

Week 1 : Impact on Britain	Week 2: Changes in Britain	Week 3: Impact on the British Empire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •WW2 was very costly for Britain who had spent close to £7 billion on the war •1 in every 3 houses in Britain had been destroyed by bombing •Many shops and factories had been destroyed •Britain had lost over 350,000 men and women in the military as well as 60,000 civilians •Nearly 200 ships and 2/3 of Britain's Navy had been sunk and destroyed •But there was still hope <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nearly every adult in Britain was in employment - The country had much hope and optimism - There was a feeling that change was in the air 	<p>Demobilisation In 1945 there were over 5 million people in Britain's armed forces who were no longer needed. Action began to bring them home.</p> <p>War damage Economic: Britain's economy had been severely damaged and they had lost 30% of their entire wealth</p> <p>Social: Divorce rates rocketed. Many people faced shortages of food and huge queues to get food.</p> <p>Housing: 20% of houses and schools needed fixing in some way and people were living in very poor conditions.</p> <p>Welfare state: It became increasingly clear that the government needed to look after their citizens. In 1948 the NHS was launched, providing health care to all for free.</p>	<p>Keywords Imperial - To do with having an empire Independence- Being able to rule your country for yourself</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Most of the British Empire had ended by the 1960s •This can be blamed on World War Two •The defeats that Britain suffered in Europe and Asia between 1940 and 1942 took away their economic power and therefore their imperial power •Britain could no longer maintain security of the country and the empire abroad •The Navy had been key in keeping the Empire safe, but 2/3 had been sunk or destroyed •Britain no longer had the wealth to maintain the Empire •Many countries had fought for Britain and helped, which meant that they felt they deserved their independence
Week 4: Impact on the British Empire	Week 5: India: A case study	Week 6 : India: A case study
<p>Keyword Commonwealth - A union of 54 countries, mostly ex-colonies of the British Empire</p> <p>After WW2 colonies within Britain's empire began gaining independence with speed 1947 - India 1948 - Sri Lanka 1948 - Israel 1956 - Sudan 1957 - Ghana 1957 - Malaysia</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Although the Empire was falling, Britain still maintained relationships with many countries, creating the Commonwealth. •In 1997 Hong Kong was returned to China which marked the final end of the British Empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •India fought for independence from the British Empire for 90 years (1857 - 1947) •Many British rulers viewed themselves as superior to the Indians and did not treat them as equals. •The Indians were unhappy with British rule and felt that independence was the only way forward •In 1885 the Indian National Congress was formed to fight for Indian independence •India provided over 1 million soldiers to Britain in WW1 •When WW2 broke out, it was expected that India would give soldiers again •Many Indians were fed up of British rule and protested, demanding Britain left India immediately •However, many Indians volunteered for the Allies believing that this would win India its independence 	<p>Ghandi Key figure in the independence movement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Promoted peaceful protest in the fight for independence •Responsible for leading the salt marches •Imprisoned for two years during WW2 for protesting against British involvement in India •Demanded that Britain should grant India independence after the end of war in return for India's help •After India gained independence in 1947 it was split into two states, Pakistan, and India •Both Pakistan and India would rule themselves independently •Pakistan was split into two - East Pakistan and Pakistan but they were over 1000 miles apart •In 1971, East Pakistan left and became Bangladesh