

A CHILD'S WAR



A siren sounds, a building crumbles, a Spitfire zooms overhead. Take cover. It's 1939 and Britain is at war. Deep down in the Anderson shelter, learn why nations are fighting and why child evacuees must make the long journey from their homes and families into unknown territory. Make do and mend. Cook up a family meal from meagre rations. Delve deep into a bygone era, when loose lips sunk ships. And, as peace is declared, let's get ready to celebrate. Mr Churchill says 'It's an unconditional surrender.'

Help your child prepare for their topic!

We'll meet again! Why not visit a local museum together to investigate how the Second World War affected your local area? You could also read an exciting fiction book set during the war.

Alternatively, you could 'make do and mend', working together to create a model inspired by the Second World War from recycled materials or unwanted household items.

The Second World War

The Second World War lasted from 1939 to 1945. On one side were the Axis Powers (including Germany, Italy and Japan). On the other side were the Allied Powers (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA). After six years of fighting, the Allied Powers won. Children, as well as adults, were affected by the war.

The Blitz

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. People went to air raid shelters to keep safe.



Did you know!

Neville Chamberlain was the Prime Minister at the start of the war. He resigned in May 1940 and was replaced by Winston Churchill.

Evacuation

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.

History	Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.
	War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and identity.
	Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life.
	Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration.
	Leaders and monarchs have changed the course of history in a variety of ways, including invading other countries; oppressing groups of people; advocating democracy; inspiring innovation or introducing new religious or political ideologies.
	Common aspects of history, such as leadership, belief, lifestyle and significant events, are features of different historical time periods. Many of these threads have features in common, such as the invasion of a country by a leader and an army, but may also have differences, such as the success of an invasion.
	Sources of information for a study of a local town or city include primary sources, such as letters, diaries, official documents, artefacts and buildings that were created at the time of specific events, and secondary sources, such as memorial and commemorative plaques, information books and research produced after the event.
Science	Questions can help us find out about the world and can be answered using a range of scientific enquiries, including fair tests, research and observation.
	A circuit needs a power source, such as a battery or cell, with wires connected to both the positive and negative terminals. Other components include lamps, buzzers or motors, which an electric current passes through and affects a response, such as lighting a lamp or turning a motor. When a switch is open, it creates a gap and the current cannot travel around the circuit. When a switch is closed, it completes the circuit and allows a current to flow all the way around it.
	There are recognised symbols for different components of circuits.
Geography	Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.
DT	Ingredients can usually be bought at supermarkets, but specialist shops may stock different items. Greengrocers sell fruit and vegetables, butchers sell meat, fishmongers sell fresh fish and delicatessens usually sell some unusual prepared foods, as well as cold meats and cheeses.
	Strength can be added to a framework by using multiple layers. For example, corrugated cardboard can be placed with corrugations running alternately vertically and horizontally. Triangular shapes can be used instead of square shapes because they are more rigid. Frameworks can be further strengthened by adding an outer cover.
	Various methods can be used to support a framework. These include cross braces, guy ropes and diagonal struts. Frameworks can be built using lolly sticks, skewers and bamboo canes.
	Precision is important in producing a polished, finished product. Correct selection of tools and careful measurement can ensure the parts fit together correctly.
	It is important to understand the characteristics of different materials to select the most appropriate material for a purpose. This might include flexibility, waterproofing, texture, colour, cost and availability.
Music	Wartime music, including singing and instruments
IT	Digital Broadcaster: Audio
PE	Dynamic Dance: Lindy Hop and Swing