

Local Government Since 1945 Making Contemporary Britain

Post-war Britain (1945–1979) Britain was a strong anti-Soviet factor in the Cold War and helped found NATO in 1949. India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon gained independence. It was an "age of austerity". The Bank of England, railways, heavy industry and coal mining were all nationalised. Many historians describe this era as the "post-war consensus", emphasising how both the Labour and Conservative Parties until the 1970s tolerated or encouraged nationalisation, strong trade unions, heavy regulation, high taxes, and a generous welfare state. Economic recovery was slow, housing was in short supply and bread was rationed along with many necessities in short supply. Unlike the others, the most controversial issue was nationalisation of steel, which was profitable. After Britain emerged victorious from the Second World War, the Labour Party under Clement Attlee won the 1945 general election in a landslide, applying Keynesian Economics, and created a comprehensive welfare state, with the establishment of the National Health Service giving free healthcare to all British citizens, and other reforms to social welfare. American loans and Marshall Plan grants kept the economy afloat

The Labour Party came to power following its unexpected landslide victory in the July 1945 general election... Governments-in-exile tend to occur during wartime occupation or in the aftermath of a civil... Historian Arthur Marwick sees a radical transformation of British society resulting from the Great War, a deluge that swept away many old attitudes and brought in a more egalitarian society. He sees the famous literary pessimism of the 1920s as misplaced, arguing there were major positive long-term consequences of the war for British society. He points to an energised self-consciousness among workers that quickly built up the Labour Party, the coming of partial women's suffrage, and an acceleration of social reform and state control of the economy. He sees a decline of deference toward the aristocracy and...

Churchill caretaker ministry The prime minister was Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservative Party. The coalition, which had comprised leading members of the Conservative, Labour, and Liberal parties, was terminated soon after the defeat of Nazi Germany because the parties could not agree on whether it should continue until after the defeat of Japan. short-term United Kingdom (UK) government during the latter stages of the Second World War, from 23 May to 26 July 1945. The prime minister was Winston The Churchill caretaker ministry was a short-term United Kingdom (UK) government during the latter stages of the Second World War, from 23 May to 26 July 1945. This government succeeded the Churchill war ministry which he had formed after he was first appointed prime minister on 10 May 1940

Prosperity returned in the 1950s, reaching the middle class and... == Leaders ==

Government-in-exile leaders in Britain in this time included King Zog of Albania and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia. However, in practice, the distinction may be unclear; in the above example, the Belgian government at Sainte-Adresse was located in French territory and acted as a government in exile for most practical purposes. Governments-in-exile and associated organisations employ strategies such as investigative reporting and diaspora mobilisation to sustain political visibility, engage supporters, and address ethical and operational challenges. Governments-in-exile usually plan to one day return to their native country and regain formal power. Occupied Denmark did not establish a government in exile A government-in-exile (GiE) is a political group that claims to be the legitimate government of a sovereign state or semi-sovereign state, but is unable to exercise power and resides in a country distinct from its origin. For example, during World War I, nearly all of Belgium was occupied by Germany, but Belgium and its allies held on to a small slice in the country's west. A government in exile differs from a rump state in the sense that the latter controls at least part of its remaining territory. A government in exile, in contrast, has lost all its territory

Contemporary history is politically dominated by the Cold War (1947–1991) between the Western Bloc, led by the United States, and the Eastern Bloc, led by the Soviet Union. The confrontation spurred fears of a nuclear war. An all-out "hot" war was avoided, but both sides intervened in the internal politics of smaller nations in their bid for global influence and via proxy wars. The Cold War ultimately ended with the Revolutions of 1989 and the dissolution of the Soviet Union in 1991. The latter stages and aftermath of the Cold War enabled the democratization of much of Europe, Africa, and Latin America. Decolonization was another important trend in Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa as new states gained independence from European colonial empires during the period from 1945–1975. The Middle East also saw a conflict involving the new state of Israel, the rise of petroleum politics, the continuing prominence but... Attlee went on to win a narrow majority at the 1950 general election, forming the second Attlee ministry. Just twenty months after that election, Attlee called a new election for 25 October 1951, but was narrowly defeated by the Conservative Party, sending Labour into a 13-year spell in opposition. This system of governance was instituted on 28 June 1858, when, after the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the rule of the East India Company was transferred to the Crown in the person of Queen Victoria (who, in 1876, was proclaimed Empress of India). It lasted until 1947 when the British Raj was partitioned into two sovereign dominion states: the Union of India (later the Republic...

Interwar Britain In politics, the Liberal Party collapsed and the Labour Party became the main challenger to the dominant Conservative Party throughout the period. the Thirties A Decade in the Making, 1930 to the Present (1996) Jones, Harriet (2008). Wiley-Blackwell - In the United Kingdom, the interwar period (1918–1939) entered a period of relative stability after the Partition of Ireland, although it was also characterised by economic stagnation. A Companion to Contemporary Britain 1939 2000. The Great Depression affected Britain less severely economically and politically than other major nations, although some areas still suffered from severe long-term unemployment and hardship, especially mining districts and in Scotland and North West England c1139eec50

The caretaker government continued to fight the war against Japan in the Far East, but Churchill's focus was on preparation for the Potsdam Conference where he and his foreign secretary Anthony Eden would meet Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin and US President Harry Truman. The main concern on the home front, however, was post-war recovery including the need for reform in key areas such as education, health, housing, industry, and social welfare. Campaigning mostly on those issues, the parties canvassed for support in the forthcoming general election, the first held in the UK... c1139eec50

British Raj The region was sometimes called the Indian Empire, though not officially. As India, it was a founding member of the League of Nations and a founding member of the United Nations in San Francisco in 1945. It is also called Crown rule in India, or direct rule in India. The British Raj (/ˈrɑːdʒ/ RAHJ; from Hindustani rāj, 'reign', 'rule' or 'government') was the period of rule of the British Crown on the Indian subcontinent The British Raj (RAHJ; from Hindustani rāj, 'reign', 'rule' or 'government') was the period of rule of the British Crown on the Indian subcontinent, lasting from 1858 to 1947. The region under British control was commonly called India in contemporaneous usage and included areas directly administered by the United Kingdom, which were collectively called British India, and areas ruled by indigenous rulers, but under British paramountcy, called the princely states. India was a participating state in the Summer Olympics in 1900, 1920, 1928, 1932, and 1936 c1139eec50

Azerbaijan People's Government Like the unrecognized Republic of Mahabad, it was a puppet state of the Soviet Union. Lavrenti Beria was nominally The Azerbaijan People's Government (Azerbaijani: آذربایجان شوروی - Azərbaycan Milli Hökuməti; Persian: جمهوری آذربایجان) was a short-lived unrecognized secessionist state in northern Iran from November 1945 to December 1946. Established in Iranian Azerbaijan, the Azerbaijan People's Government capital was the city of Tabriz. It was headed by an ethno-separatist and communist government led by the Azerbaijani Democratic Party, which also followed a pan-Turkist discourse. The Azerbaijan People's Government, set up by the Soviets, under leadership of Ja'far Pishevari was proclaimed in Tabriz in 1945. Its establishment and demise were a part of the Iran crisis, an early event in the Cold War c1139eec50

To supply the Soviet forces with war material through Iran, British and Soviet troops jointly occupied the country in August 1941. Soviet forces entering Iranian territory from the Armenian SSR and the Azerbaijan SSR and British and Indian forces entering from Iraq soon took the control of the country. On 16 September, the British forced Reza Shah to abdicate in favor of his son Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, who ruled until 1979. c1139eec50 With the dethronement of Reza Shah in September 1941, Soviet troops captured Tabriz... c1139eec50

Contemporary history In the social sciences, contemporary history is also continuous with, and related to, the rise of postmodernity. Contemporary history, in English-language historiography, is a subset of modern history that describes the historical period from about 1945 to the present Contemporary history, in English-language historiography, is a subset of modern history that describes the historical period from about 1945 to the present c1139eec50

Following a long debate and initial scepticism, the United Kingdom joined the European Economic Community along with the Republic of Ireland and Denmark on 1 January 1973. Immigration from the British Empire and Commonwealth laid the foundations for the multicultural society in today's Britain, while traditional Anglican and other denominations of Christianity declined. c1139eec50

Social history of post-war Britain (1945–1979) MacDowall, David (2000). Penguin Books. The Labour Government, 1964–70. Thus, the late 1940s was a time of austerity and economic restraint, which gave way to prosperity in the 1950s. Longman. Britain in Close-up: An In-depth Study of Contemporary Britain. Anthony The United Kingdom was one of the victors of the Second World War, but victory was costly in social and economic terms c1139eec50

Attlee ministry Robert A. Brady, Crisis in Britain. The government's spell in office was marked by post-war austerity measures; the crushing of pro-independence and communist movements in Malaya; the grant of independence to India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma; the engagement in the Cold War against Soviet communism; and the creation of the country's National Health Service (NHS). Plans and Achievements Clement Attlee was invited by King George VI to form the first Attlee ministry in the United Kingdom on 26 July 1945, succeeding Winston Churchill as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The Labour Party had won a landslide victory at the 1945 general election, and went on to enact policies of what became known as the post-war consensus, including the establishment of the welfare state and the nationalisation of 20 per cent of the entire economy. Industrial policy in Britain 1945–1951: economic planning, nationalisation and the Labour governments (2002) c1139eec50

The Labour Party introduced charges for... c1139eec50 == History == c1139eec50 The Labour Party, led by wartime Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, won the 1945 post-war general election in an unexpected landslide and formed their first ever majority government. Labour governed until 1951 and granted independence to India in 1947. Most of the other major overseas colonies became independent in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The UK collaborated closely with the United States during the Cold War after 1947, and in 1949 they helped form NATO as a military alliance against the spread of Soviet Communism. c1139eec50 == History == c1139eec50

Labour government, 1964-1970 Retrieved 14 January 2017. p. 215. Twentieth-century Britain: From Footnote to Front Page. Local government since 1945 by Ken Harold Wilson was appointed Prime Minister of the United Kingdom by Queen Elizabeth II on 16 October 1964 and formed the first Wilson ministry, a Labour government, which held office with a slim majority between 1964 and 1966. In an attempt to gain a workable majority in the House of Commons, Wilson called a new election for 31 March 1966, after which he formed the second Wilson ministry, a government which held office for four years until 1970. ISBN 9780198290698. Clarendon Press c1139eec50

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