

1. What were the main causes of the Depression? **MAN**

A. Decline of Traditional industries: 1) Competition from **abroad**- USA, Japan, Germany. Ships, Textiles (cotton and wool), Iron, Steel. Competitors bigger than UK so goods cheaper. 2) **New** markets- UK free trade foreign goods came in with no duties UK goods out with import duties. 3) Obsolete **methods**- labour intense methods not mass production (idea from motor car), electrification, mechanisation. Not switch to emerging industries eg automobiles, chemical rayon. **Coal industry**- bought cheaply from USA Japan and Germany paid her debts in coal. French bought US coal. **Iron and Steel** less demand for ships after WWI, USA and Japanese iron and steel cheaper. Efficient plants. **Textiles** Rayon more popular than wool and cotton, Japanese and US ind cheaper. Lancashire cotton replaced by Indian cotton. **Shipbuilding** decline, drop world trade, Japan and US cheaper ships. **STICCS Japan and USA**

B. Impact Wall Street Crash: Oct 1929 panic selling shares= crash = banks collapsed as loans not repaid, US businesses = high unemployment. **Loans** to UK called in. **USA banks stopped lending** to UK businesses. **International trade declined, exports fell by 50% 1929-1931, Balance of trade** bad as imported more than exported, **Unemployment 2 million in 1930 and 3 in 1932.**

2. What was life like during the Depression? **DOLE MEANS MARCHES**

Problems: The Dole: Standard living dropped. **Poverty**- 30% York 1936 Un, 72% Un in poverty. **Diet**- cheap food= malnutrition 1936 4.5 mil people diet bad. 1/10 undernourished, 1/5 children. Lack fruit n veg ate lots bread and potatoes. **Women**- laid off first, domestic work increased, no medical ins. **Children**- high infant mortality in poor areas. 1930's eight times more likely pneumonia 5 times rickets. Unemployment insurance Act 1920 money if unemployed. Unemployment rose so would gvt costs for 'dole' Labour gvt split on cuts to dole. National Government formed with Ramsay MacDonald as the PM. **Means Test:** 1931. checked if you should get dole. Check all possessions and savings, Inspectors of **Public Assistance Committee (PAC)** did it. Forced to sell possessions. Why was it hated? 1. strain 2. Gvt money mad 3. Inspectors hated 4. relatives cut your dole if they had pension 5. Officials stopped dole 6. Some Local Authorities harsh. 7. Humiliating. **March to London:** by National Unemployed Workers Movement (NUWM) **3000 Oct 1932** stopped by police from presenting a petition. **Hunger Marches: Jarrow March to London Oct 1936.** Ship yard declined. Unemployment 80%. Malnutrition in Jarrow. Trade Union Congress (TUC) Labour and NUWN not support march. 200 led by Mayor the MP Ellen Wilkinson. 22 stages to cover 450km. London gvt ignored them. Men seen as heroes, police saw them as peaceful, public support, non violent, BUT no changes, marchers lost dole as not available for work! **Rhondda Hunger March** 16 mining communities. Nationwide march 14 Oct '32 2500 set off. 375 from Rhondda. Petition vrs Means test, 10% cut unemployment benefit. Police confiscated petition. Edward VIII 1936 said 'something must be done' Oct '36 hunger march from S Wales 504 marchers- Labour party supported it- achieved little

SERIES

Solutions: Making ends meet. Self-help: Unempl helped each other women operated credit mechanisms to pay rent etc **neighbours** helped baby sit etc clubs set up by churches.

Emigration from Wales: 440000 left Wales 1921-38. Pembroke Dock 25% left by 1933. Rhondda pop fell 18%. To USA, Canada or Midlands car factories, Welsh lang and culture suffered. **Outside help: Radio and Cinema:** R 1939 9 mill, 75% homes had one. C- Wales 320, Cardiff had 20. See Stars Clark Gable, Greta Garbo Errol Flynn. 1935 first Welsh lang talkie screened. **Growing light Industry:** south-east Eng and Midlands motor cars and electrical goods Prosperity. Mass production 1938 2mill cars sold in UK. Production line. 1938 electricity in 9 mill homes. Gvt grants and industrial estates. Light ind small and few people employed. **Special Areas Act:** 1934 SAA grants up to £2mill to companies move to special areas- NE and NW England, Clydeside, S Wales. 44000 workers enc to move. 30000 un retrained. 1936 another SAA offer cut rents and taxes to businesses. 1938 £8,400,000 spent ONLY 121 new firms set up. 14900 new jobs. 13% unemployed. Companies not want to move. **Treforest Ind Estate:** Set up June 1936, 1937 3 small factories 69 people. 1945 Gvt investment saw 16000 people employed there by 1945. **Contrast Old Industrial regions with areas of greater employment:** Dep massive impact. Unevenly spread. Two Britain's old and new. NE Eng Scot and SWales and Midlands and SE, New housing, roads and rail links helped some parts other areas not improved.

3. War!!

A CHAF SNAP

The threat from Germany: 1924 **Hitler's** Mein Kampf: foil aims Unite G, gain living space, restore G power. Tr Versailles 1919 100000 army no Air force lost land to Poland and Czechoslovakia. Not paid reparations since 1933. **Foreign Policy** of Germany- 1935 non aggression pact with Poland (10 years)

1935 Anglo-German **Naval** treaty 35% UK navy's size. 1935 **Saar** voted to return to G control. 1933 G left League of Nations. 1935 G re-armed conscription **army** to 550000 aircraft to 2500. 7 March 1936 Rhineland re-militarized- UK and Fr condemned this did nothing (0). 12 March 1938 **Anschluss**- Austria taken over by G. UK Fr protested did 0. **Czechoslovakia Crisis**- 1938- 3.5mill G lived in Sudetenland. Chamberlain PM for GB made agreement with H with France to give Sudetenland to H. **Policy of Appeasement:** giving in to demands to keep the peace. Chamberlain gambled H was honourable. He said G needed friends, avoid costly war, League of Nations no help, Tr Versailles harsh, Communism greater threat. BUT GB look weak, GB betray countries, GB not support L of N. H getting stronger. War- March 1939 all Czechoslovakia split by G, Hungary and Poland. Aug 1939 Nazi Soviet Pact- neither go to war against the other, Poland divided. H gamble GB not go to war. 1 Sept 1939 G invade **Poland-3 Sept GB declare war.**

WARDENS SHELTERS BALLOONS CONSCRIPTION

Preparations for war: started preparing in 1938. Had a plan for a 3 year war, warship and for navy programme, Information about gas attacks health and rations for public, Ministry of Supply for war preparations to armed forces, TU agreements, blackouts curtains ready, gasmasks for all. Spring 1940 first military action. **Air raid wardens: Sept 1939 1.5mill Air raid Precautions (ARP)** Civil defence. 1 in 6 were women. Role: work from home, shop, office- Register all ppl in their sector, Enforce 'blackouts', sound air raid sirens, Help ppl to communal shelters check on own shelters, first aid or stop small fires. Mainly unpaid volunteers given steel helmet, arm band and wellington boots **Air raid shelters:** Gvts supplied to citizens. **Anderson shelters** hole in garden Put in shelter cover with earth. Large concrete shelters made too. **Morrison shelters** 1941 steel cages under dining table, 2 adults 2 children- no Gardens used these. The Underground used later in war when bombing severe. Some had cellar or safe room. 60% Londoners didn't go to shelters.

Radar, barrage balloons and anti-aircraft guns: **Radar**- track G planes in terms of presence, direction, distance speed number. Sector stations as nerve centres-Fighter planes to intercept. **Barrage balloons** filled with gas attached to steelcable. 'Float' to force G planes higher to make bombing less accurate. **Aug 1940 2368 BB** over major strategic sites. Invaluable in Blitz. **Anti-Aircraft guns** rapid fire rate and high angles. Bofors 40mm AA gun created in 1930's GB gvt had licence to build and use them. Fire 120 rounds a minute- **2lb shell 2 miles. Conscription and reserved occupations:** Conscription April 1939- single men 20-22 to join armed forces 6 months training- The Military Training Act. Sept 1939 National Services Act compulsory men **18-41 join armed forces.** In 1938 a 'Schedule Of Reserved Occupations' drawn up by Gvt and published by Ministry of Labour. 5 Million men railway, dock workers, farmers, agricultural workers, schoolteachers, Doctors, Engineering industry, wardens in ARP later coal miners. Many thought these workers were hiding from the war.

BOMBING EVACUEES RATIONING WOMEN

Bombing of British cities: Sept 1940-May 1941 Blitz. Luftwaffe then used V-1 and V-2 bombs 1944-5- force surrender, break morale, destroy industry, shipyards, railways. London East End main target- docks and factories. 7-Sept to Nov 1940 L bombed every night. 15000 killed, 250000 homeless. 1941 10 May thousands without elect, gas water. **Coventry-** 14 Nov 1940 30000 incendiary bombs (fire) over factories. Cathedral and city destroyed- mass evac. Back full prod in 5 days. **Liverpool-** 3 May 1941 biggest Raid on mainland 600 bombers. Buildings, fires, Freighter SS Malakand 1000 Tonnes explosives hit-. **Docks** and terraced houses devastated. **Belfast- Glasgow- Swansea-** port, docks vital to coal exports. Swansea Council war strategies: 1937 Emergency services anti-gas training, 1938 ARP dept, wardens, ambulance teams firemen specially designated mortuaries key first aid posts. Trenches to be dug, 500 communal air raid shelters, March 1939 6549 Anderson shelters distributed. **Bombardment:** 27 June 1940 3:30am few casualties. 19-21 Feb 1941 'The Three Nights Blitz'. 1273 high explosives and 56000 incendiary bombs dropped. 230 dead 397 injured 7000 homes destroyed. 1940-43 bombed 44 times. Total 340 dead. **Evacuees and their host communities in Wales:** Organisation: Operation Pied Piper 1 Sept 1939. 1939-40 evacuated 1.5m children pregnant women and nursing mothers. Gathered in school halls and sent to new homes. 'Phoney War' Sept '39 to May '40 no fighting so many children returned. Blitz in 1940 second evacuation took place also in 1944 with V-1 flying bomb V-2 missiles. **Wales:** Reception area esp Liverpool. Swansea 1940 1941 evacuated Gower countryside used some people became refugees.

Rationing fixed amount of food. 1939 petrol, 1940 bacon, butter, sugar, meat, tea margarine 1941 jam, cheese, clothing, eggs, coal 1942 rice, dried fruit, soap, tinned tomatoes, peas, coal, gas, electricity, sweets, chocolate. 1938 GB imported 55 million tonnes of food ¾ of all food consumption. Christmas 1939 G had sunk 96 ships. Need ensure don't run out and ration fuel, furniture, clothes too. National registration Day 29 Sept 1939 households fill in form who lived in house. **Identity cards and ration books** issued- handed to shopkeeper to buy correct amounts. All fair share of food. Lord Wootton, Minister for Food propaganda, Dig for Victory, Grow own food, want kitchen waste. Radio and magazine recipes for rationed food. Replace sugar in cakes with carrots. People healthier now! Balanced diet. Black market in rationed goods- sever laws and fines £500 and prison for guilty 2 years! 900 inspectors. **Women and the war:** Women's Voluntary Service (WVS) Many wanted part-time war work- Govt said stick to normal jobs or stay at home. April 1941 register for work as ministry of labour needed 2 mill more workers for armed forces and war industries. Dec 1941 conscription for war work women 19-30. 1943 17mill 14-64 in forces or essential war work. 90% single and 80% married with children over 14. **Armed forces:** WRNS Women's Royal Naval Service, WAAF Women's Auxiliary Air Force, ATS Auxiliary Territorial Service. **WRNS most popular then WAAF.** 1944 450,000 in these 212,000 in ATS. Routine office, driving, domestic duties. Also mechanics, welders, pilots, carpenters, overhauled torpedoes, depth charges, admin tasks, drove convoys, dispatch riders, code breakers in Bletchley park. Civilian medical centres first aid posts. 1943 180000 volunteers in civil defence, 47000 in fire service. **Heavy industry and Transport:** aircraft, munitions factories, engineers, mechanics, lorry, train and bus drivers. 1943 57% factory jobs done by women, Pay conditions poor. 12hr day in factories. Pay lower than men. 75% man's wage. **Women's Land Army:** Govt started it in June 1939. Most Land Girls from countryside, 1/3 from London. Conscription introduced, 1944 80,000 members

5. Keeping up morale RADIO PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGNS CHURCHILL

Emergency Powers (Defence) Act 1939. create regulations over every part of life. Keep and maintain public support. Sept new Ministry information, propaganda and censorship created. **Radio:** BBC had 9 mill licence holders. Nearly every family had access to radio. **Ministry of Information (MI)** controlled BBC- hardly interfered. BBC censored itself Richard Dimbleby and Frank Gillard popular news readers. It's That Man Again- comedy on radio poked fun of Hitler and British way of dealing with the war. Music while you work- cheerful music to encourage happy productivity in industry. **Cinema:** Before war cheap entertainment 1938 980mill cinema tickets sold 1945 1500 million. MI short films about coping with war and fire fighting in London. Cinema had patriotic films like Went the Day Well and In Which We Serve. Henry V very popular with Lawrence Olivier. **Propaganda Posters and Censorship: 3000 worked for MI.** PP were to 1)encourage support for war 2) convince people to act/think in a certain way 3) appeal to patriotism 4) educate on key issues during the war. Censorship introduced to stop information getting to enemy. This included overseas mail, soldiers letters, telephone calls, news items, distressing photographs. Newspapers monitored only Communist paper Daily Worker was banned 1941 supporting Stalin. **Campaigns and appeals:** MI told public how to act in war- published books, pamphlets and films to boost morale. 'Doctor Carrot' invented to encourage use of carrots in jam, drinks and curries. Also 'Potato Pete'. **Dig for Victory** posters, leaflets, efficient use of food. Grow own use lawn. **Allotments doubled** between 1939- 1943 to 1,500,000. **Spitfire fund** 1940 led by lord Beaverbrook- raising £5000 got a plane named after you. 'Spitfire' events in communities. Brighton dog race raised £400, Nazim of Hyderabad donated so much 152 squadron named after him. **Churchill as a wartime leader:** Neville Chamberlain lost support, 10 May 1940 he resigned. Churchill became PM of coalition government- MP's of all parties. **Why did he become PM?** 1)against appeasement and proven right 2) Hated Hitler and Nazism 3) Could work with Labour in coalition 4)speeches popular 5)Opinion polls showed public liked him (SHOAL) May 1940 Hitler deep in N France British expeditionary force trapped at Dunkirk. Evacuation rescued 300,000 soldiers. Hitler controlled most of Europe Churchill stood against negotiation organised military, air force improved, command structure of forces, close friendship with USA to get aid and support. Morale kept high speeches and tours 'mobilised the English language'. **Churchill as a wartime leader:** Neville Chamberlain lost support, 10 May 1940 he resigned. Churchill became PM of coalition government- MP's of all parties. **Why did he become PM?** 1)against appeasement and proven right 2) Hated Hitler and Nazism 3) Could work with Labour in coalition 4)speeches popular 5)Opinion polls showed public liked him (SHOAL) May 1940 Hitler deep in N France British expeditionary force trapped at Dunkirk. Evacuation rescued 300,000 soldiers. Hitler controlled most of Europe Churchill stood against negotiation organised military, air force improved, command structure of forces, close friendship with USA to get aid and support. Morale kept high speeches and tours 'mobilised the English language'.

6. Life after the War ECONOMY DEMOBILISATION DAMAGE LABOUR

Economic position of Britain in 1945: 8 May 1945 War in Europe ended. VE day. GB in difficult economic position Nat debt £3500 million **Lost 30% wealth** USA lend-lease agreement ended **1/3 houses destroyed** 50% factories and shops destroyed 2/3 merchant ships sunk Deaths: Military 264,433 Civilian 60,595 Rationing still inforce til 1951 Income tax 50%. **Demobilisation:** Sep 1944 Minister for labour and National Service Ernest Bevin demob plan. Release from forces age and service number. 'Key men' for reconstruction released first. Married women and men over 50 released earlier. Plan started June 1945/ **18 months 4.3 mill ppl demobbed.** To 'civvy' street. **War Damage:** 1944 'baby blitz' V-1 and V-2 missile attacks. Air raids until late March 1945. 500,000 homes destroyed, 3 million badly damaged 1/3 houses existing before war. **Reasons for Labour's Victory 1945 general election:** First since 1935. Labour not in office since 1931 and Depression caused huge political divisions. Churchill's war leadership popular BUT manifestos of each party published. Both bring in National Health Service, housing, jobs, improve education but Labour said how they would do it and do it immediately. Results: Labour 395 Con 215 Lib 12 Others 18. 1) Britain needed reconstructing- they said how and would do it straight away 2) Labour getting more popular during war. 3) TU supported it 4) Socialism not a threat- 'State planning' not a threat 5) Cons blamed for unemployment and deprivation of 1930's. 6) Churchill not seen as a peacetime leader 7) Labour seemed to stand for all people and all people's opportunities 8) Labour had key posts in war and seemed like leaders.

7. Rebuilding the Country after 1945 **BEVERIDGE WIDIS HOMES EDUCATION NATIONALISATION NHS**

Beveridge Report: 1941 Royal commission Under Sir William Beveridge to see how Britain could be rebuilt after WWII. 1945 Labour included it in its Manifesto. **Beveridge Report published on 1 December 1942** sold 635000 copies in weeks. Within 2 weeks 19 out of 20 ppl had heard of it and **9 out of 10 wanted it to be carried out**. Extend pensions, and Un insurance, health system for all, Universal Help- **'cradle to the grave'**. Nat ins contributions pay for it end Means Test=**Welfare State**. **WIDIS**

The Five Giants and how the Labour Government attacked them

- 1) Want-** adequate income. (**1945 Family Allowance Act**-5 shillings 25p a week, for each child paid to mother. **1946 National Insurance Act** organised Nat Ins for unempl, sick, maternity, widow's benefit- Min of Nat Ins. **Pensions** Men over 65 and women over 60. **1948 National Assistance Act** Nat Ass Board help homeless, disabled, chronically sick and mentally ill who couldn't pay NI.)
- 2) Ignorance-**access to educational opportunity. (**1944 Education Act** Min Ed and local ed Auth set up, Ed into Primary Sec and further. Sec into Grammar Technical and modern after examination at 11.)
- 3) Disease-** access to health care (**1946 National Health Service Act** operating From 1948- free service advice, treatment and care. NHS control hospitals Specialist services, general practices (medical dentists, ophthalmic ambulance)
- 4) Idleness-** need for gainful employment (**nationalised industries** like coal to Manage industry and employment. **Building schemes**= high employment)
- 5) Squalor-** need adequate housing (**1946 Housing Production Executive-** One Million houses, incl prefabs built 1945-51. **New Towns Act 1946** 17 New towns built In Eng, 5 Scotland and 1 Wales (Cwmbran) some enlarged eg Peterborough and Warrington. **1947 Town and Country Planning Act (TCPA)** Local councils could buy Land and build houses on it.

WIDIS

1. What can be learnt from sources A and B.
Three points from source A linking to question
Three points from source B linking to question
4 marks
2. Asks you to analyse and evaluate the accuracy of a source.
Make a judgement
Content- what does content say against your own knowledge? Is it accurate?
Origin- who wrote it? Is it **accurate**?
When did they write it? Is it **accurate**?
Purpose of the source- What type of source is it? Is it **accurate**?
Who is it aimed at (audience)? Is it **accurate**
Judgement on its overall **accuracy**. (6 marks)
3. Asks you to provide a well supported explanation of the significance of an issue or individual
Why was [name/event/issue] significant/important?
Give three reasons
You will need to show the background of the situation.
Include specific detail why it was significant/ important
Finish with a well supported judgement. (12 marks)
4. Identify and explain the connection between THREE things
Write three clear paragraphs about the three you choose
Clearly identify the connection between the second and third.
Explain the connection and why each one is important.
Give as much historical knowledge as you can in each of the three paragraphs.
(12 marks)

Aneurin Bevan and the NHS: Leading figure, strong resistance from medical Profession and then cost issues later. **Bevan vrs British Medical Association (BMA)** BMA opposed NHS. Lose money, as lose rich private patients. BMA not want its members to be salaried employees of the gvt. January 1948 doctors voted against joining NHS. Bevan agreed for consultants to work in health service and also treat private patients for fees. BMA accepted this. Bevan said ensured the start of the service by 'stuffing the consultants mouths with gold'. **Cost of the NHS 5 July 1948 ¼ population signed up with doctors as part of the NHS**. Very popular. First year cost **£248 million to run £140million more than expected**. Ministry of Health assumed **140 million free prescriptions per year**. By 1951 this figure was 229 million. A slight charge was introduced by Labour In 1951 for medicine and some dental treatment- Bevan resigned in protest. **Educational opportunities following the Act of 1944:** This created Ministry of Ed to provide a national system. **3 stages Prim, Sec, Further-** Local Education Authorities set up. Ed free. **School leaving age raised to 15 in 1947**. Sec schools- Grammar, technical and modern. 11plus exam- pass to Grammar if not to Technical or modern school. Grammar school= university and better paid jobs. Modern Straight into employment. Very few technical schools opened. **'Homes for all' Policy:** Prefabs and bungalows for 10 yrs- **½ mill short term answer. 1.2 mill New homes built by 1951- 156,623 prefab**. Council houses in New Towns Act 1946 and TCPA 1947. Bevan Min for Health and housing wanted working man, doctor clergyman living close. **Nationalisation of Key Industries:** War control of ind. Now owned by State. Protected jobs and £2700 mill compensation to owners.= nat efficiency, create jobs, lower prices **Coal Industry Nationalisation Act 1946 from Jan 1947**= nat coal board 850 owners comp £164mill **Electricity-** 1947 then **Gas 1948**. **Railways- Jan 1948** 52000 miles track= efficient for commuters and industry. **Road haulage-** long distance hauliers British Road services- bus services exempt. Reaction to Reforms: Welfare State- growing costs, unrealistic expectations, dependent nation but Un is low **NHS-** popular, innovator for world, too costly and unrealistic expectations. **Education Act** Ed fair and accessible to all. Reinforced class, exam categorised people Homes for All- slow change- Council houses improved quality of health- some councils short of houses. **Nationalisation-** 1951 1 in 10 empl in Nat Ind- State owned 20% economy- elect across country coal prod up. Some said it saved failing ind at tax payers expense.

5. This is about reaching a substantiated judgement about the accuracy of the Interpretation.
How far do you agree with this interpretation of ...?
Judgement needs to be given
Content- summarise what the interpretation says and link it to your own Knowledge. Is it positive, negative or neutral? Other content from diff Interp? **GIVE 2 others**
Origin- who wrote it? Why do they have this viewpoint? Class Age Gender Ethnicity
When did they write it? Does this explain their viewpoint?
What other views might other historians/ people have and explain why?
Why are there different viewpoints on this issue? **CAGE GIVE 2**
Purpose why have they produced this interpretation? Who is its audience? **GIVE 2**
Does this explain why they have this view? (16 marks plus 3 SPG) Other purposes 2?