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| John Boynton Priestley was born in 1894. |
| He was born in Heaton, Bradford. |
| Priestley called Heaton an “ultra-respectable” suburb of Bradford. |
| Priestley’s parents were middle class. |
| Priestley’s first job was as a junior clerk in a wool company. |
| Priestley joined the British Army during the First World War. |
| Late in the war, and following a German gas attack, Priestley was declared unfit for service. |
| After the First World War, and on his return to Britain, Priestley read Modern History and Political Science at Cambridge. |
| By 1922 Priestley was well established as a journalist and critic. |
| In the 1930s, at the time of The Great Depression, he became increasingly concerned with social problems and industrial strife. |
| In 1940, during the Second World War, Priestley presented Postscripts – a radio programme on the BBC – where he expressed his left-wing political views. |
| The Conservatives (Churchill’s Cabinet) complained about Priestley’s programme and in October 1940 the BBC axed it. |
| In 1941, and dismayed with the political truce during the war, Priestley and a group of friends founded the socialist Common Wealth Party. |
| After the Second World War, Priestley continued his work as a journalist and writer. |
| The title of the play written by Priestley in 1945 was *An Inspector Calls.* |
| The first performance of the play was in Russia in 1946. |
| The first UK performance of the play was at the New Theatre, London on 1st October 1946. |
| In 1957, his article – ‘Russia, the Atom and the West’ – led to the formation of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND). |
| Priestley’s interest in the concept of time was seen in his article, ‘Man and Time’, which was published in 1964. |
| Priestley wrote an introduction to Antonia Raeburn’s *The Militant Suffragettes* in 1973? |
| Priestley was awarded the Order of Merit in 1977. |
| Priestley wrote two autobiographical volumes in his later years. |
| Priestley died in 1984. |