

## 3D Home Learning - Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> January



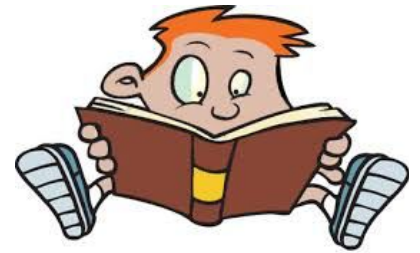
### Maths

Today we're measuring in ml. Below can you workout in ml how much water is in each jug?

### English

Spelling time!

Can you revise the following words then cover them up and ask a family member to test you on them. write them down in your best handwriting.



accident  
accidentally

caught  
centre

eighth  
enough

heard  
heart

minute  
natural

possible  
potatoes

strange  
strength

### Topic

For today, after reading the story below can you write a diary entry as someone who was living in during WW2. You could be a mother during this time and explain the hardships including rationing, A man who's in battle or a child who's missing their father and helping their mother. Remember capital letters and full stops. You can use the link below to research some wow words and try to include how you may be feeling as this person and what you went through during this time. If it helps you can research further on google to expand your writing.

<https://www.thesaurus.com>

I look forward to seeing all of your wonderful work! Just take photos and email them to me at: [DaviesCIS97@hwbcymru.net](mailto:DaviesCIS97@hwbcymru.net) . Stay safe everyone!

Miss Davies.







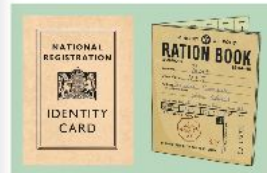
### Evacuation

During World War II, many people were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. In total, over 3.5 million people were evacuated during the war.

Most of the evacuees were children but other evacuees included mothers with very young children, pregnant women, disabled people and teachers and helpers to look after the children.

Evacuation happened in distinct waves, with the first wave of evacuations beginning on the 1<sup>st</sup> September 1939, two days before Britain officially declared war on Germany. Other waves were at the start of the Battle of Britain in June 1940 and at the start of the Blitz in September 1940.

On evacuation day, children travelled with their teacher or helper by train to their destination. They had to wear an identity label and take their gas mask, ration book, identity card and food for the journey. Many children also took a suitcase containing clothes and other personal items.



When they reached their destination, billeting officers were responsible for arranging for children to stay with host families. For many children, this involved being selected from a line by their host. This was an upsetting experience for some children, who felt unwanted or rejected.

Many children were evacuated to countryside towns and villages in Britain but some were evacuated overseas and lived with host families in places as far away as Australia and Canada.





### Rationing

Food rationing began in Britain in January 1940, starting with butter, bacon and sugar. Over the course of the war, other items were added to the rationing list and quantities available varied depending on availability.

In order to ensure that everybody got their fair share of available foods, ration books were issued to everybody.

There were three types of ration books which had slightly different allowances:

- a buff book for adults;
- a blue book for children aged five to sixteen – children got extra eggs and milk but half the allowance of meat;
- a green book for children under five and pregnant or nursing mothers who also got extra eggs and milk and the first pick of fruit.

Coupons in the ration book showed people how much of each item they were allowed and the shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used.

Everybody had to register with certain shops, where they could go each week to purchase their allowance. As there were no large supermarkets in Britain during the war, this meant that people had to travel to different shops to purchase their goods, e.g. the baker for bread and greengrocer for vegetables. Often, long queues formed outside the shops when stocks of certain foods became available and shopkeepers would put up signs when they had run out of things, e.g. 'No tomatoes today'. Having a ration book was not a guarantee that you could get the items, but it was a fair way to ensure that everybody had equal access to available goods.

During the war, the government appointed a minister of food to help control and regulate food supplies available. From April 1940 until November 1943 the Minister of Food was Frederick Marquis, Lord Woolton.



Lord Woolton was responsible for organising the rationing system and encouraging people to grow their own food. He worked closely with the Ministry of Agriculture which established the Dig for Victory propaganda campaign.

Lessons in school taught girls how to cook and sew and look after the home while boys were taught woodwork and other practical skills to equip them for the workplace.



heroines, contributing significantly to the war effort in a variety of ways.

During the war, women were employed in a wide range of jobs. Some became munition factory workers (making weapons); others joined the armed forces (army, navy and air force); many worked as Land Girls; women drove buses and trains and worked on the canals; they worked as nurses or ambulance drivers; women were employed to build ships and worked in other engineering industries; they worked as searchlight operators and some became air raid wardens.

The Women's Voluntary Service also employed women, who assisted with a wide range of duties.

At the start of the war, the government relied on women to volunteer for work. However, by late 1941 it became necessary to introduce conscription (making working compulsory). Initially, this only applied to single



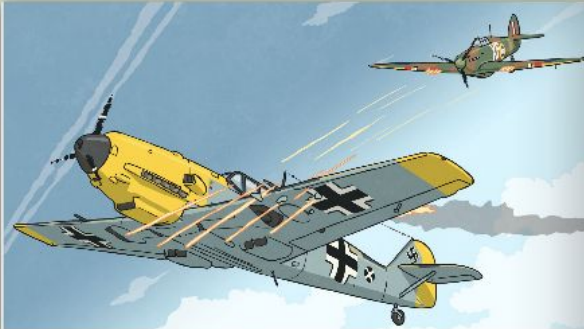
women between the ages of 20 and 30 but later in the war this was extended to women between the ages of 18 and 50.

In 1943, almost 90% of single women and 80% of married women were in employment.

When the war finished, many women lost their jobs as men returned to the positions they had left. Other jobs, which were specific to the war effort, were simply not necessary any longer. For lots of women, going back to the way they were before the war was quite difficult. They had got used to working and leading more independent lives and they were keen for the liberation of women to continue.

### The Battle of Britain

On 10<sup>th</sup> July 1940, the period of World War II known as the Battle of Britain began.



The Battle of Britain was an intense period of aerial warfare between the RAF and the German Luftwaffe which lasted from July 1940 to September 1940.

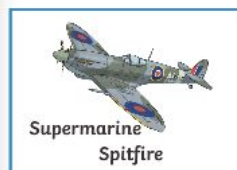
The Battle of Britain was the attempt of the German Luftwaffe to destroy the RAF of the United Kingdom so that German soldiers could then invade by sea in Hitler's secret mission, code-named Operation Sea Lion.

The Battle of Britain began on 10<sup>th</sup> July 1940 when British ships in the English Channel were bombed by the German Luftwaffe. The Luftwaffe had a distinct advantage over the RAF as they had 2,600 aircraft compared to Britain's 640; they continued their offensive with the mass bombing of airfields, harbours, radar stations and aircraft factories in August 1940.

Despite their inferior numbers, the RAF defences were incredibly well organised and efficient. Britain was split into groups and sectors with a main fighter airfield in each, which organised and deployed the fighter planes in response to the intelligence they received from radar operatives.

The most popular British aeroplanes to fight in the Battle of Britain were the Supermarine Spitfire Mark 1 and the Hawker Hurricane. The Spitfires battled with the German fighter planes while the Hurricanes targeted the bombers.

A common sight during the Battle of Britain were 'dogfights' between enemy planes. This term describes the intense in-air battle between small groups of aircraft fighting at close range.



Supermarine  
Spitfire



Hawker Hurricane

Strategic maneuvering was key to winning a dogfight battle. A pilot who destroyed five enemy planes was known as a fighter ace.

Due to their small numbers (in comparison with the enemy), the RAF pilots who flew in the Battle of Britain came to be





