

From the early 1990's Historians began to revisit the war, to emphasize negative aspects of wartime experience and to cast doubt on the orthodox story of wartime solidarity. The British unity is a myth resulting from the wartime propaganda and collective memory reconstruction.

There is evidence to suggest that between 1940 and 1941 the People of Britain had what is known to be called the Blitz spirit. However many testimonies spoke about the fear and distress experiences of People. As we can see in source A " I could see, but I thought, I cannot be alive. This is the end of the world. " Some argue that London could not take it ! The source B says "The City was turned into an enormous, loosely-stacked furnace, belching black smoke.", demonstrating the effects on the area.

The British historian Juliet Gardiner (*The Blitz : The British under Attack* , 2010) explained that "the Bomb-chasers" followed the latest raids so they could loot, while some people exploited the crisis for their own gain as selling places in the Tube to sleep at night. The Blitz itself provided a chance for opportunist thieves and the police had to set up an anti-looting squad to try to curb the problem. The statement of the chief inspector Percy Datlen (**source C**) approached this point (lines 1 to 6).

Strikes increased because working-class people suffered the most of the Blitz. They lived near their work place, factories or docks, which were the first targets of the German Bombers (The East End).

According to Angus Calder (*the Myth of the Blitz, 1991*) during the Blitz crime rates increased by nearly sixty per cent during the war (three times the rate of annual increase before the war). In the last source, we can read « Britain feeling surrender may be in the best interest of the country as it seemed inevitable that Britain would lose ». We are very far from Blitz spirit.