

How your OCR A level grade will be calculated

Year 12	Year 13
Britain 1930–1997 (Enquiry topic: Churchill 1930–1951) 25% of A level marks	Civil Rights in the USA 1865–1992 40% of A level marks
The French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon 1774–1815 15% of A level marks	Topic based essay 20% of A level marks

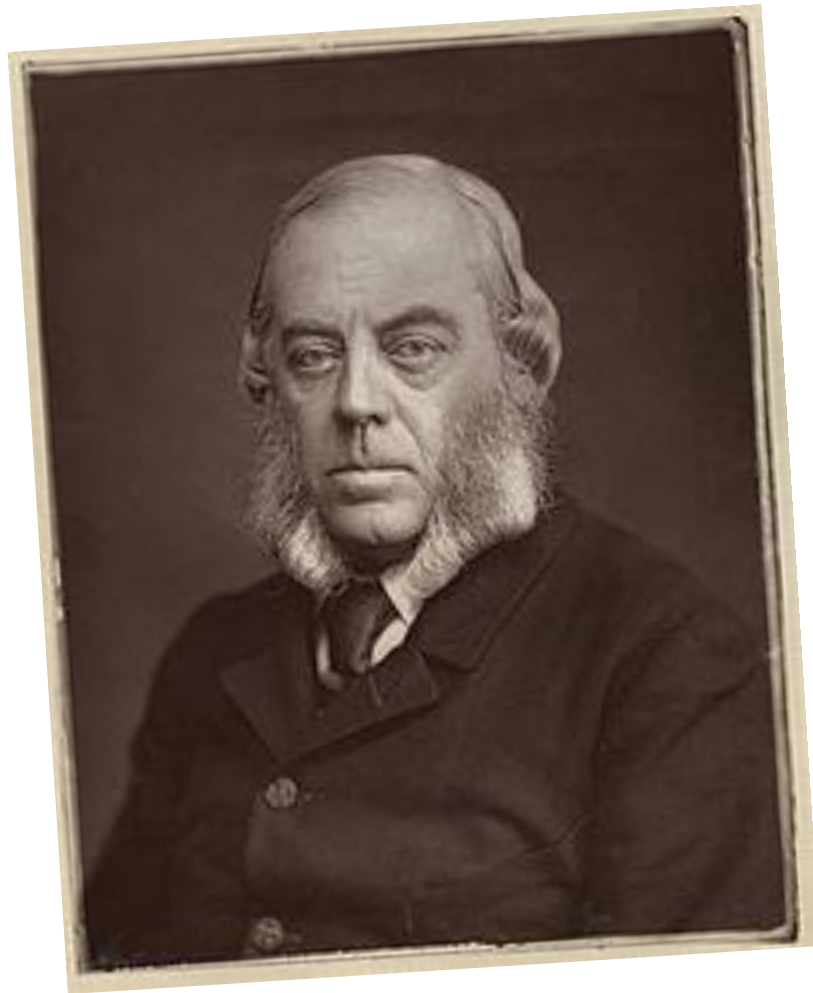
WINSTON CHURCHILL: THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB 1930-1940?



CHURCHILL'S BLOODLINES



DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH



LORD AND LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL



CHURCHILL'S MILITARY CAREER



THE BRITISH CALVARY'S LAST CHARGE



1899

Mr. Churchill a Prisoner of the Boers

NOVEMBER 25, 1899

The War Correspondent of the Morning Post, Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, is now a prisoner in Pretoria, his gallantry at Chieveley having led to his capture.

MR. CHURCHILL, INTERVIEWED.

PRETORIA, November 23.

Through the courtesy of the authorities I was enabled to visit Mr. Winston Churchill, who is now confined in the State School with the British officers who are prisoners here.

Mr. Churchill, beyond a slight bullet wound in his right hand, was well and hearty, though naturally chafing at his enforced idleness.

From his references to the incidents of his capture exactly a month after leaving England I gathered that when the armoured train was captured at Estcourt on November 15 the Boers, led by the retreating Captain Haldane,

with much kindness, praising his gallantry, and giving him surprise that the Boers had fired from an

the prisoners at the time there are no grounds for



£ 25.---

(vijfen twintig pond etc.)
belooning uitgelooft door
de Sub-Commissie van Wijk V
voor den Speciaal Constatabel
dages Wijk, die den onvolckel
Krijgsgevangene
Churchill
levens of dood te dagen kanten
aflevert.

Namens de Sub-Comm.
Wijk V

LODK de HAAS
Sec.

Translation.

£ 25

(Twenty-five Pounds etc.) REWARD is offered by the Sub-Commission of the fifth division, on behalf of the Special Constable of the said division, to anyone who brings the escaped prisoner of war

CHURCHILL,

dead or alive to this office.

For the Sub-Commission of the fifth division.

(Signed) LODK de HAAS, Sec.

NOTE: The original reward for the arrest of Winston Churchill as he escapes from Pretoria, posted on the Government House at Pretoria, brought to England by the Gen. Henry Haldane, and is now the property of W. R. Norton.

CHURCHILL AND THE BOER WAR

CHURCHILL FIGHTS IN THE TRENCHES WWI



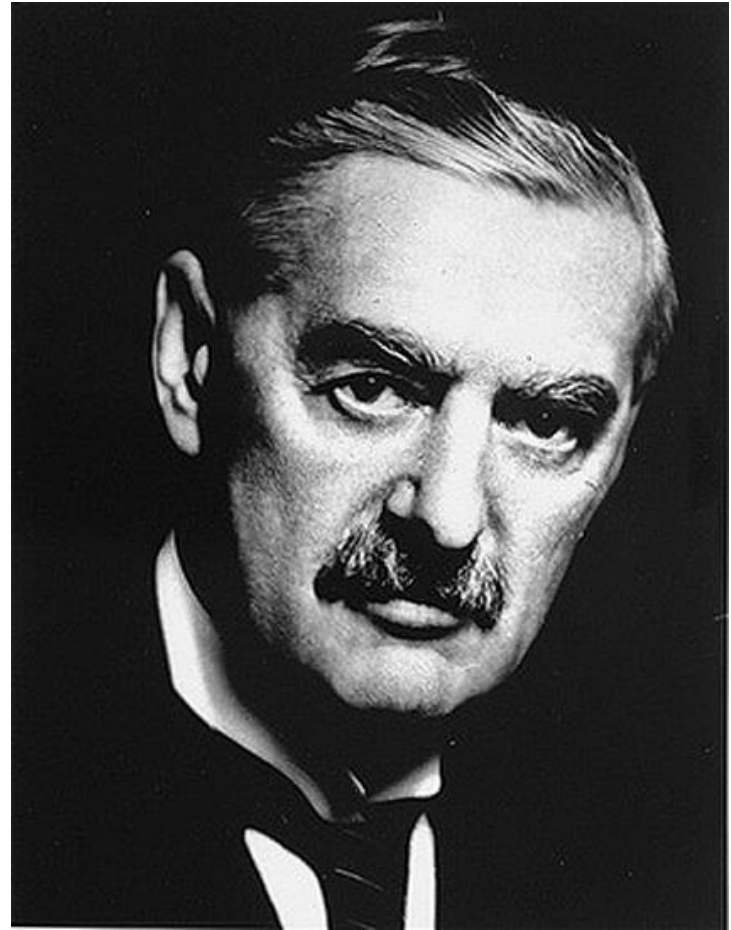
CHURCHILL-LLOYD GEORGE ALLIANCE FOR SOCIAL WELFARE REFORM



CHURCHILL - LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WWI



CHURCHILL'S CONSERVATIVE RIVALS



THE SYDNEY STREET SIEGE



THE HOME SECRETARY AT SIDNEY STREET.

SYDNEY STREET CONTINUED

The Stepney affair was the infamous battle of Sidney Street. This was a dramatic but (had the Home Secretary not elevated it) relatively minor clash between police and criminals who might or might not have been dedicated anarchists but who were certainly recent immigrants...Three and a half weeks before Sydney Street, a gang of Latvians were found by the police trying to tunnel into a jeweller's shop in Houndsditch. They retaliated violently, killed two policemen, wounded another and got away. They found a relatively safe house in Sidney Street, Stepney, and the police did not again make contact with them until the evening of 2 January. Early the next morning the Home Secretary's (Churchill) authority for the reinforcement of the police with a more powerfully armed platoon of armed Scots Guards from the Tower of London was sought. In view of previous police casualties this was not unreasonable and Churchill immediately gave his consent. The trouble was that he then could not resist going to see the fun himself. He and his less than martial private secretary, Eddie Marsh were driven there from the Home Office in mid-morning. Both of them top-hatted and Churchill made himself more conspicuous by a fine astrakhan-collared overcoat, they provided a wonderful photographic opportunity, which was duly exploited.

There is some uncertainty as to whether Churchill attempted to give operational commands. To the police he almost certainly did not, although an officer in charge of a fraught operation, in which yet another policeman was killed and two wounded, must have found it more inhibiting than encouraging to have to perform in the presence of such an elevated superior. On the other hand when the house caught fire the officer in charge of the fire brigade detachment which was present did seek Churchill's instructions, and was told to let it burn down. This may well have been sensible in view of the dangerous criminals within. Eventually, two charred bodies were found, but this left one or two of the Latvians unaccounted for. When the new House of Commons met [Churchill] was subject to one of Balfour's more successful pieces of cool raillery. "I understand what the photographer was doing," he said, 'but what was the right honourable gentleman doing?"

The significance was that the whole vastly publicized affair fortified Churchill's already incipient reputation for being far from a calm and judicious Home Secretary. He was perceived more as a trigger-happy boy scout, or at best a junior officer, who wished to behave in the streets of London as though he was still with the Malakand Field Force or on the armoured train in Natal.

"Churchill", Roy Jenkins page 194-195

“ARE THERE NOT OTHER ALTERNATIVES THAN SENDING OUR ARMIES TO CHEW BARBED WIRE IN FLANDERS?”

WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY

29 DECEMBER 1914, TO PRIME MINISTER ASQUITH



THE DARDANELLES



WHAT ABOUT THE DARDANELLES?

1. Churchill claimed an attack “by ships alone” would be insufficient and recommended a combined operation.
2. Kitchener, the war [army] secretary, was adamant that he could not spare any troops.
3. Churchill wired Vice-Admiral Carden, the commander in the the Mediterranean, for advice. Carden approved.
4. Admiral DeRobeck attacked on 18 March 1915, but halted after losing three battleships and refused Churchill’s order to resume.
5. The purely naval phase, under Churchill, ends on 18 March.

CHURCHILL IS FIRED!

Asquith's Liberal government, in crisis over an inadequate supply of ammunition, found it necessary to form a coalition war cabinet, inviting Conservatives, who, still anxious to punish Churchill for joining the Liberals in 1904, insisted on Churchill's removal from both the Admiralty and the war cabinet. Asquith was happy to comply. Churchill resigns from the Admiralty on 15 May 1915.

“Churchill had fallen virtually unmourned. In the hour of disaster his considerable achievements at the Admiralty in the three years before the war were forgotten, his deficiencies magnified out of true proportion. The public could not know, nor was it to know for many years, the extent of his contribution to the expansion of the Navy in 1911-14, nor of his actions in the first weeks of the war...The errors, real and imagined, of his administration of the Admiralty were all that men saw.

[Admiral] Richmond described him as “a shouting amateur,” and commented that Churchill’s “personal vanity occupies so large a place in the arrangements that the operation is either a fiasco or is most wasteful in lives or material – or both.”

[Admiral] Beatty wrote that “the Navy breathes freer now it is rid of the succubus Churchill.” [Admiral] Jellicoe described him as “a public danger to the Empire.” The King curtly commented that Churchill was “impossible.” Many Liberals, chagrined by their downfall, saw him as the author of all their woes. Mrs. Asquith wrote with bitterness that the Cabinet had been “smashed,” “by the man I always said would smash it – Winston.”

CHURCHILL & INDIA

“It is alarming and also nauseating to see Mr. Gandhi, a seditious Middle Temple lawyer, now posing as a fakir of a type well-known in the East, striding half-naked up the steps of the Vice-regal palace, while he is still organizing and conducting a defiant campaign of civil disobedience, to parley on equal terms with the representative of the King-Emperor. Such a spectacle can only increase the unrest in India and the danger to which white people there are exposed.”

“Conservative Differences on India” February 23, 1931 p 94

THE ABDICATION CRISIS



ABDICATION CRISIS CONTINUED

Thus were the political fortunes of Baldwin and Churchill exactly and fatally reversed. The Premier's reputation soared to its zenith; that of Churchill to its nadir. "He had undone in five minutes the patient reconstruction work of two years," Nicolson noted on December 9. The other members of the Arms and the Covenant movement were dismayed or outraged by what they, and many others, regarded as another clumsy attempt to remove Baldwin by forming a "King's Party." Churchill was a romantic. He was a devout Royalist, feeling deeply for the King in his tragic predicament. His mind flew back to the glittering promise of the King's youth and his immense popularity in the Empire. ...He spurned the urgent advice of friends to remain silent. Churchill himself has written that "I was myself smitten in public opinion that it was the almost universal view that my political life was at last ended."

"Churchill" S Study In Failure", Robert Rhodes James p305

CHURCHILL -THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB IN 1940



CHURCHILL - RIGHT MAN FOR THE JOB IN 1940

I was a child of the Victorian era, when the structure of our country seemed firmly set, when its position in trade and on the seas was unrivalled, and when the realization of the greatness of our Empire and of our duty to preserve it was ever growing stronger. In those days the dominant forces of Great Britain were very sure of themselves and of their doctrines. They thought they could teach the world the art of government, and the science of economics. They were sure they were supreme at sea and consequently safe at home. They rested therefore sedately under the convictions of power and security.

“My Early Life”

Winston S. Churchill