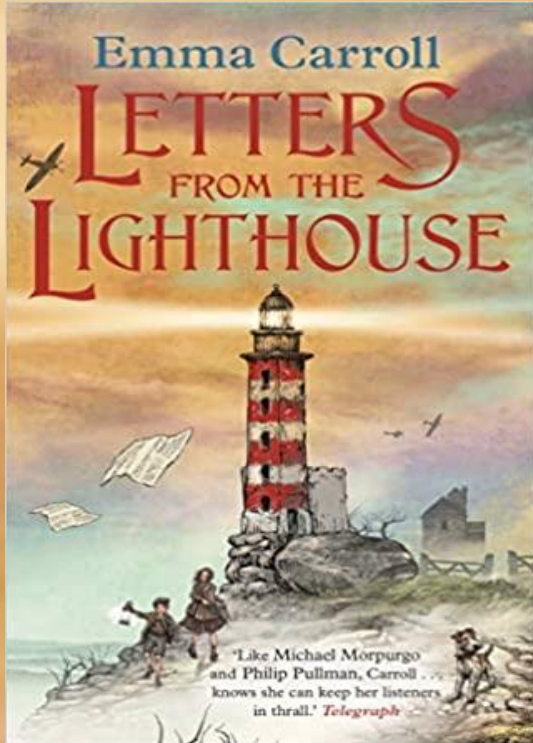


Year 6

Curriculum Presentation

WW2: Wigan at War

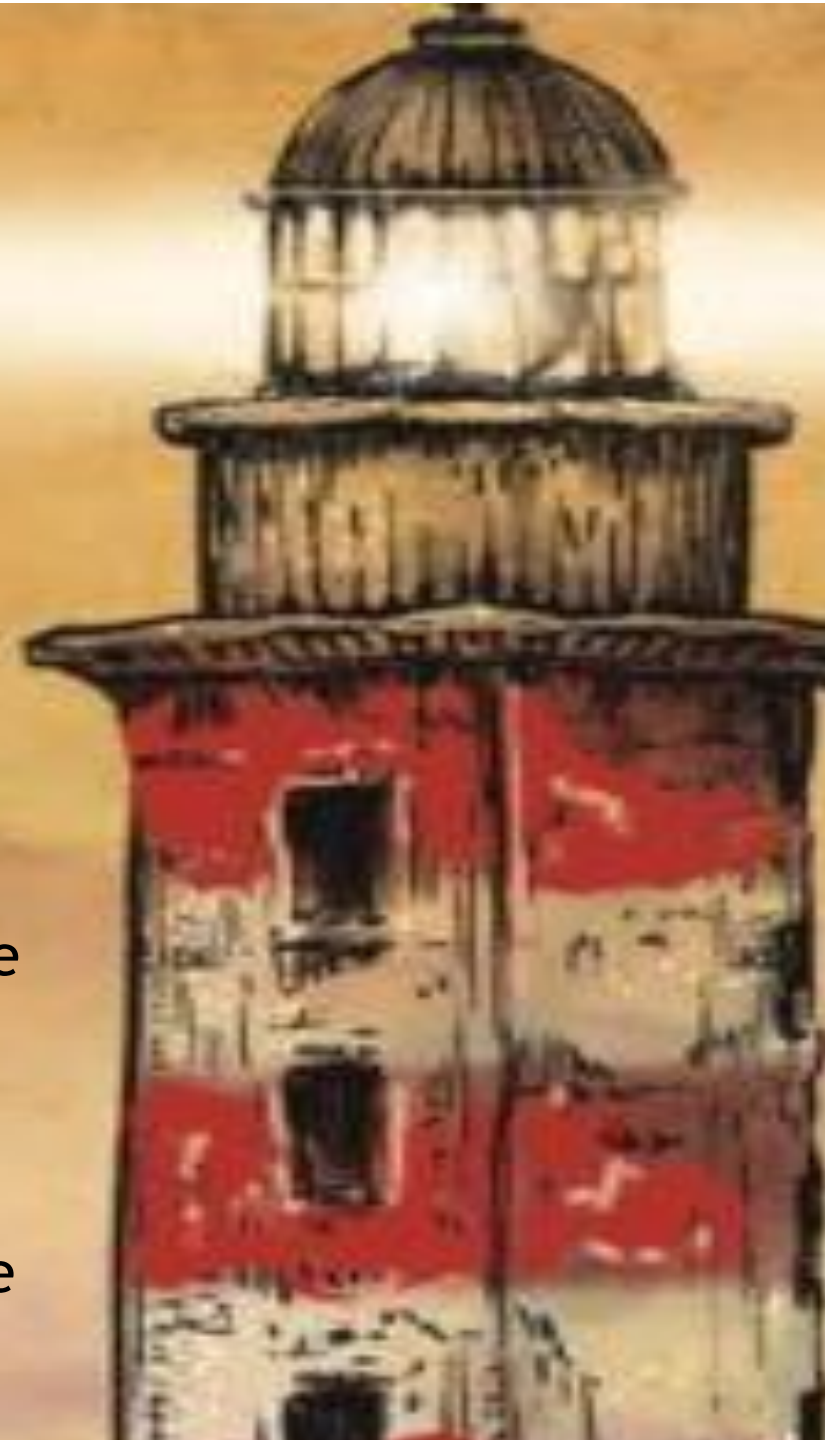
Focus Text



This term our focus text is '**Letters from the Lighthouse**' by Emma Carroll, which is set in WW2.

"We weren't supposed to be going to the pictures that night. We weren't even meant to be outside, not in a blackout, and definitely not when German bombs had been falling on London all month like pennies from a jar."

It's 1941 and the Second World War rages on longer than anyone anticipated. Reeling from the death of their father and the disappearance of their sister Sukie, Olive and her brother are evacuated to the coast of Devon. After discovering a strangely coded message that she's certain has something to do with Sukie's disappearance, Olive embarks on a dangerous adventure as she's determined to get to the bottom of the mystery.

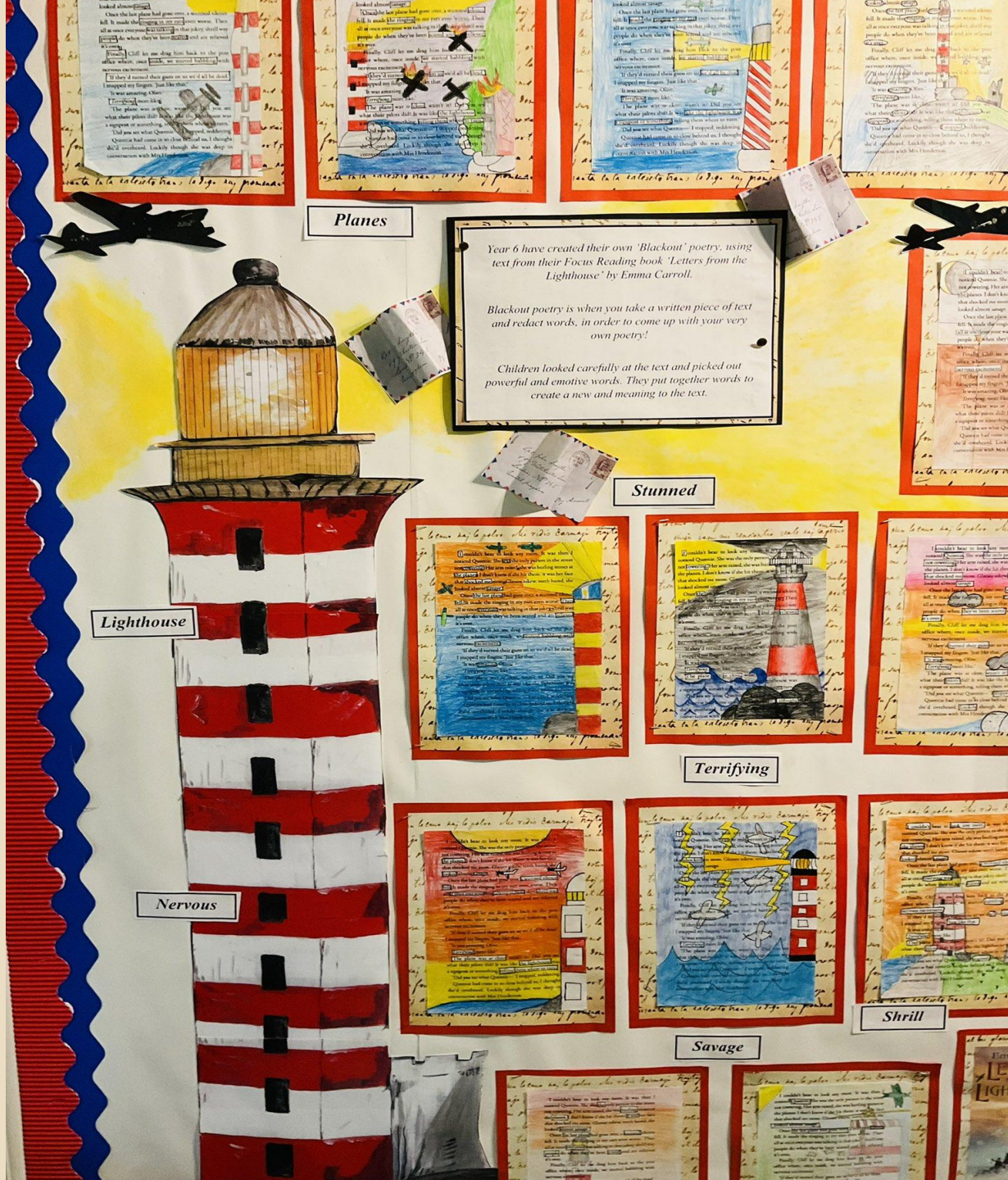


Blackout poetry.....

As part of our English curriculum, Year 6 have created their own 'Blackout' poetry, using text from their focus reading book 'Letters from the Lighthouse' by Emma Carroll.

Blackout poetry is when you take a written piece of text and redact words, in order to come up with a poem.

Children looked carefully at the text and picked out powerful and emotive words. They put words together to create a new meaning to the text.



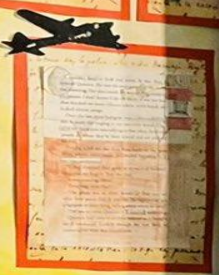


Planes

Year 6 have created their own 'Blackout' poetry, using text from their Focus Reading book 'Letters from the Lighthouse' by Emma Carroll.

Blackout poetry is when you take a written piece of text and redact words, in order to come up with your very own poetry!

Children looked carefully at the text and picked out powerful and emotive words. They put together words to create a new and meaning to the text.



Stunned

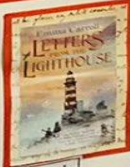


Terrifying



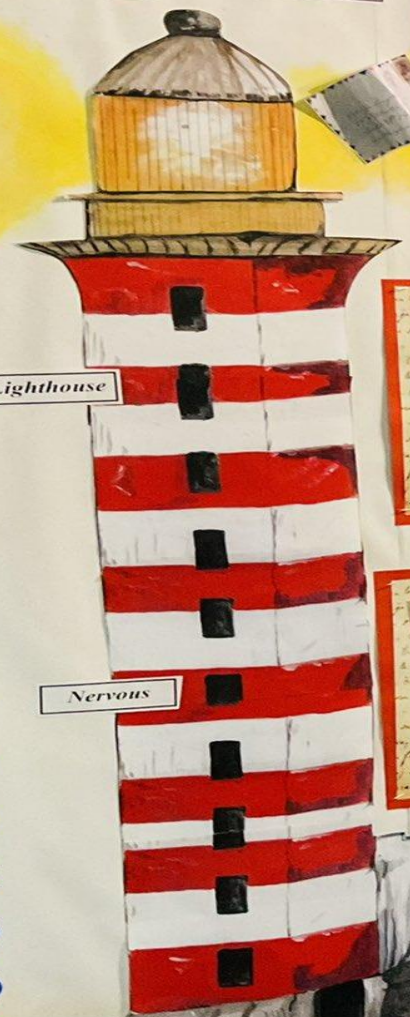
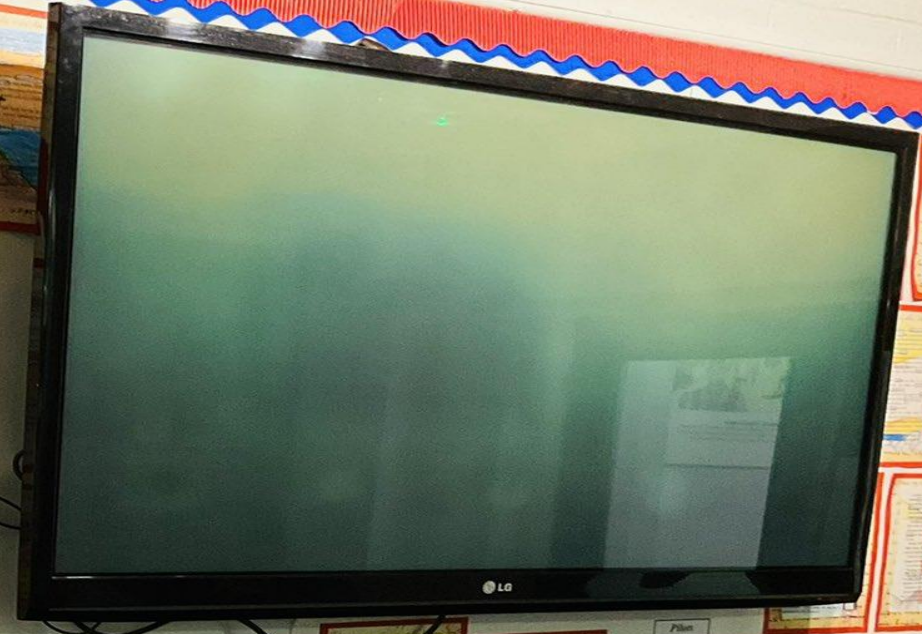
Shrill

Savage



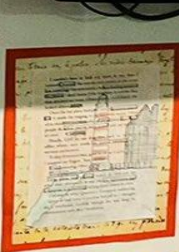
Stopped

Terrifying



Lighthouse

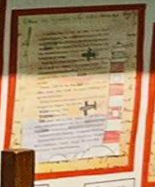
Nervous



Harling



Pilots



Savage



Pilots



Savage



Postcards home....

Year 6 have enjoyed learning about evacuation, after reading about the experiences of Olive and Clive in the focus reading text 'Letters from the Lighthouse,' and as part of their World War 2 Topic. Children have written postcards home, imagining they are evacuees.



Monday 7th January **Postcard**

Marellas Mother,
 journey down to Lymington was splendid. I say Mother, their home is an enormous (I had no chores either)
 met a girl. her name was Jean I'm home schooled as well and
 she said the area shire is rather I have a dog to play with, like
 and her dad is a proper, but golly gosh our Posie I will write again soon
 Jean was fine and gandy for going but please be assured I'm having
 so far from home (also want to a spitting time
 thank you for the shirbert)

When I arrived I met the Marstones
 (The host family they had something
 called a Rolls-Royce apparently it
 costs a pretty penny so was
 a car and it was rather splendid.)

Farewell
 lots of love
 from your darling son Jack

Dear Mother and Father, **Postcard**

The journey to Devon was
 delightful despite all of
 the racket, but it was
 this good, but there was
 one boy, named William, who
 kept whining and he was from
 London (I read it from his leg).
 The girl next to me (was slightly
 younger than me) who was indeed
 from Birmingham. The ride was swell,
 also thank you for the snacks you
 packed they were splendid.

When I got to the Perys house, there
 home was terrific. It looked like
 a castle.

have it would
 and Mrs Pery had two sons who
 were younger than me, (they were
 called Harry and Richard.) The only
 bad thing was the chores, but
 everything else was spicing. Also, Mrs
 Pery taught me how to sew which was
 rather splendid. Well I am, birtchy, boo
 but I shan't be attending school. She
 they have decided to homeschool me.

This place is terrific, they got me a
 new snack and also have 2 horses. I
 explored everywhere and it is Grand.
 It is most pleasing here!

Well farewell Mother, I will write soon.
 From your daughter Evelyn.

Dear Mother, **Postcard**

The train ride was rather
 overwhelming as I didn't know
 anybody. But, did you know, I actually
 made a friend with a girl called
 Lilly (she around my age). We talked
 all the way. By the way, thank for
 the treat- they were splendid.

When I got off the train, I was
 bilked to a delighted couple- they
 are actually quite whealy. I met
 two girls called Olive and Cliff
 who live next door- they are friendly.
 I have one chore to do and it is
 to cook for the family. My bedroom
 is swell because it is pink and I have
 a desk.

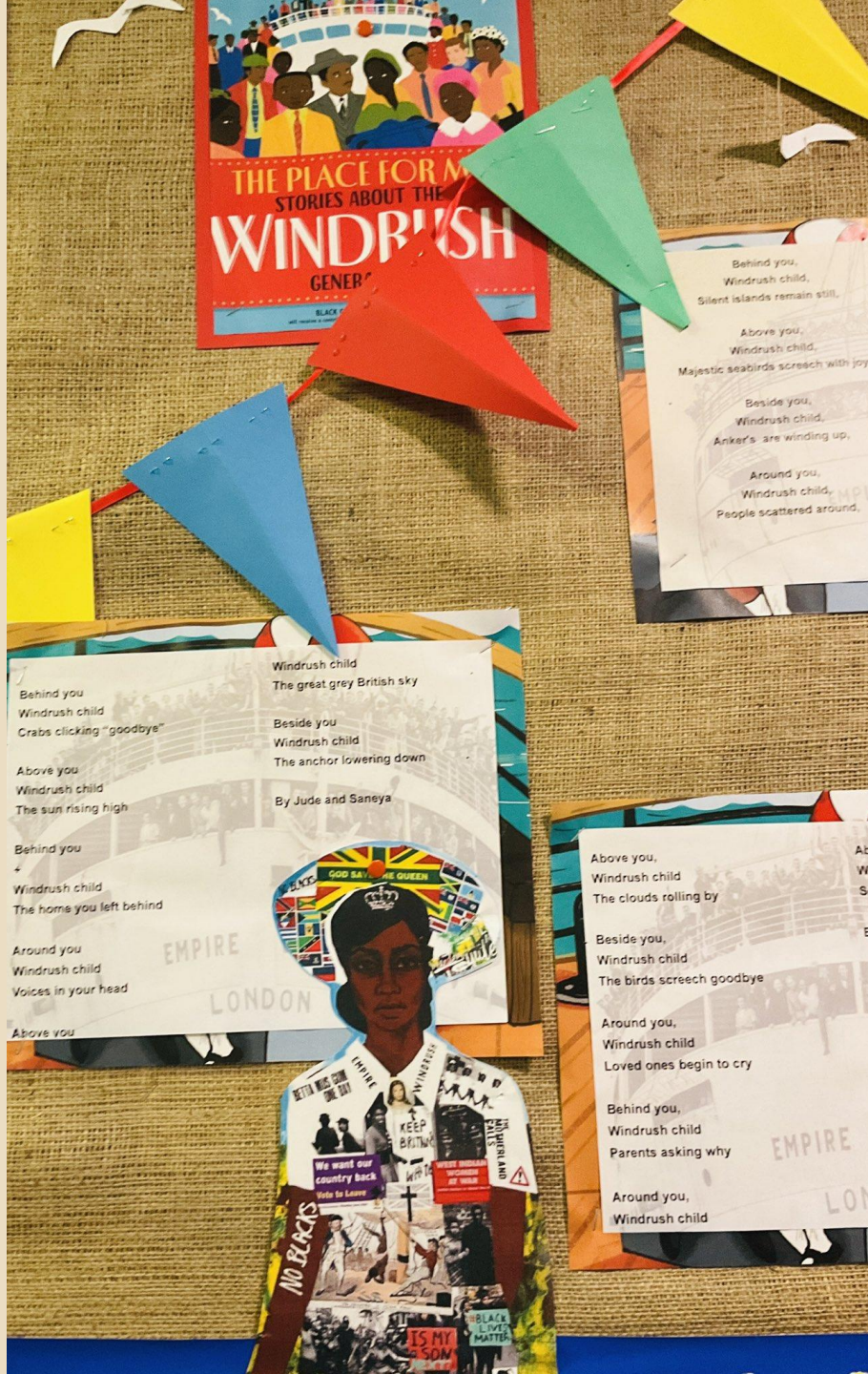
Guess what I am having
 an extraordinary time. Mr and Mrs
 Marget are looking after me and I even
 had bacon and sausages and two whole
 chickens for myself. So you musn't
 worry. I am all tickety-boo.

I will write soon with any new news.
 You shan't worry,
 Fare well,
 Lot of Love darling,
 Your daughter
 Erijsus (Liza)



Empire Windrush...

Year 6 have been fascinated with the story of the Empire Windrush and the amazing voyage that many Caribbean people made during the 1940's. They read the poem 'Windrush Child' by John Agard and used this as inspiration for their own poems.



Blitz

The Blitz was a German bombing campaign against the United Kingdom during World War 2. The word Blitz was taken from the German word Blitzkrieg, meaning lightening war. Every day and night, from September 1940 to May 1941, bombs were dropped on the major cities - killing over 40,000 people in total! During our local history topic, we have looked into how the Blitz affected the area of Standish and Wigan.

Our history lessons have taught us that although Wigan was lucky enough to escape the barrage of bombs, cities close by such as Manchester and Liverpool were less lucky. However, we have enjoyed learning about the night a stray bomb fell on Greenough Street, luckily no-one was injured.

As part of our topic, we wrote a description of a Blitz scene. After watching historical clips of The Blitz, we made and discussed vocabulary lists about the sights and sounds of that time.

During English lessons, we have learned to use various descriptive techniques and have been taught how to use a semi-colon and a colon.

We also analysed poems about the Blitz and evaluated the imagery the writer created using powerful poetic devices. Using literary techniques such as personification, alliteration, similes and a singular dramatic word, we have created our own poems about the Blitz.

The depressing screech of sirens,
Screaming through the night,
Like death is coming.
Panic!

Bulging bombs dropping from planes,
Like pennies from a jar,
Destroying everything in its' path.
Terror!

Screaming buildings getting destroyed,
Crying out for help,
Collapsing like a pile of rubble.
Death!

Planes shooting through the air,
Searching for enemies,
Like an eagle waiting for prey.
Destruction!

By: Grace W

Sirens screaming as the night goes on,
Scared feet conducting a drumbeat,
The machine that shouts death,
PANIC!

Like eagles searching for prey,
People running in the mid of day,
Planes groaning in the distance,
DESTRUCTION!

Roaring flames light up the night,
So high they took flight,
Burning fires as hot as the sun,
DEATH!

The radioactive bombs falling,
Like penny's from a jar,
Darting down to Earth,
DANGER!

ZAC DOWD

Malicious bombs digging into the silent city,
Howling as the end innocent lives,
As if it was a sphere filled with horror,
Terror!

Sinister machines tearing through the inky night sky,
A wave of panic flooding the city,
Like a pack of wolves emerging onto its prey,
Dismay!

Buildings engulfed by the coiling fire,
Gasping for breath as they plummet to the ground,
Pleading for a second chance,
Death!

Sirens squealing with fright while horrifically piercing people's ears,
Ear-splitting wail traveling with the wind,
Like a mother protecting its baby,
Panic!

By Robyn.

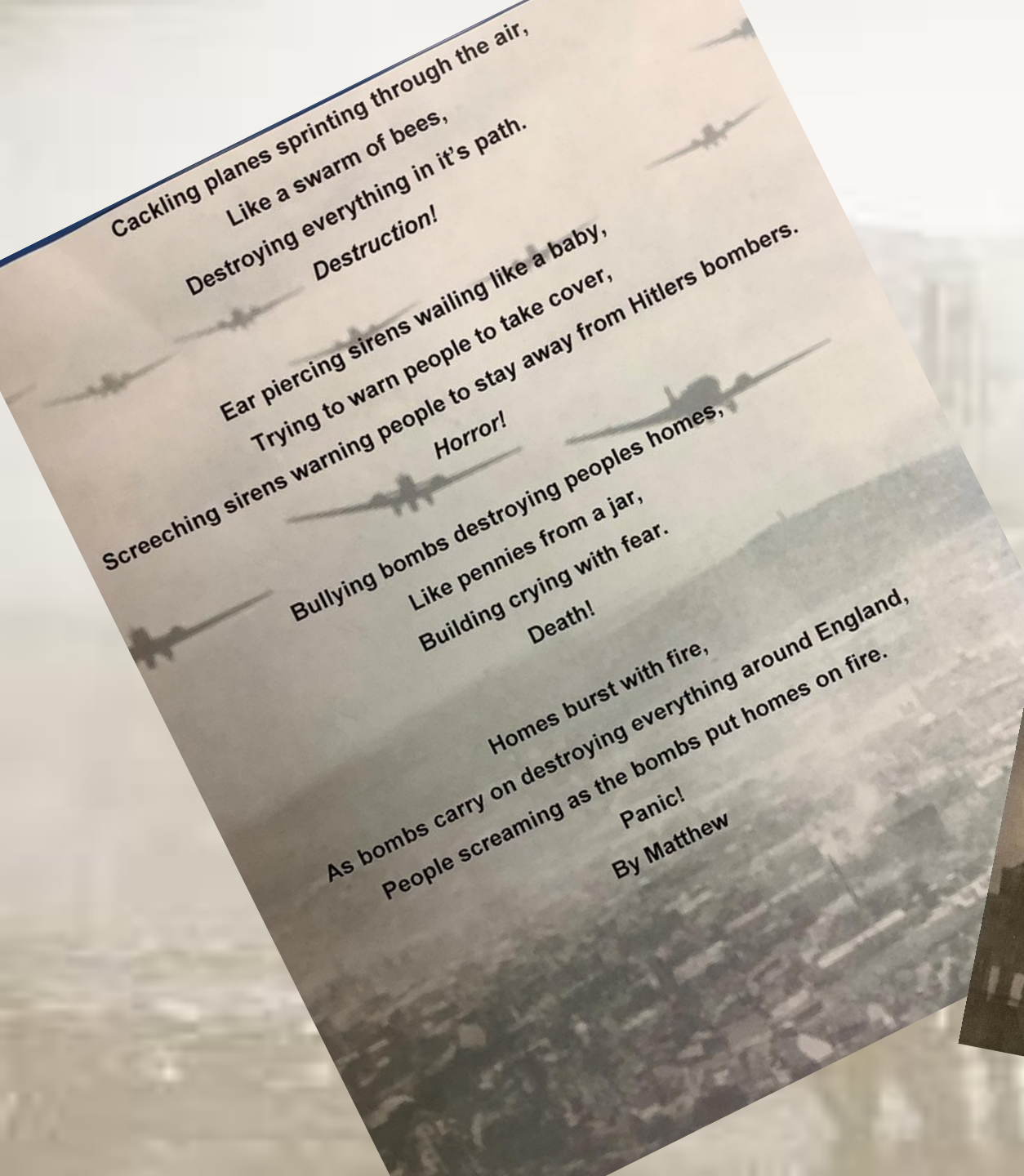
Screeching sirens
Warning innocent victims
To seek for safety like an eagle searching for its prey
Panic!

Vicious planes
Hunting like a predator
Searching for enemies in the night
Danger!

Flickering flames
Incinerate innocent buildings
As vicious as a lion
Putrid!

Horrifying bombs
Blowing up the area with fear.
The shattered glass making an eruption like a volcano
Death!

By Zack Dobbs 6BC.

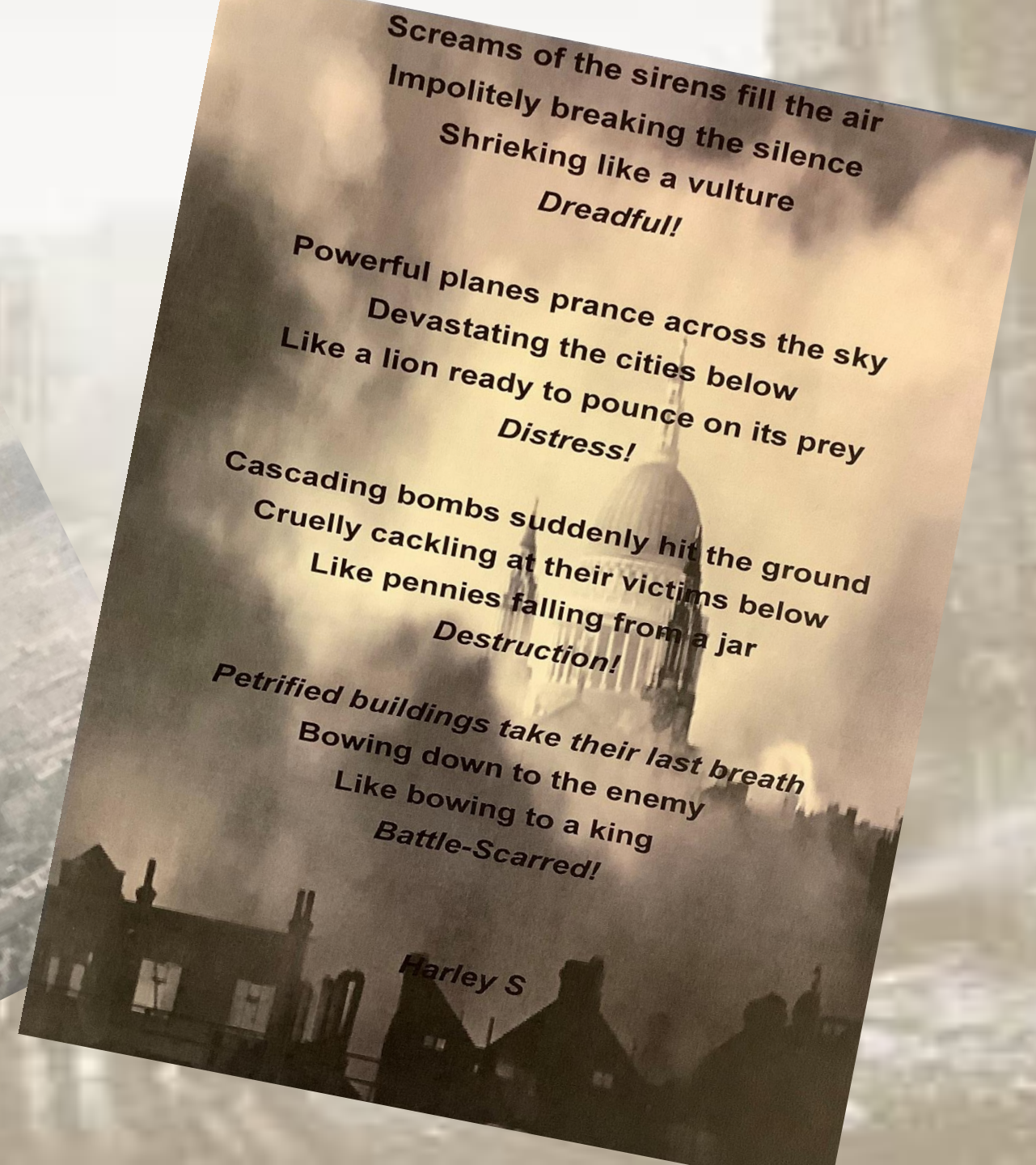


Cackling planes sprinting through the air,
Like a swarm of bees,
Destroying everything in it's path.
Destruction!

Ear piercing sirens wailing like a baby,
Trying to warn people to take cover,
Screeching sirens warning people to stay away from Hitlers bombers.
Horror!

Bullying bombs destroying peoples homes,
Like pennies from a jar,
Building crying with fear.
Death!

Homes burst with fire,
As bombs carry on destroying everything around England,
People screaming as the bombs put homes on fire.
Panic!
By Matthew



Screams of the sirens fill the air
Impolitely breaking the silence
Shrieking like a vulture
Dreadful!

Powerful planes prance across the sky
Devastating the cities below
Like a lion ready to pounce on its prey
Distress!

Cascading bombs suddenly hit the ground
Cruelly cackling at their victims below
Like pennies falling from a jar
Destruction!

Petrified buildings take their last breath
Bowing down to the enemy
Like bowing to a king
Battle-Scarred!

Harley S

Tuesday 16th November

L.O. To know how the Blitz affected the lives of the people of Wigan.

Although Wigan wasn't majorly affected in WW2 there were a few. We have some people from the Wigan community who saw the bombs, for example on the 5th of September 1940 Joan Hurst in the basement of the Methodist church. Her and some other children were playing table tennis, the caretaker was tired and wanted to go home early when she had been home for a few minutes she heard a huge bang. The church had been bombed, if they hadn't gone home that bit early they all would have been killed.

Everyone was given a gas mask. Molly Blay had just started school at the time and was issued with a gas mask and identity cards. She had to carry it round with her at all times, if she didn't have it, she was sent home.

As Air raid shelters were still built and there are many pictures. Molly Blay also remembered going into the shelters every night and sharing food.

Ann Hay Hayton's Mum worked in the ^Munition factory. She put caps on the shells. One day, one of the caps exploded, showering her with gunpowder and shrapnel. She was taken to hospital as it had gone in her eyes. The doctors removed 14 pieces of shrapnel.

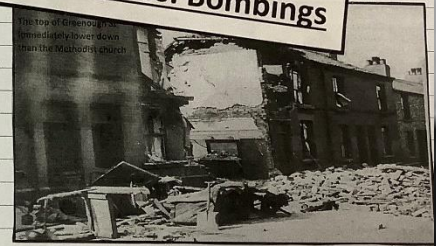
This is a superb summary of how the people of Wigan were affected. Study.

You used the sources well. (2pts)

My mother, Edna Hayton (formerly Bentham) was born March 1921 in Standish Lower Ground. She was one of ten children born to John and Mary Ann Bentham. When she was 12 years old, the family moved to live at 106 Almond Brook Road, Standish. She left school at 14 and went to work at a clothing manufacturer on Menes Street, Wigan. When that closed, she went to work at Coops. In March 1942, on her 21st birthday, she signed up to work in making ammunition for the war. Initially, the panel wanted her to work at ROT Euton, but she appealed the decision. She had heard terrible stories of deaths and horrendous injuries at the site. Plus, she already had her father and two of her sisters working at Bradley Lane site, so she won her appeal. From what my mother told me, most of the work was carried out in sheds, not the main part of the building. The work was not without hazards! My mum had the responsibility of putting the caps on the shells. One day, one of the caps exploded, showering her with gunpowder and shrapnel. She was taken to hospital as these substances had gone into one of her eyes (safety glasses were probably not worn then.) The doctors at the hospital removed fourteen pieces of shrapnel from her eye, but they were more concerned about the effects from the chemicals in the gunpowder. Fortunately, my mother recovered from this ordeal.

Ann Hayton, Standish

Wigan Memories: Bombings



Memories of a bomb dropping on Wigan 5th September 1940
The church I attended, Greenough Street Independent Methodist, was bombed in the war and there were two miracles that night. At the end of the street, the local public house was full of men, enjoying a pint and we were in the church cellar playing table tennis. The table tennis tables were kept in the cellar because of the black out (there were no windows, so we could put the lights on) and because of the threat of bombing. I can remember the caretaker telling us to go home, we wanted to stay longer, but he, I think, wanted to go home himself. He wouldn't let us stay, so off we went. I had been in the house for a few minutes when the largest deafening bang went off. The church had been hit, you could see the flames and smoke rising. If the caretaker hadn't sent us home, we would have been in the rubble and if the bomb had been dropped a little further up the road then all the men in the pub would have died.

Joan Hurst, Wigan

S.A. I know how the Blitz affected Wigan.

Wigan memories of war.....

Wigan Memories: Evacuation

What were the experiences of refugees who were evacuated to Wigan?



1. There were 72000 children and 23000 adults evacuated from Manchester.
2. The children were greeted by the Mayor of Wigan. This shows that this was a very significant moment.
3. Children evacuated to Wigan came from major cities like Manchester and Liverpool. What the places were named?
4. When the children arrived they looked lost and sad.
5. The quotation 'I remember sleeping on a camp bed'.

GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME

Code No. 365 Date of Birth 28.09.1930

Name Nicholas William Douglas

Home Address 17 High Street, Standish

School St. Mary's C.S. Primary School

visitors had my bed. whilst our new visitors had my bed. tells us that this family was treated their evacuee like family.

6. Using primary sources, I can see that the children brought gas masks, a toy and personal belongings. They brought these things because they would need them.

Young people from places like Liverpool and Manchester were affected by the bombing in their cities and our family like other families, opened, not only the door, but their hearts to these children who were evacuated. The first evacuees were from the Channel Islands and were dropped off at the Drill Hall in Wigan. They were carrying their few belongings looking lost and sad, but my mum gave them tea and biscuits, she also helped find them secure accommodation. I remember sleeping on a camp bed whilst our new visitors had my bed.

Joan Hurst, Wigan, born in 1930

Some children who were evacuees said that people coming and looking at them and choosing who they wanted was like a slave auction. This system was then replaced by Billiting Officers who chose where the children should go and stay. 72,000 children and 23,000 adults were evacuated from Manchester in 1939.

Children reviewed pictures and written accounts of people's memories from WW2. They learned about how the people of Wigan were affected by the Second World War.

Evacuation

The children have empathised with the two characters in the story, Olive and Cliff, who like all evacuees, were asked to write home to reassure their parent that they were being well looked after and were happy in their new home. We looked in particular at the language used in the 1940s and the children were asked to incorporate this style of writing into their own postcards.


In our local history topic, Wigan at War, the children have looked at primary sources of evidence recounting the memories of people who either took in evacuees or were evacuated to Wigan. The children have learned that the evacuation experience varied greatly from child to child and for many it depended entirely upon the host family and how they welcomed the evacuees. Fortunately, it seems that most Wiganers were kind-hearted and treated the children as their own.





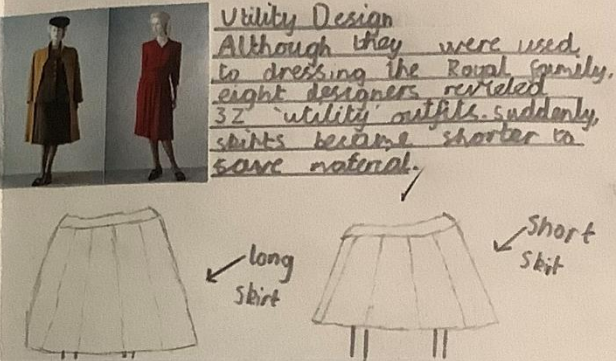
Children researched two designers from WW2 - Victor Stiebel and Norman Hartnell. These two designers created clothing that was stylish yet still kept within the rationing restrictions imposed by the government during the Second World War.

U: To find out about the designers in history 'Victor Stiebel' and 'Norman Hartnell'.



During the Second World War, it was hard to get material, so like food, it was rationed. Patterns on torso clothes were limited and socks were made shorter. We needed help.

As the Government were struggling, they called on the top designers that was stylish but still rationed and in restrictions. The mindset was that they kept the morale on the Home Front.



Utility Design
Although they were used to dressing the Royal Family, eight designers received 32 'utility' outfits. Suddenly, skirts became shorter to save material.


Long skirt Short skirt

Luminous buttons
These were created because at night, a blackout was cast over Britain with windows covered up. This is so the Germans couldn't bomb cities yet there were traffic accidents. These were made as the Government said to wear something white or these so drivers could see people.

Art


WW2 Designers during WW2

Norman Hartnell



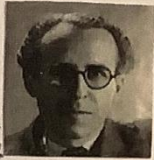
Sir Norman Hartnell was born on the 12th June 1901 and died on the 8th June 1979, 2 years after he was knighted in 1977. He was one of the most famous British designers of his day and age.

The Royal Family
Norman Hartnell was the designer for the Royal Family before the war and made the ladies' clothes. He designed Queen Elizabeth II's Coronation dress following George VI's death. He stopped and sacrificed his wage for his King and country.




Gas Mask handbag
In WW2, gas masks were given to everyone as in WW1 bombs had sent gas into the air. Masks were carried in boxes, but some ladies didn't want to carry cardboard boxes. This was made to make women look elegant, even when they were carrying masks.

Victor Stiebel



South African-born Victor Frank Stiebel was born on the 14th March 1907 and died on the 28th June 1976. During the war, he became one of the top 10 designers in Britain.

Siren Suit
As the air raid siren went off, everyone would run to a shelter. The siren suit would be the thing everyone quickly pull on to be comfortable. It is said to be the first ever on sale!!!



Uniforms
During WW2, Victor Stiebel helped. Yet in 1951, he designed the Women's Royal Naval Service uniform and the Women's Royal Air Force. He also designed Princess Margaret's going away outfit for her wedding in 1960.

SA: I understand these designers.

Fantastic Dominic.
Wonderful detail.

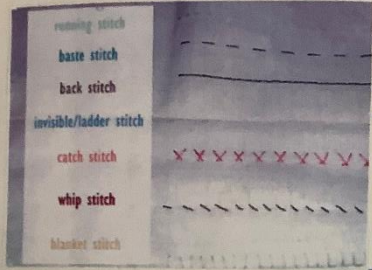
Our DT sewing project - WW2...

Design Brief

It is December 1942 and the country is in the depths of World War 2. You have little money and rationing is in place. Using the 'Make do and Mend' theme, you will design and make a Christmas decoration and card.

Friday 15th October

LO: To use different grades of needles.



Running

This stitch and simple

Baste

Gross stitch

XXXXXXXXXX

For the gross stitch you have to use your material.

Invisible stitch

A invisible stitch is where you can't see it and you stitch from the back.

Blanket stitch

The blanket stitch is where you have to go up and down.

The baste

exact same

Stitch but bigger

Back stitch

The back stitch is where there are no holes, just a straight line.

Catch stitch

Whip stitch

The whip stitch is where the stitch is side-ways.

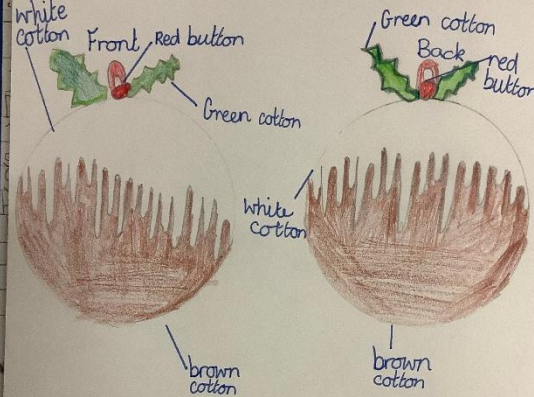
MAKE DO AND MEND



Children explored and collected visual information to develop ideas, to create a Christmas decoration, using the 'Make do and Mend' theme, as part of our WW2 topic.

Friday 19th November

LO: To design a piece of textile artwork.

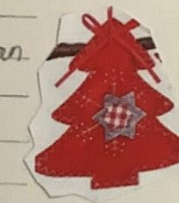


I like this ginger bread house because it has got buttons. And it is decorated.

I like this design because it is slugged and I like the snow globe



I think I can use this fabric to make this design.



I can also use this ribbon for this design to hang on the Christmas tree.



I like this wonderful design because it has different sewing designs.



I can use the red button for Rudolph the red nose and I can use the brown fabric for Rudolph's skin.



I could use this material to make a Christmas tree or leaves.



I could use this white button to make like snow. The blue things could be stars.

I could use this string/wire to make a loop and use it to hang up the tree.

