“How far do you agree that the political landscape was transformed between 1918 and 1939?”

The political landscape has transformed significantly in certain areas, but it has also lacked change in a couple of areas, as the conservatives are still left as the most dominant political party, but the rise in the labour party and the increase in the electorate vote means that the political landscape has drastically changed. The size of the electorate became increasingly bigger, however until 1928 it was still only a certain type of group that could vote (dominantly conservative voters). The decline in the liberals, changed the political landscape vastly as it transitioned British politics into a more class based vote. The national government has both change and traditionalist aspects to it, as although it is a big change to the government having all three parties working together to dominate the country law, the conservative party were still the most dominant party in this group and therefore the legislations that were passed were leaning more towards traditionally conservative legislations. The rise in the labour party overall had the biggest long-term effect on British politics as it rose from nothing and is still around today, competing with class based politics in the ‘class war’.

Overall, the size of the electorate had a massive change between 1918 and 1939 as the 1918 representation of the people act meant that the size of the electorate tripled, and gave many more people the chance to express their political wishes. Increased from 7.7 to 21.4 million voters. Before this it was only white middle class, men aged 21 or over to being able to vote. The 1918 representation of the people act meant that men over 21 could vote and women over 30 could now vote if they owned property, were a member of the local government or were married to a man that was. Conservatives were in power at this time, having a strict guideline on which women could vote would mean they could increase who voted for them if they only allow middle class women to vote, who would most likely vote for them. As the conservatives, most dominant voters are middle and upper-class voters. Therefore, although more people are able to vote, it is still not inclusive of the population as a whole until 1928. Despite the slow progress 10 years later, the 1928 representation of the people act was passed which enabled all women to be given the same voting terms as men. Overall, the size of the electorate has massively transitioned and this enabled many more people to share their political opinion and not just the wealthy.

The national government overall did not transition the political landscape. As although it was supposedly three political party’s working together, the conservative government dominated the national government by a huge majority. As they had 470 seats, liberals had 33 and labour had 13. Therefore, the legislations that were passed were dominated by the conservative party and their viewpoint. Such as in 1931 they cut 10% of unemployment assistance. Although, they did make some transitions to the law, that helped not only the conservative dominating voters, this includes that in 1930 Housing Act which cleared ¾ of a million slum houses and replaced them with modern homes by 1939. This enabled people to have a better quality of life, as they are living in better conditions. The 1930 coal miners act enabled better pay for workers and more effective pits. However, miner owners could