

Essential Question - How did Life Change for Stratford St Mary on the 3rd September 1939?

Enquiry Questions:

- If WW1 was so horrific why did Britain go to war again?
 -
- Why was it necessary for children to be evacuated to Stratford St Mary and what was the experience of evacuation really like?
 -
- How was rationing 'sold' to the British public and how did SSM manage the food rationing?
 -
- Which houses in Stratford ST Mary played a key role during WW2?
 -
- How did SSM protect itself from the threat of invasion?
 -
- Who lost their lives in Stratford ST Mary and how do we know?
 -
- How did Stratford St Mary celebrate the end of the war? - link to D&T
 -

Key Vocabulary

Air-raid: An attack by enemy planes dropping bombs.

Anderson shelter: A small shelter made from corrugated steel to protect people in air-raids.

Appeasement: trying to avoid conflict by giving a bully everything he wants.

ARP: (air raid precaution) wardens were responsible for issuing/fitting of gas masks, enforcing the black out and carrying out night patrols to guard against incendiary bombs either falling on houses or crops.

Allies: Countries (including Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the USA) who fought the Axis Powers.

Axis Powers: Germany, Japan, Italy and other countries that fought against the Allies.

Blackout: A wartime ban on streetlights and other lights at night, to reduce the risk of bombing by enemy planes.

Blitz: A prolonged period of German air raids on Britain. From the German 'blitzkrieg' which means 'lightning war'.

Evacuation: Moving people from dangerous areas to safer places e.g. from big cities to the countryside to avoid bombing.

Evacuee - a person evacuated from a place of danger.

Gas masks: Face masks to protect people from poisonous gas attacks.

Invasion: When an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country or area.

League of Nations: The countries that won World War I (1914–18) set up an organization called the League of Nations. They wanted the League to be a place where countries could settle disagreements by talking instead of fighting.

Liberated: Freed from enemy control.

Luftwaffe: The German air force during the war.

Occupied: Taken over by enemy forces. Nazi Short for National Socialist Party (in Germany) and the name given to supporters of Hitler.

Propaganda: Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Rationing: Controlling the supply of food, clothes, petrol and other products to avoid or reduce shortages.

Spitfire: A British aircraft, particularly used during the Battle of Britain and known for its speed and agility.

Treaty: an agreement that binds 2 or more countries.

Treaty of Versailles: (1919) : a peace treaty between the six nations, France, Germany, Britain, Austria-Hungary, Japan and the United States after World War I. It punished Germany for World War I. The country lost territory, was made to pay reparations (war costs), and had to accept "war guilt."

Historical Skills

Pupils will:

- 1) continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, Local and World History.
- 2) establish clear narratives within and across the period of study; note connections, contrasts and trends over time .
- 3) address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity & difference and significance and construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- 4) continue to develop their understanding of how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of past events may exist, giving reasons for this.
- 5) Develop the appropriate use of historical terms .

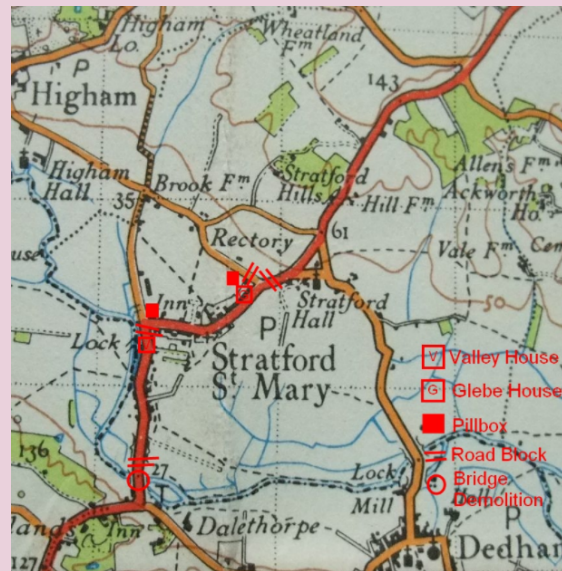


Key houses during WW2

Valley House - served as a storage place for emergency rations (tinned food). It was also the HQ for the Home Guard and was the ARP Wardens First Aid Point. Weapons were stored here and it was the Rest Centre for evacuees.



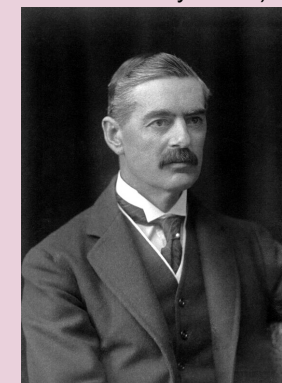
Glebe House also served as the ARP Wardens First Aid Point. Mrs Tattersfield (a trained nurse) held regular first aid classes for about 10 women here.



Significant Individuals Hitler (Leader of the Nazi party - Führer)



Neville Chamberlain
(British politician of the Conservative Party who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 1937 to May 1940.)



What else was happening in the world?

March 2 1939 - Howard Carter, the lead archaeologist on the discovery of the Tomb of Tutankhamen in 1922 dies.

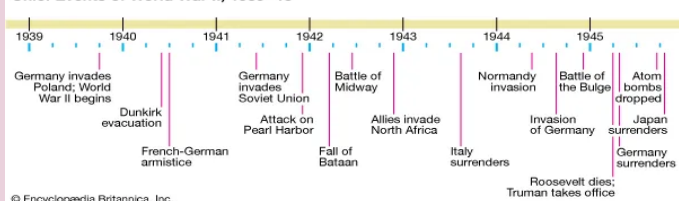
August 2: 1939 - Albert Einstein corresponds with President Franklin Roosevelt about using Uranium to develop the Atomic bomb.

February 7 1940 - Pinocchio is released, marking Walt Disney's second feature length film.

What happened next?

- After the Second World War, the disintegration of Britain's empire began - India became independent in 1947.
- Clement Attlee (Labour party) won the 1945 election and led Great Britain as Prime Minister during its rebuilding era.
- Britain struggled to regain its economic stability. The United States gave loans to keep the country functioning and in 1948 granted it an emergency fund under the Marshall Plan.

Chief Events of World War II, 1939-45



Our School Timeline

Winston Churchill
(Served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945)



