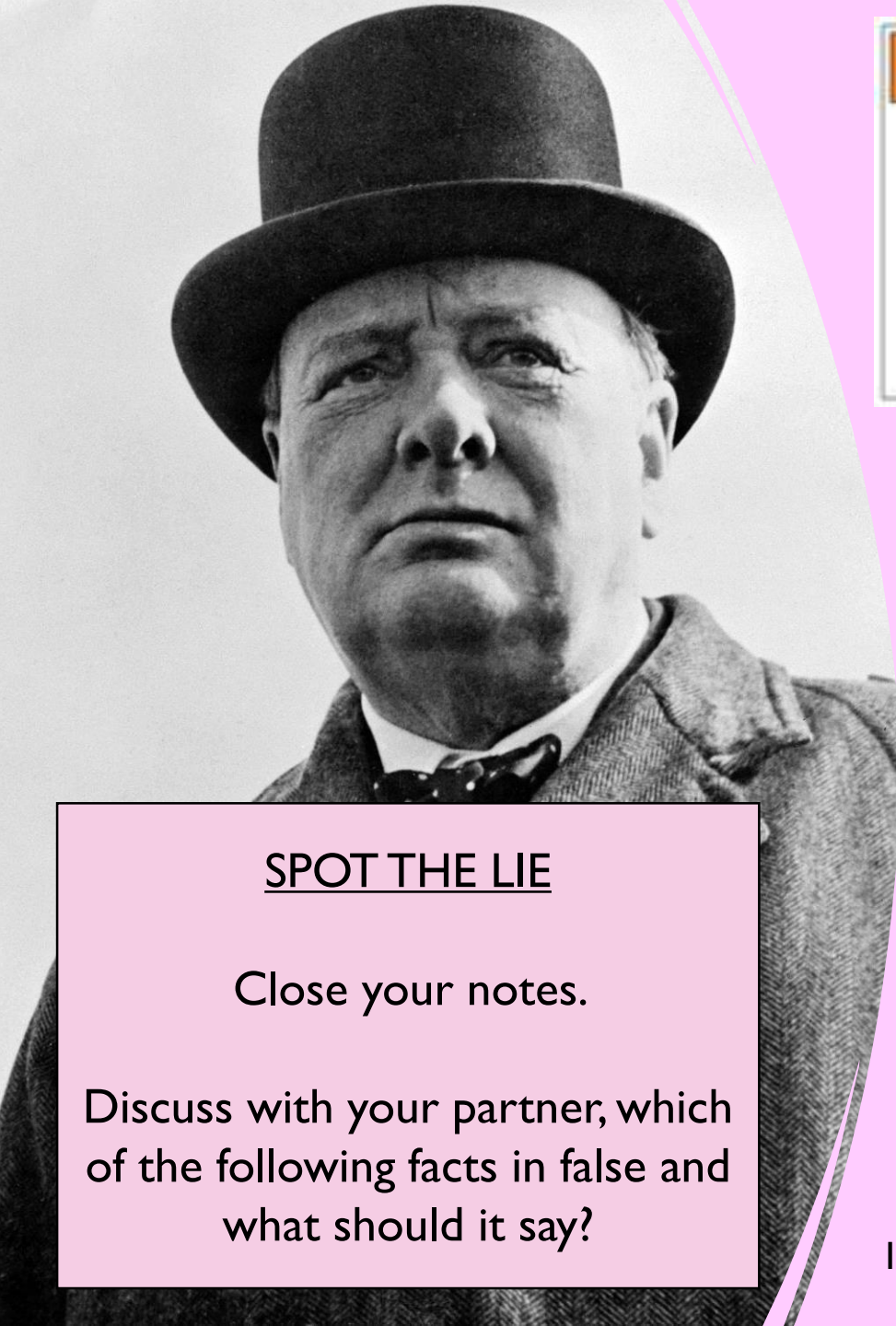


Rejoined the  
 Conservatives MP in 1920  
 and was made Foreign  
 secretary

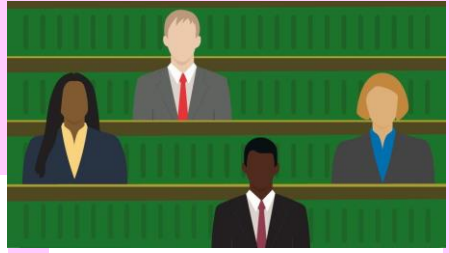


# Churchill

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Rejoined the  
 Conservatives MP in  
 1924 and was made  
 Chancellor of the  
 Exchequer



In the cabinet by 1908 as  
 president of the Board of  
 Trade, then Home Secretary  
 and first Lord of Admiralty



# Political ideas



Supported social reform and helping the poor



Strong believer in the British Empire



Opposed threats to Britain, including rebellion in Ireland



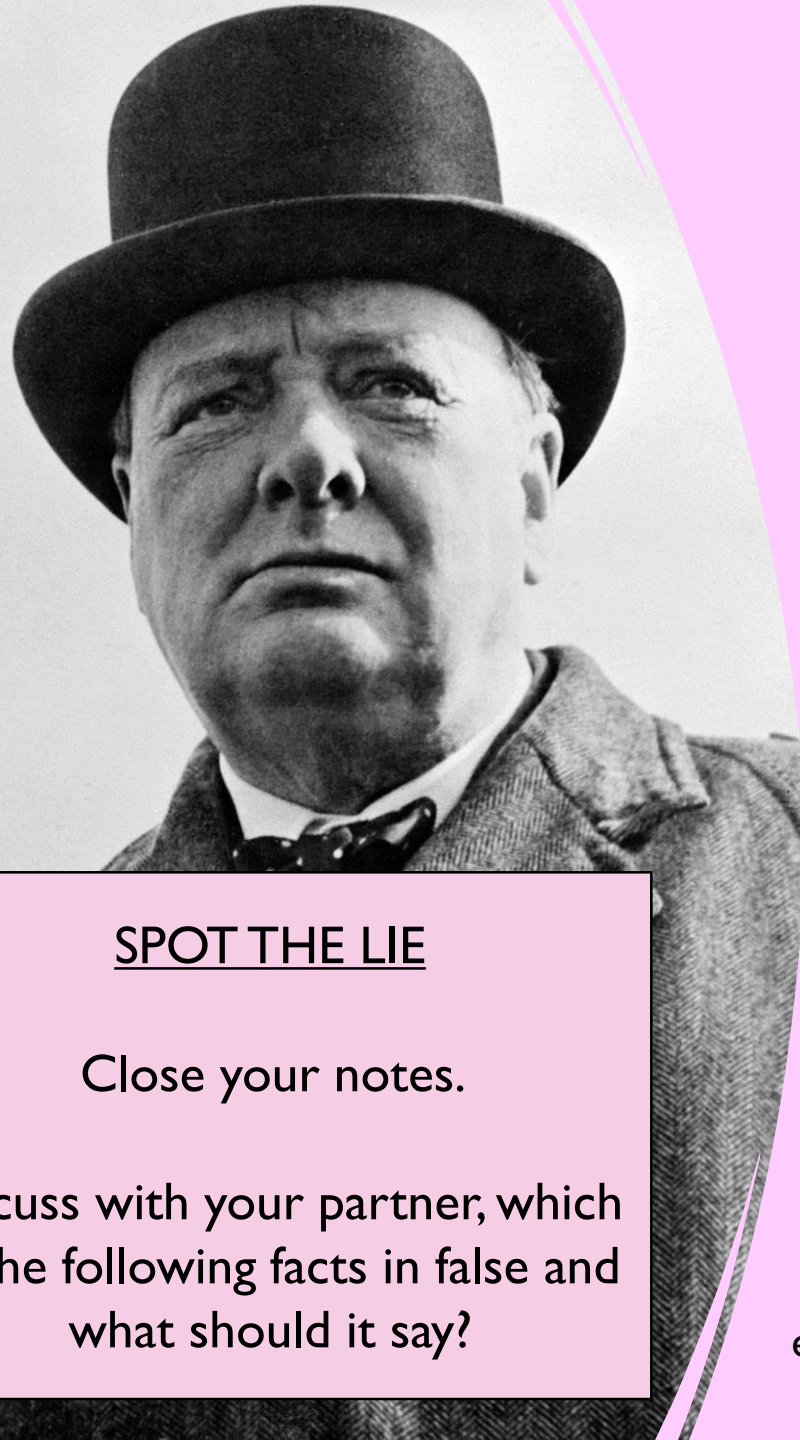
Big supporter of WWI and even served on the Western front in 1916



Strong against the continuation of the monarchy



Bitterly opposed communism



## SPOT THE LIE

Close your notes.

Discuss with your partner, which of the following facts are false and what should it say?



# Political ideas



Supported social reform and helping the poor



Strong believer in the British Empire



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**Strong supporter of the monarchy**



Bitterly opposed communism

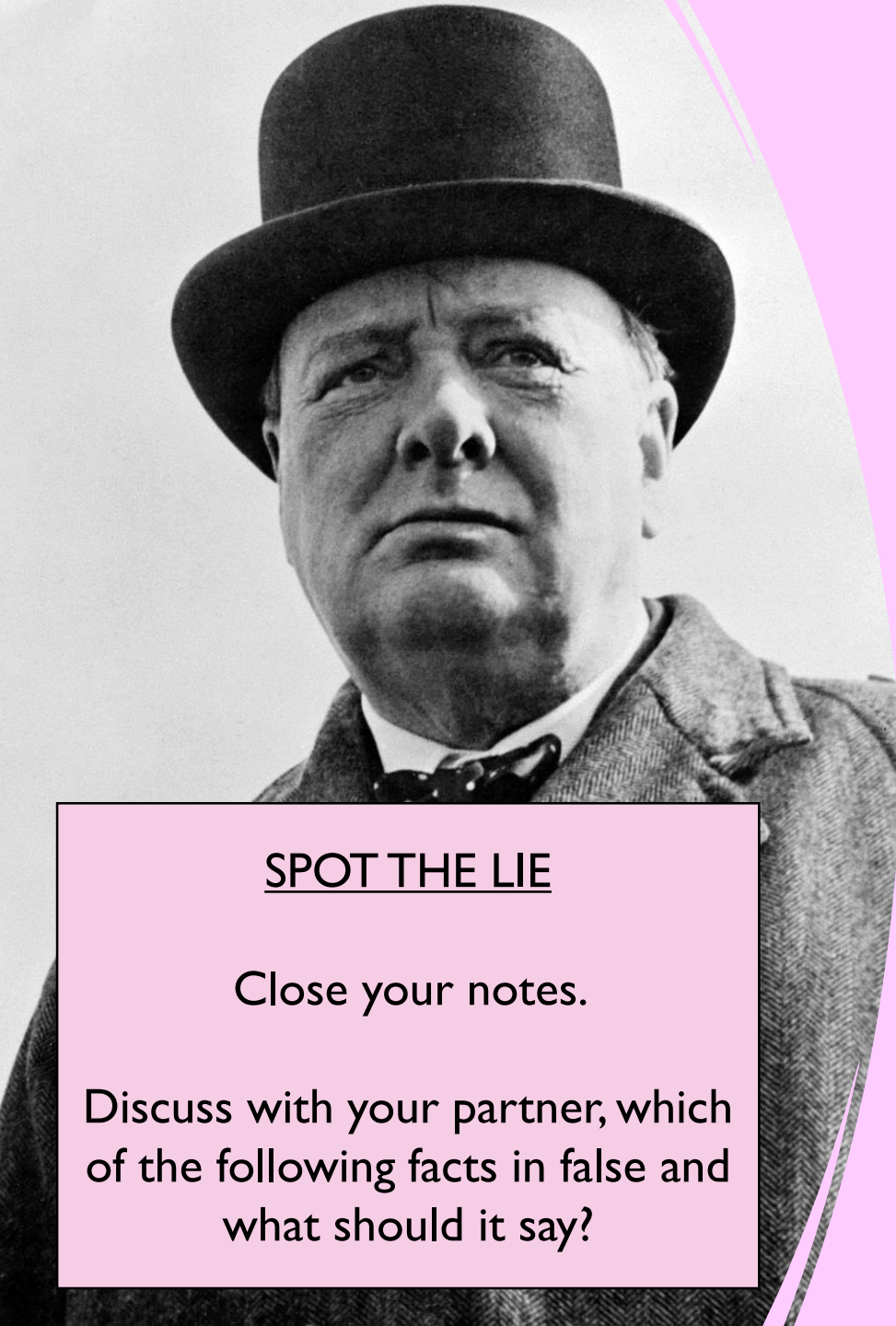
## SPOT THE LIE

Close your notes.

Discuss with your partner, which of the following facts is false and what should it say?



# PERSONALITY



Sometimes described as shy



Admired for his speeches

SPOT THE LIE

Close your notes.

Discuss with your partner, which of the following facts is false and what should it say?



Made strong friendships (and enemies)

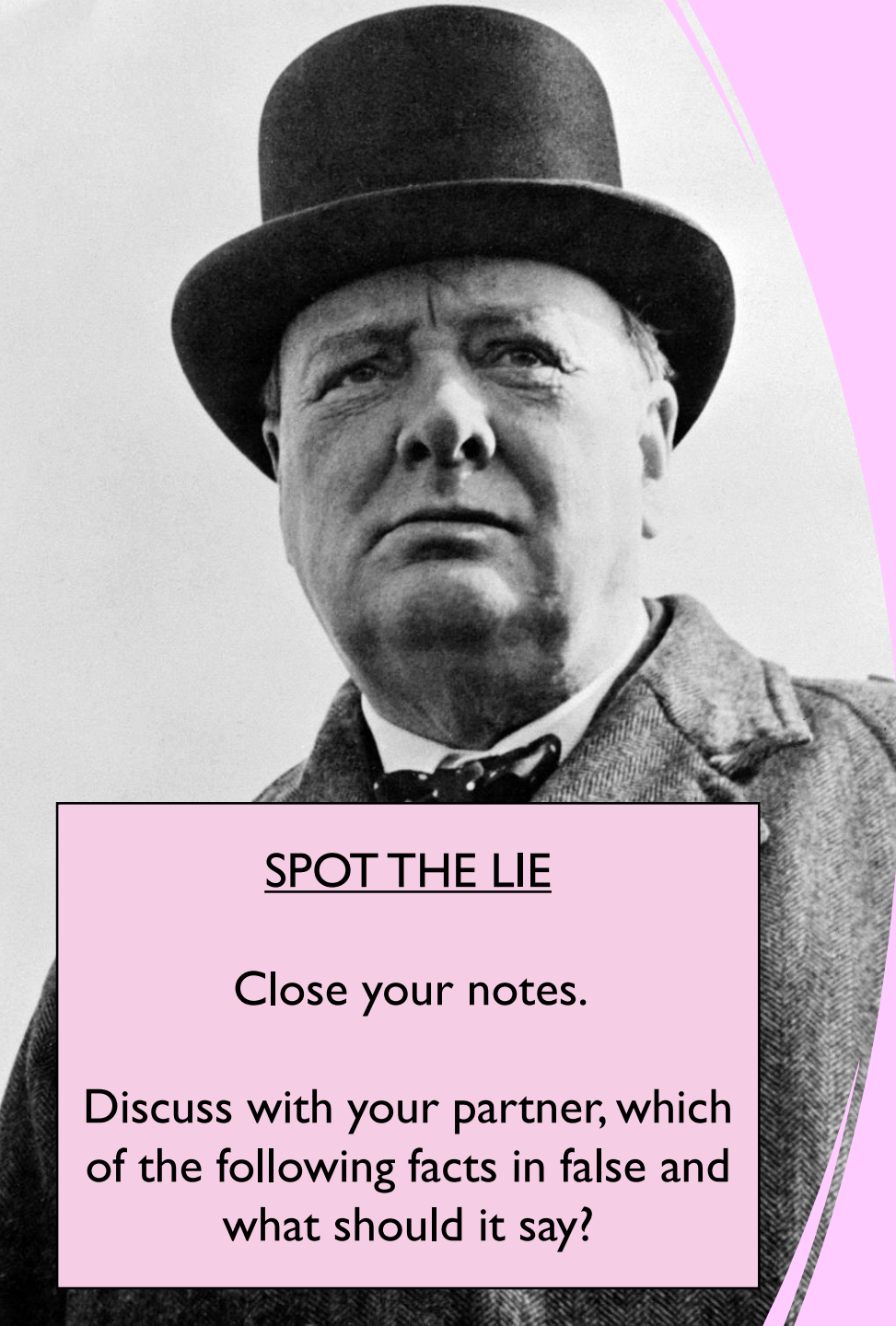


Ambitious and enjoyed being in control



Loved the House of Commons and debates

# PERSONALITY



**Outspoken, confident and often controversial**



Admired for his speeches

SPOT THE LIE

Close your notes.

Discuss with your partner, which of the following facts in false and what should it say?



Made strong friendships (and enemies)



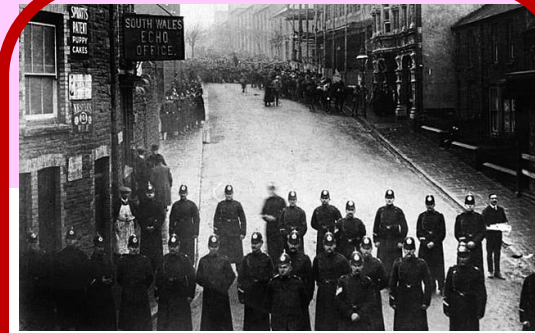
Ambitious and enjoyed being in control



Loved the House of Commons and debates



# Figure?



Churchill voted against military action which made him popular in Tonypandy, Wales



Extreme opponent of communism (supported war against Russia)



Many Conservatives believed he had betrayed them when he sided with the Liberals



Criticised for wanting to return Britain to the Gold Standard in 1925



Opposed Trade Unions (against General Strike 1926)



Distrusted due to the poorly planned attack on Constantinople in the Gallipoli landings, 1915



## SPOT THE LIE

Close your notes.

Discuss with your partner, which of the following facts is false and what should it say?



# Figure?



His support for the use of troops against striking miners in Tonypanddy, Wales in 1910 made him unpopular



Extreme opponent of communism (supported war against Russia)



Distrusted due to the poorly planned attack on Constantinople in the Gallipoli landings, 1915



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## SPOT THE LIE

Close your notes.

Discuss with your partner, which of the following facts is false and what should it say?



# What was Britain like in

Why might Churchill be considered as out of touch in 1929?

## The British Empire:

Britain was the head of an empire of 240 million people. Some areas were self governing: Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa. Britain's African possessions however, were ruled directly. The empire had helped Britain win WWI, but it was very costly and difficult to defend.

## Politics:

The two main parties were Conservative and Labour. The Liberals were major party of change before 1914. Labour was relatively new and represented primarily working people. The Conservatives lost the 1906 election and were out of power until the wartime coalition of 1915 with the Liberals and Labour. They were in power 1922-23 and 1924-29.

## Society:

Britain was deeply affected by the loss of 750,000 men in WWI and many lost their faith in patriotism. The middle classes expanded and banking and financial services overtook industry. An awareness of the wider world was now possible via radio, cinema and the popular press. By 1928, women had an equal vote to men.

## Economics:

Britain had great industrial power in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with textiles, iron, steel, engineering and coal. However, by 1929 its older industries were in decline as there was less demand. Unemployment had not fallen below 1 million in the 1920s. In 1929, the Wall Street Crash led to a period of world economic depression.



In your workbook, read what Britain was like in 1929 and, with your partner, consider the following questions:

- How had life changed since before WWI?
- How might the situation in Britain affect future political decisions? (e.g the possibility of another war)

# The Wilderness Years: Why was Churchill out of Office for ~~So long?~~

Using pages 9 and 10 in the textbook, research and take notes on why Churchill was out of office for so long in the 1930s.

Extension: What do you believe was the most significant reason? Explain your answer.

Add to your notes from the following clip on the 'Wilderness Years'.



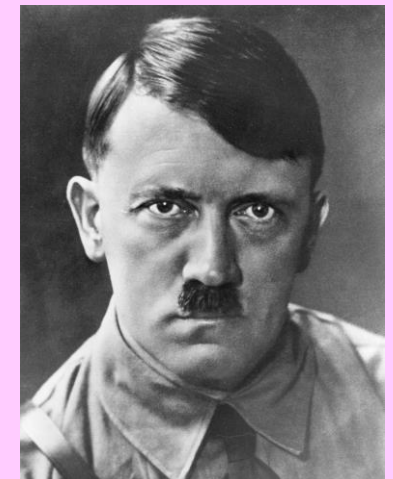


# The Wilderness Years: Why was Churchill out of Office for ~~so long?~~

Using pages 9 and 10 in the textbook, research and take notes on why Churchill was out of office for so long in the 1930s.

Extension: What do you believe was the most significant reason? Explain your answer.

Explain what 'The Wilderness Years' were to your partner using the keywords: public speaking, abdication, rearmament and Jewel of the Crown.



# Evaluating primary sources:

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| <b>A</b> | <b>P</b> | <b>OK</b> | <b>E</b> |
|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
|          |          |           |          |



# Enquiry: How far does this source show that Churchill was a respected politician in the early

## 1930s?

Arthur Ponsonby, a Labour MP, explains his view of Churchill in a letter from March 1930:

"He [Churchill] is so far and away the most talented man in political life and he is also charming and a gentleman, but this does not prevent me from feeling politically that he is a great danger, largely because of his love of crisis and his faulty judgment. He once said to me 'I like things to happen, and if they don't happen, I like to make them happen.'"

| A | P | OK | E |
|---|---|----|---|
|   |   |    |   |

# Enquiry: How far does this source show that Churchill was a respected politician in the early

| A   | P  | OK  | E   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p>Although the source suggests that Churchill was 'talented', it mainly opposes the view that Churchill was a respected politician in the 1930s.</p> | <p>Labour MP – Member of the opposition = may be more critical</p> <p>Letter – private thoughts – likely to be true (although we don't know who he is writing to)</p> <p>March 1930 – Pre-war years – Churchill typically thought to be out of touch on a number of issues</p> | <p>Churchill's views considered outdated – Empire/India/Monarchy</p> <p>Faulty judgment – previous disasters/rash judgment = Gallipoli</p> <p>Untrustworthy – switch in political parties; Conservative to Liberal and back</p> | <p>“politically ... he is a great danger”</p> <p>“his love of crisis”</p> <p>“his faulty judgment.”</p> <p>“... He once said to me 'I like things to happen, and if they don't happen, I like to make them happen....’”</p> |





# Plenary Quiz: So you think you know Churchill?

1. Who was Churchill's father?
2. What year did Churchill switch to the Liberals?
3. What were Churchill's views on Empire?
4. How many British estimated to have died in WWI?
5. What position was Churchill granted in 1924?
6. What did Churchill think about communism?
7. Who was Wallis Simpson?
8. What were Churchill's views on rearmament?

Lord Randolph Churchill, a leading Conservative

1904

Strong supporter of Empire

750,000

Chancellor of the Exchequer

Bitterly opposed communism

The woman Edward VIII wanted to marry – led to his abdication

Strongly supported rearmament – wanted to prepare Britain against international threats