







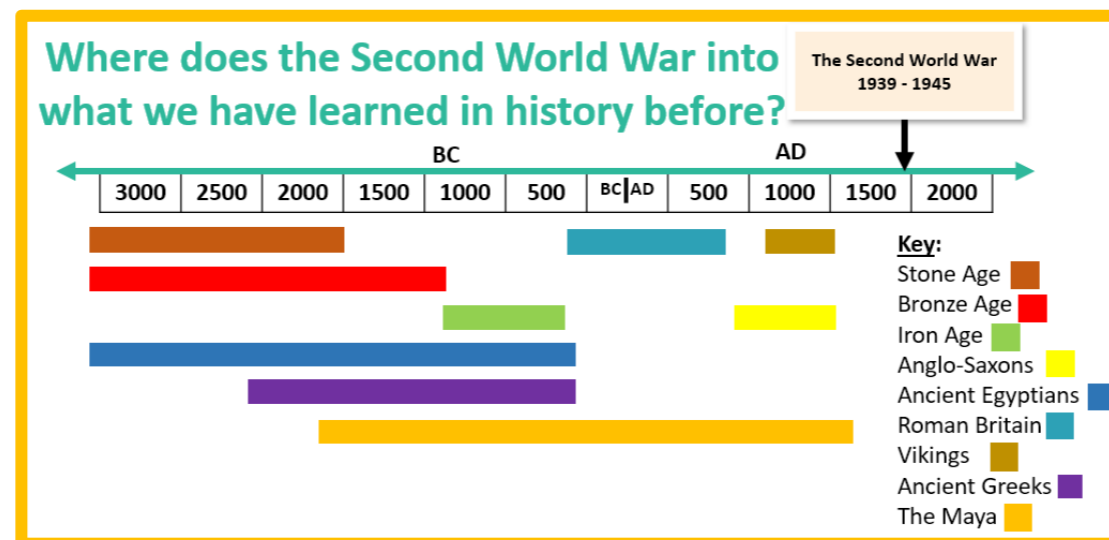


Image hooks	Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills You will remember:	Image hooks	Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills You will remember:
	Traditional war memorials include crosses, plaques, statues and sculptures. However, some areas opted for functional memorials like village halls, parks, gardens or sports fields.	In Y3, you learnt that buildings can play an important role in helping people understand the history and heritage of an area: for example, Stonehenge is believed to be a historic temple aligned with the movements of the Sun.		As well as crises like bombing raids, it was also thought that poison gas might be used against civilians during the war. As a result, gas masks were issued.	In Y2, you learnt that people can unite in times of crisis, as London did during the Great Fire of London: ordinary people used buckets to fight the fire as there was no fire brigade.
	In the First World War, southern coastal towns were very vulnerable to attacks by enemy shells fired from offshore.	In Y3, you learnt that the Great Britain is an island and has a coast all around the edge (one of the longest in Europe).		In London, many people slept on the platforms of the underground railway stations so they would be protected from the bombs, falling debris, and fire.	In Y2, you learnt that people buried their possessions underground to protect them during the Great Fire of London.
	Protected jobs in the First World War included teachers, clergy, some industrial workers and doctors. During the war, more women took over other jobs as men between the ages of 18 and 41 could volunteer to fight.	In Y6, you learnt that Athenians allowed men to go to work but rich women had to stay at home.		There were food shortages and rationing in both world wars. A great deal of food was imported, and the attacks on the merchant fleet had a huge impact on this trade.	In Y5, you learnt that the UK imports a lot of food from overseas.
	In September 1939 (during WWII), around 3 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 were evacuated from cities.	In Y5, you learnt that Kindertransport was a British idea to rescue 10000 Jewish children from unfair treatment by the Nazis.		The British government formed The Ministry of Information and they produced posters and films as propaganda. This was information that changed how the public viewed the war and encouraged them to continue with the war effort.	In Y4, you learnt that the women's suffrage movement held protests with signs to gain support and raise awareness.

The Impact of War

Key Vocabulary	
Kindertransport	'Children transport' was a rescue effort to bring children (mainly Jewish children) to Britain from Nazi Germany.
evacuee	A person who leaves a place of danger.
Blitz	An intense military attack.
refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country to escape war or bad treatment.
rationing	To give a fixed amount of something.
propaganda	Information that promotes a specific point of view.
conscription	Joining the army was made compulsory during the war (and for a period of time afterwards).



The Big Event



You will experience a day in the life of an evacuee attending school. The experience will be delivered by a member of the home guard and will end with a VE Day celebration street party!