

Stone Age

15,000BC - 2,500BC





800BC - AD43





















Anglo-Saxons AD449 - AD1066



Vikings AD793 - AD1066

Normans AD1066 - AD1154

AD1485 - AD1603

Civil War & Revolution AD1603 - AD1714

The Industrial Revolution AD1760 - AD1820 (approx.)

Victorians AD1837 - AD1901

**World Wars** First World War: 1914 - 1918 Second World War: 1939 - 1945



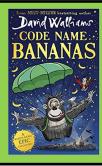


# The big avestion

How did life change for children in Britain during the Second World War?

## We will be reading:







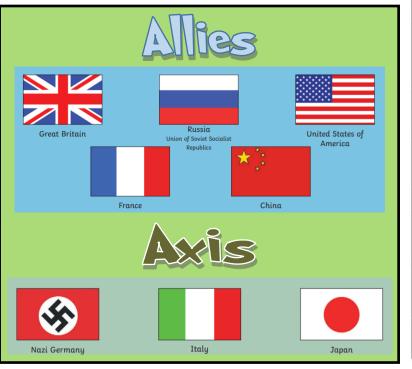






Winston Churchill





Key Vocabulary								
Allies	The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.							
Axis	The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.							
conscripted	Required by law to serve their country in some way, usually in the armed forces.							
dogfight	An intense, in-air, close-range battle between individual or small groups of aircraft.							
commemorate	Mark or remember a past event.							
home front	Doing things at home to support the war was called 'fighting on the home front'.							
rationing	Only allowing people to have a certain amount of something.							
evacuation	Taking people from a dangerous place to a safer one.							



1939			1940			1944	1945		1954	
	lst September		3rd September	8th January	10th May	7th September	6th June	7th and 8th May	15th August	4th July
Germo	ian troops	Operation Pied Piper begins	Britain and France	Rationing begins	Winston Churchill	The Blitz begins	The D-Day landings	VE Day (Victory in	Japan surrenders	Ralioning ends in
invade	le Poland	and children begin to be evac-	declare War on		becomes the Prime			Europe) as Germany	and The Second	Britain
		uated from British cities	Germany		Minister			surrenders	World War ends	

During the war, German planes dropped bombs on British cities in an attempt to destroy factories, dockyards and airfields but homes and schools were also hit. The government decided to evacuate children from the cities. where they might be in danger, to the countryside where they would be safer. Children who were evacuated were called evacuees. They went to live with other families who looked after them until the war ended.



Gas masks had to be carried by everyone . There were even colourful gas masks for children!

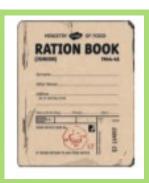
The intense and sudden bombing of British cities was called the Blitz. Sirens were sounded in the streets to warn civilians that bombers were coming. To escape

### Air raid shelters

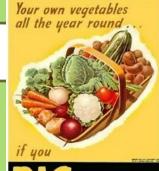
Many people built air raid shelters, called Anderson shelters, in their gardens. These were made from corrugated steel panels with soil spread over the top. Some people, who didn't have gardens, made a Morrison shelter inside their homes. This shelter looked like a steel table with wire mesh around the sides.



During the war, there was a shortage of some foods because ships bringing food into Britain were at risk of sinking by German submarines. Rationing was introduced in 1940, which meant that each person could only buy fixed amounts of certain foods each week. Every person was issued with a ration book, and they had to hand over coupons from their ration book, as well as money, when they went shopping. Many foods were rationed, such as butter, bacon, sugar, meat, cheese and milk, but some were not, including potatoes and fish. People were encouraged to grow their own vegetables through the 'Dig for Victory' campaign.







the bombs, people went into air raid shelters. Weeks of sustained bombing raids killed thousands of people and destroyed many homes and cities.



With men away at war, women took on important jobs to help the war effort. Jobs included working in factories, engineering and shipbuilding, driving ambulances and nursing, working as Land Girls or airraid wardens, or joining the armed forces themselves.



## LEAVE THIS TO US SONNY-YOU OUGHT TO BE OUT OF LONDON MINISTRY OF HEALTH EVACUATION SCHEME

Posters, radio, films and newspapers were used during the war to keep up people's spirits, celebrate Allied victories and make fun of the enemy. This was called propaganda. Propaganda was also used to persuade people to do what the government wanted, such as carry a gas mask, grow vegetables, make or mend clothes and evacuate children from the cities to the countryside.