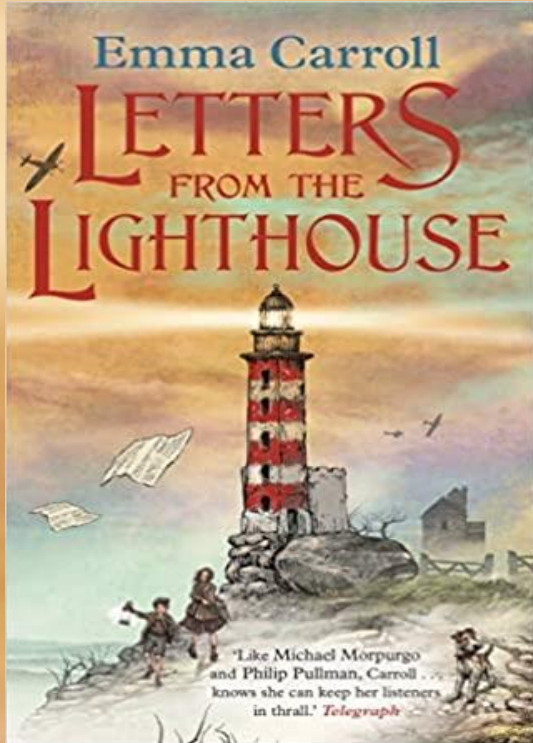


WW2: Wigan at War



Focus Text



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

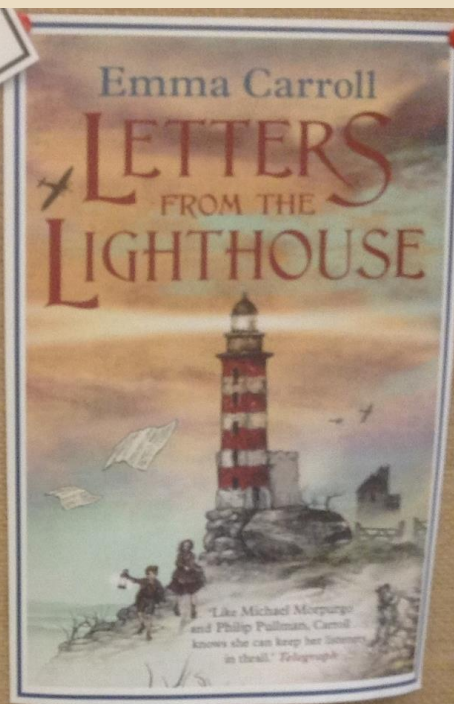
"We weren't supposed to be going to the pictures that night. We weren't even meant to be outside, not in a blackout, and definitely not when German bombs had been falling on London all month like pennies from a jar."

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.



What's it about?

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.



Who Wrote It?

Emma was a secondary school English teacher in Devon. She has also worked as a news reporter on a local newspaper, an avocado picker and the person who punched holes into Filofax paper.

When she isn't writing books, she is reading them. Nowadays, she writes full time and it's her absolute dream job.



I am really enjoying this book because it is quite mysterious and is a real 'page turner.' - Finlay

I really like this book because it is all about WW2 and how things happened. -Charlie

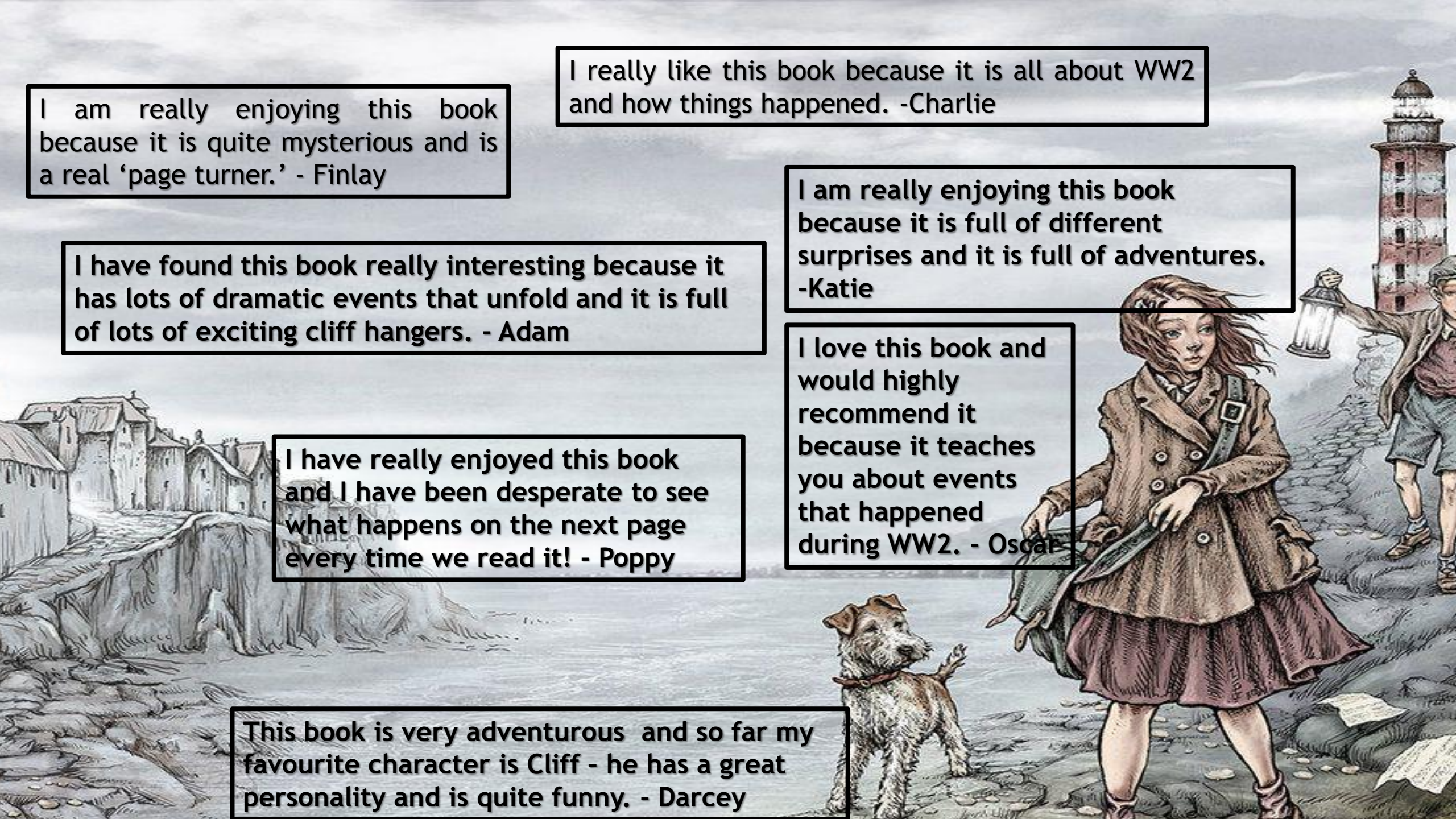
I have found this book really interesting because it has lots of dramatic events that unfold and it is full of lots of exciting cliff hangers. - Adam

I have really enjoyed this book and I have been desperate to see what happens on the next page every time we read it! - Poppy

I am really enjoying this book because it is full of different surprises and it is full of adventures. -Katie

I love this book and would highly recommend it because it teaches you about events that happened during WW2. - Oscar

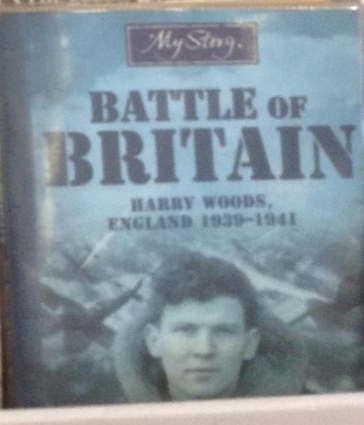
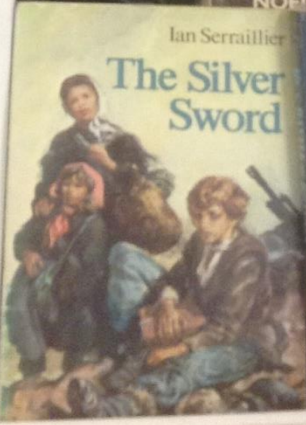
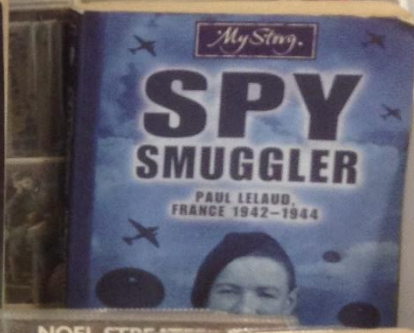
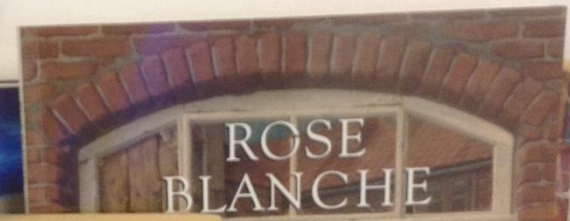
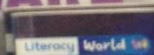
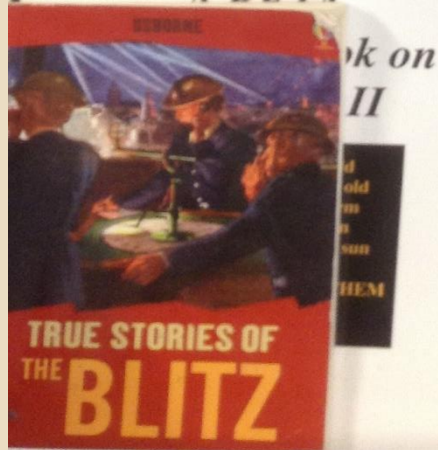
This book is very adventurous and so far my favourite character is Cliff - he has a great personality and is quite funny. - Darcey



Question mark

'Is that better?' I beamed up at Sukie so she could tell how

Related Reads



Exclamation mark

'Sukie!' I yelled, waving madly. 'Over here!'

Page 9

Colon

It was a Friday in January: we were at the Picture Palace for the 6.p.m. showing of The Mark of Zorro.

Page 1

Apostrophe of possession

The cinema trip had been my sister Sukie's idea, as most things were.

Page 1

Apostrophe for Contraction

A minute passed or it might've been an hour.

Page 13

Semi-colon

I grabbed on to her coat sleeve; now I'd found her I wasn't letting go.

Page 13

Ellipsis

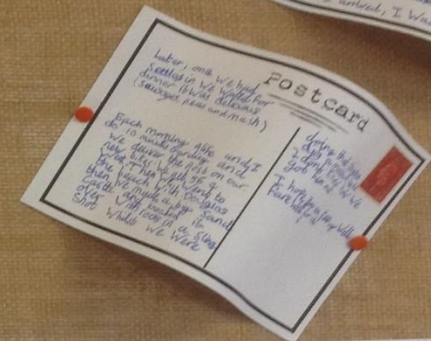
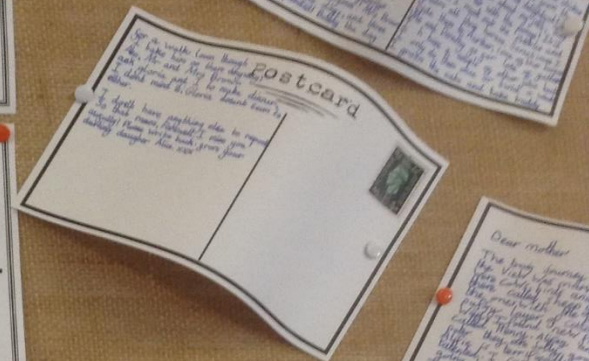
The telltale whistle came next... An eerie silence...

Page

Hyphen

The footage showed hungry-looking people queuing for food, flanked either side by soldiers.

Page



Monday 7th September
LO To know about the climate of Europe at the end of the First World War.



Due to cruel methods used during the war and losses suffered, WWI caused a lot of bitterness among nations.



European countries became worried about what was happening in Germany.



European countries found themselves in deep debt.

What was the climate of Europe like at the end of the First World War?

Many European economies were unstable (likely to collapse) following WWI.

People across Europe turned to powerful leaders and governments, who promised to make life and their countries better again.

A strong sense of forlornness (abandonment) and desolation dominated Europe after WWI. A sense of abandonment and loss enveloped the nation.



WHY CAN'T YOU GIVE MY DAD A JOB?



Death and injury tolls into the tens of millions truly made the war something that cast a shadow of gloom over the entire continent.

SA I understand what Europe was like before WW2.



Monday 28 September 2020

What Caused WW2?

The War began when Adolf Hitler's leader of Germany decided that his country should expand to become more powerful. Hitler's forces invaded Poland on September 1st 1939. Some countries, including Britain, did not wish to allow Hitler to do this and so on September 3rd 1939 Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister of Great Britain declared war on Germany.



Germany



Italy



Japan

The Axis

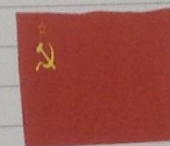
World War Two involved many countries. World War 2 involved 61 countries with 1.7 billion people (three quarters of the world's population). Fifty million people lost their lives and hundreds of millions were injured.



Great Britain



France



Soviet Union



USA

The Allies



EUROPE, 1939



D	M	Year	Jumbled Timeline
7	Mar	1936	Rhineland Reoccupation
1	Sept	1939	Nazi Soldiers Invade Poland - WW2 Begins
30	Jan	1933	Hitler become Chancellor
		1914-18	The First World War
28	June	1919	The Treaty of Versailles
c	Jan	1920	The League of Nations Set Up : No USA
		1939	The Nazis Invade Czechoslovakia
23	Aug	1939	The Nazi-Soviet Non - Aggression Pact
		1938	Anschluss + The Munich Crisis
29	Oct	1929	The Wall Street Crash - Global Depression
c		1936	The Spanish Civil War Begins
c	Oct	1935	Abyssinia Invasion

D	M	Year	My Ordered Timeline
28	July	1914-18	The First World War
28	June	1919	The Treaty of Versailles
c	Jan	1920	The League of Nations Set Up No USA
29	Oct	1929	The Wall Street Crash - Global Depression
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		1939	The Nazis Invade Czechoslovakia
23	Aug	1939	The Nazi-Soviet Non Aggression Pact
1	Sept	1939	Nazi Soldiers Invade Poland - WW2 begins



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.

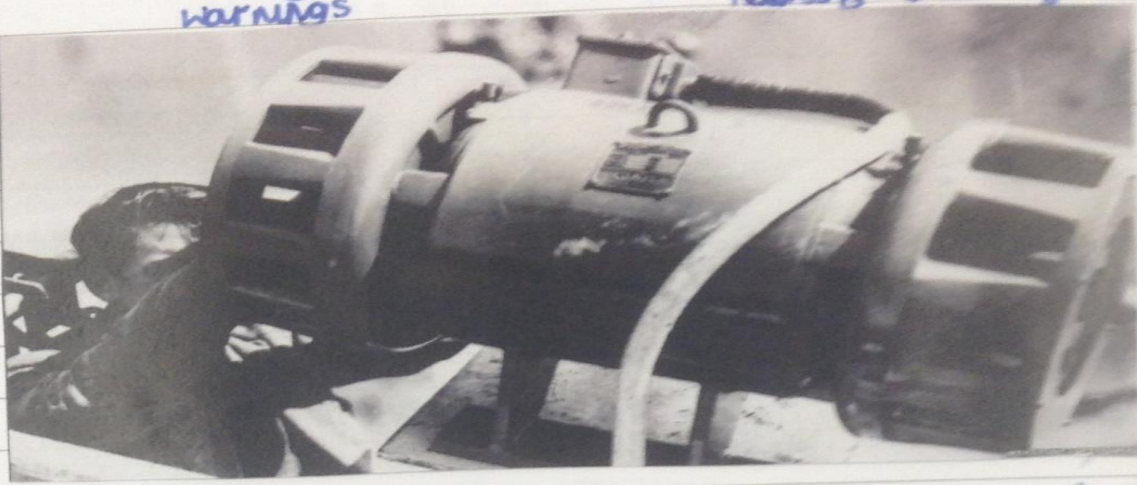
As part of our topic, we wrote a description of a Blitz scene. After watching historical clips of The Blitz, we made and discussed vocabulary lists about the sights and sounds of that time.

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.

A piercing
spine-
chilling
scream
ripped the
air

Alert



scared

panic

dread

deafening

high pitched siren

began to
howl

sirens wailing and buzzing

blazing

fiery finger

destruction

throwing sparks
up in the air

flaming beast

roaring monster

Terror



Tremulation

Horror

distraught

inferno

obliterated

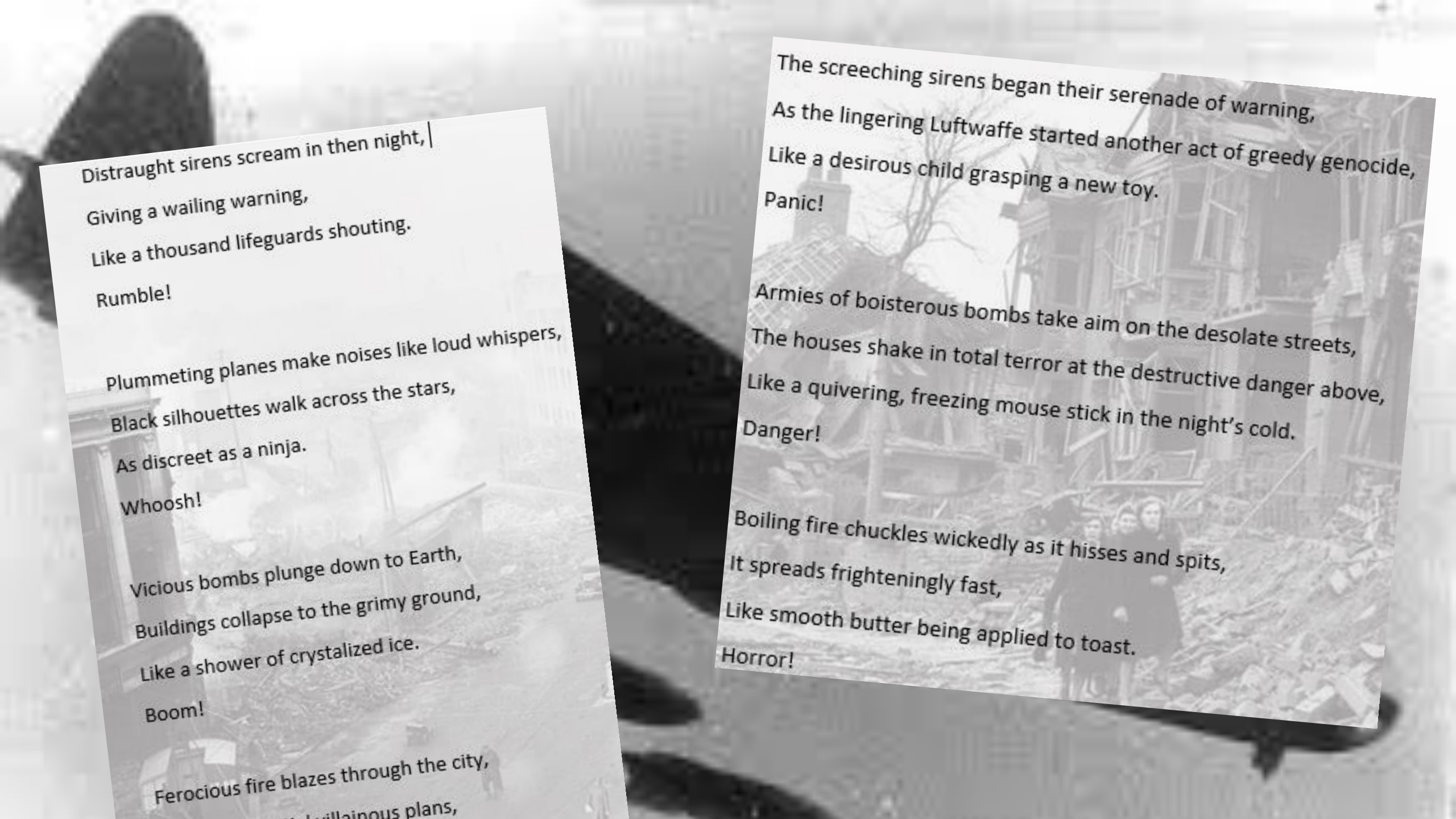
dancing fire

Worry

Despair

We collected
good examples
of language and
vocabulary for
our poetry...





Distraught sirens scream in then night, |
Giving a wailing warning,
Like a thousand lifeguards shouting.
Rumble!

Plummeting planes make noises like loud whispers,
Black silhouettes walk across the stars,
As discreet as a ninja.
Whoosh!

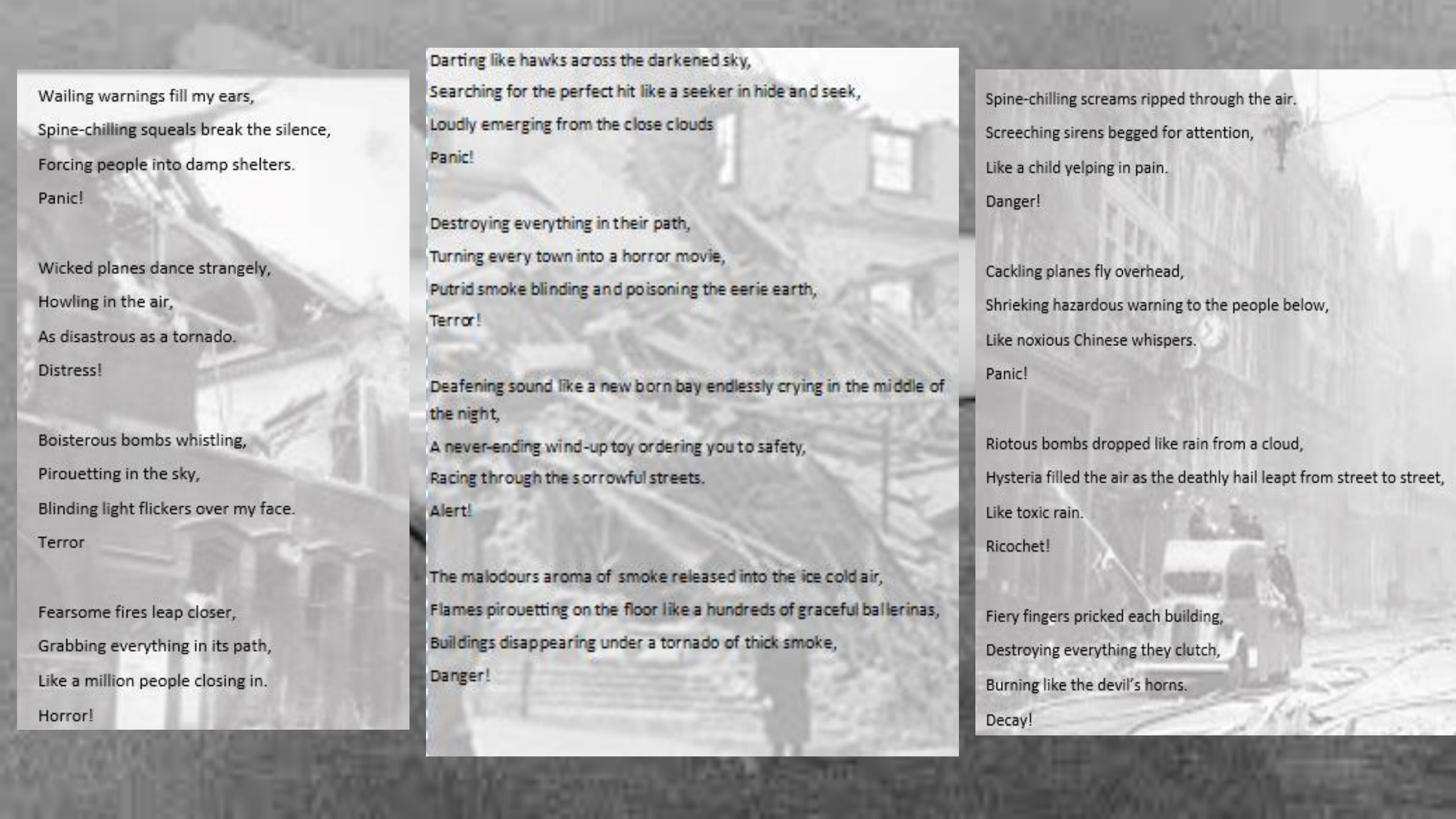
Vicious bombs plunge down to Earth,
Buildings collapse to the grimy ground,
Like a shower of crystalized ice.
Boom!

Ferocious fire blazes through the city,
Fulfilling villainous plans,

The screeching sirens began their serenade of warning,
As the lingering Luftwaffe started another act of greedy genocide,
Like a desirous child grasping a new toy.
Panic!

Armies of boisterous bombs take aim on the desolate streets,
The houses shake in total terror at the destructive danger above,
Like a quivering, freezing mouse stick in the night's cold.
Danger!

Boiling fire chuckles wickedly as it hisses and spits,
It spreads frighteningly fast,
Like smooth butter being applied to toast.
Horror!



Wailing warnings fill my ears,
Spine-chilling squeals break the silence,
Forcing people into damp shelters.
Panic!

Wicked planes dance strangely,
Howling in the air,
As disastrous as a tornado.
Distress!

Boisterous bombs whistling,
Pirouetting in the sky,
Blinding light flickers over my face.
Terror

Fearsome fires leap closer,
Grabbing everything in its path,
Like a million people closing in.
Horror!

Darting like hawks across the darkened sky,
Searching for the perfect hit like a seeker in hide and seek,
Loudly emerging from the close clouds
Panic!

Destroying everything in their path,
Turning every town into a horror movie,
Putrid smoke blinding and poisoning the eerie earth,
Terror!

Deafening sound like a new born baby endlessly crying in the middle of
the night,
A never-ending wind-up toy ordering you to safety,
Racing through the sorrowful streets.
Alert!

The malodorous aroma of smoke released into the ice cold air,
Flames pirouetting on the floor like a hundreds of graceful ballerinas,
Buildings disappearing under a tornado of thick smoke,
Danger!

Spine-chilling screams ripped through the air.
Screeching sirens begged for attention,
Like a child yelping in pain.
Danger!

Cackling planes fly overhead,
Shrieking hazardous warning to the people below,
Like noxious Chinese whispers.
Panic!

Riotous bombs dropped like rain from a cloud,
Hysteria filled the air as the deathly hail leapt from street to street,
Like toxic rain.
Ricochet!

Fiery fingers pricked each building,
Destroying everything they clutch,
Burning like the devil's horns.
Decay!

LO: To write a description of The Blitz

Children have seen historical clips of The Blitz and made and discussed vocabulary lists about the sights and sounds of that time. During English lessons, children have learned to use various descriptive techniques and have been taught how to use a semi-colon and a colon. Children wrote 3 descriptive paragraphs in 1st person and edited their work using a dictionary and thesaurus.

Purpose: To describe the sights and sounds of The Blitz as a child in that era.

Audience: Adults and children who are interested in reading about air-raids during The Blitz.

Formality: Formal



The sirens began. They pierced my ears as I froze in horror whilst dread swept through me like a tidal wave. Fear seized me in its jaws; my face froze in terror as the creatures of the night arose. My eyes widened in panic; I was rooted to the spot as darkness descended...
dawnfall

Obliterating bombs began to drop; the dreadful, felt never-ending. As my heart began to beat faster and faster, I looked around to see the night of terror unfolding. Bombs rained down causing total devastation to the innocent city below. WHUMP! Like glass, the beautiful buildings fell down. The streets were obliterated as fires spread from building to building, their flames dancing through once happy homes that had now been destroyed. The smell of smoke was horrendous; it caught in the back of my throat, making me choke.

As the sun began to rise, the Terrys retreated like weasles back to their burrow. As the deadly music of war faded away, I crawled out of the Anderson Shelter to see nothing but devastating destruction around me. The city that I loved had been destroyed. I looked around. Bodies covered the floor like carpet. People dead or badly hurt. The herd of bullies had finally gone.

LO: To write a description of The Blitz

Children have seen historical clips of The Blitz and made and discussed vocabulary lists about the sights and sounds of that time.

During English lessons, children have learned to use various descriptive techniques and have been taught how to use a semi-colon and a colon. Children wrote 2 descriptive paragraphs in 1st person and edited their work using a dictionary and thesaurus.

Purpose: To describe the sights and sounds of The Blitz as a child in that era.

Audience: Adults and children who are interested in reading about air-raids during The Blitz.

Formality: Formal



The shrill, piercing sound tore through me, as the planes approached, playing their song of destruction. The eerie sirens howled through the city, announcing the arrival of the nocturnal nightmares; their tell-tale drone betraying them. Fear seized me in its jaws; it paralysed me with terror.

A rampage of bombarding bombs began to drop, creating raging fires all around. DISTRESS. I could almost feel the flames scorch my skin. Panic grew, not just in me, but in everyone I saw, as empty shells of what used to be happy homes now were burnt to the ground. Now, muddy-orange smoke soaked the night air.

Eventually, the unmistakable hum of the planes grew dimmer as they faded into the distance. As I stepped out, my eyes widened at the strange new world that stood in front of me. I felt powerless; there was nothing I could do to stop this horror. Things would never be the same again.

Rationing

We learnt about rationing. During the war, people had to be creative to form appetising recipes with their limited food supplies. We tested out a recipe for a wartime eggless sponge cake, made with: flour, sugar, cold brewed tea, sultanas, all spice and cinnamon.

As part of our enquiry, we also researched about rationing and created a fact file reporting our findings.

WARTIME RECIPES

★ Eggless Sponge ★

Ingredients

1/2 pint of tea (without any milk or tea leaves/bags)
3 oz butter/margarine
3 oz sugar
3 oz sultanas
10 oz wholewheat flour (add 3-4 teaspoons of baking powder)
1 teaspoon all spice (mixed spice)
extra cinnamon if required



Serve and Enjoy!



I loved baking the cake and my role was to add the 'wet' ingredients and mixing it together. - Lexie

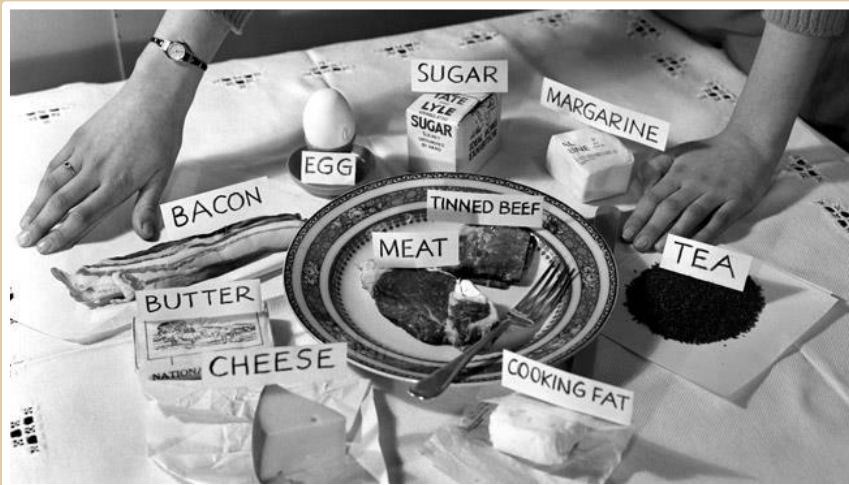


When I was actually making the cake, it smelled amazing and I was really quite excited to taste it. However, when I tasted the final product I thought it was flavourless and quite dry. - Ellie

I really enjoyed the cake and thought it was quite soft and tasted a little bit like carrot cake. - Aeryn



I really enjoyed going in to the STEM room to make the wartime cake and I loved working as a team. - Poppy





Tuesday 17th November
To know what rationing was and compare it to our lives today

Rationing

The Second World War began in 1939 and ended in 1945. During this time, (and for some time after) many resources, including food and clothing, were rationed.

Why did the British government introduce rationing?

The British government introduced rationing as the relentless German submarines constantly torpedoed the ship convoys that imported food to the UK. Rationing started in January 1940. It was essential that we had the food as 55 million tonnes of food was imported to Britain every year. Rationing lasted for 14 years, from 1940-1954.

What was rationed?

When rationing began, originally bacon, butter and sugar were rationed. But later, meat, eggs, cheese and milk were rationed. The things that were not rationed included potatoes and gathered some fruit. Clothes rationing later started in 1941.

How could people help at home?

There were many ways people could help at home, like collection cards, scrap paper, animal's. I heard that Victory campaign encouraged the government encourage people to grow things like carrots and potatoes in their



gardens. If people didn't have a garden, people used parks to plant food in. A big campaign was the 'Make do and Mend' this encouraged people to make do with what they had.

Do you think rationing was a good idea? Why?

Personally, I think rationing was a good idea and there are a number of reasons that I will explain. First and most importantly, it was not introduced until we had been able to buy food and the rich would be able to afford it. Also, everybody got the nutrients they needed. The government protected the people who sold the food from the German. They protected them. Because of the Dig for Victory campaign, people were encouraged to plant food in their gardens. In doing this, most people 'learned' new skills and they got extra exercise for the day.

How is food different today?

Food is different from W/W2 as in W/W2 the food was more basic and it had less sugar than meals nowadays. Also, food from W/W2 was mostly wrapped in paper, reducing the risk of plastic pollution. Finally, sweets were a treat in the war but today sweets are a daily thing.

What have I learnt that people dig up parks to plant food in?

You have demonstrated a fantastic understanding of rationing.

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Initially, using rationing against our supply chain was because of food shortages as in the January of 1940. The cause of this is because of the relentless German submarines (U-boats) (class VII C).

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The first items to be rationed were bacon, butter and sugar. However, items such as meat, eggs, cheese and milk were not rationed. The things that were not rationed included potatoes and gathered some fruit. Clothes rationing later started in 1941.

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Monday 16th November 2020
To know what rationing was and compare it to our lives today

Rationing

Why did the British government introduce rationing?

During the second world war, importing ships were cut off and blocked by German submarines. The result that our country had a slight shortage of food and resources. It was at this time that rationing was introduced in January 1940.

What was rationed?

Foodstuffs such as bacon, butter and sugar were first to be rationed. After, they added meat, eggs, cheese and milk. Things including potatoes, fruit and fish were not rationed; clothes and textiles were.

The Second World War began in 1939 and ended in 1945. During this time, (and for some time after) many resources, including food and clothing, were rationed.



We seemed to have a very happy childhood, we didn't know anything different. I can recall everything being rationed, we had a Ration Book each, oatmeal coloured for adults, blue for school children and green for babies. If you had a child under five, you got rations of fruit, but if you were over that age, you got none. I and many other children hardly knew what fruit was, I never had a banana until I was eleven.

Molly Blay, Wigan

How could people help at home?

Because of the war, people at home were advised to use the Dig for Victory program. This was about having an allotment (a place to grow food), local parks and gardens were used.

Do you think rationing was a good idea? Why?

As a result of war, rationing was introduced by the British government with fears of a food shortage. Although it seemed scary, rationing wasn't brought in there would be no have been enough food; we may have lost the war. People would have had to use things like food and resources. If they ran out of food, they couldn't buy any more.

The Court Hall in King Street (which is now a bar called The Hub) was made into a British Restaurant and you could get a 3 course meal for 1/- (one shilling). In the fish and chip shops a bag of chips cost 3d (old pence). Fish and chips were not rationed, but were sold on a first come first served basis, many times we could only get chips and peas. Not every food was rationed, you could get liver and other offal, but again on a first come first served basis. Bread was a funny colour, not white and not brown. One time Canada sent us at a present of diving chocolate and all the children were given a 1lb (500g) bag each. We didn't know what to do with it, then all the children started coming into school with small tins of the chocolate powder and eating it like lollies (sherbert).

Theresa Mother from Wigan, born 1932

Auntie said that during the Second World War, all people were given ration books. These were used to buy their food and clothes, you paid for what you bought and the shopkeeper took the stamps from the ration book.

Philip Rogers, Golborne, Wigan

Monday 16th November 2020
To know what rationing was and compare it to our lives today

Rationing

Why did the British government introduce rationing?

The reason why the British government introduced rationing was because importing ships were stopped, because the ships were being torpedoed by the German. The

We seemed to have a very happy childhood, we didn't know anything different. I can recall everything being rationed, we had a Ration Book each, oatmeal coloured for adults, blue for school children and green for babies. If you had a child under five, you got rations of fruit, but if you were over that age, you got none. I and many other children hardly knew what fruit was, I never had a banana until I was eleven.

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How could people help at home?

People could help at home by having an allotment. This was about having an allotment (a place to grow food), local parks and gardens were used. The Dig for Victory program was about having an allotment (a place to grow food), local parks and gardens were used.

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How could people help at home?

During W/W2, people at home were encouraged to help at home, like collection cards, scrap paper, animal's. I heard that Victory campaign encouraged the government encourage people to grow things like carrots and potatoes in their

You have demonstrated a fantastic understanding of rationing.

This is a recipe that people in the war used. This is an old recipe, people in the war used. This is an old recipe, people in the war used.

The Court Hall in King Street (which is now a bar called The Hub) was made into a British Restaurant and you could get a 3 course meal for 1/- (one shilling). In the fish and chip shops a bag of chips cost 3d (old pence). Fish and chips were not rationed, but were sold on a first come first served basis, many times we could only get chips and peas. Not every food was rationed, you could get liver and other offal, but again on a first come first served basis. Bread was a funny colour, not white and not brown. One time Canada sent us at a present of diving chocolate and all the children were given a 1lb (500g) bag each. We didn't know what to do with it, then all the children started coming into school with small tins of the chocolate powder and eating it like lollies (sherbert).

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Initially, using rationing against our supply chain was because of food shortages as in the January of 1940. The cause of this is because of the relentless German submarines (U-boats) (class VII C).

What was rationed?

The first items to be rationed were bacon, butter and sugar. However, items such as meat, eggs, cheese and milk were not rationed. The things that were not rationed included potatoes and gathered some fruit. Clothes rationing later started in 1941.

How could people help at home?

During W/W2, people at home were encouraged to help at home, like collection cards, scrap paper, animal's. I heard that Victory campaign encouraged the government encourage people to grow things like carrots and potatoes in their

You have demonstrated a fantastic understanding of rationing.

Monday 16th November 2020
To know what rationing was and compare it to our lives today

Rationing

During the second world war, importing ships were cut off and blocked by German submarines. The result that our country had a slight shortage of food and resources. It was at this time that rationing was introduced in January 1940.

Foodstuffs such as bacon, butter and sugar were first to be rationed. After, they added meat, eggs, cheese and milk. Things including potatoes, fruit and fish were not rationed; clothes and textiles were.

The Second World War began in 1939 and ended in 1945. During this time, (and for some time after) many resources, including food and clothing, were rationed.

We seemed to have a very happy childhood, we didn't know anything different. I can recall everything being rationed, we had a Ration Book each, oatmeal coloured for adults, blue for school children and green for babies. If you had a child under five, you got rations of fruit, but if you were over that age, you got none. I and many other children hardly knew what fruit was, I never had a banana until I was eleven.

Molly Blay, Wigan

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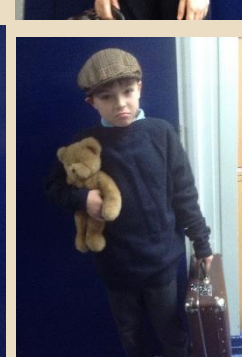
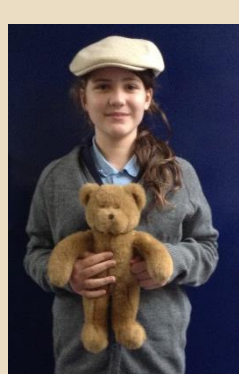
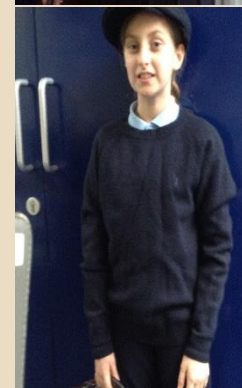
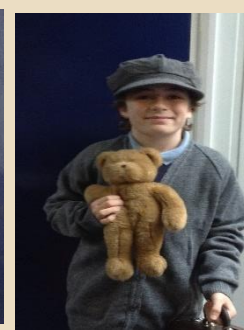
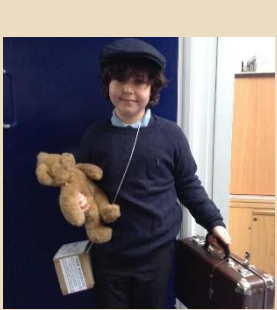
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Molly Blay, Wigan

Auntie said that during the Second World War, all people were given ration books. These were used to buy their food and clothes, you paid for what you bought and the shopkeeper took the stamps from the ration book.

Philip Rogers, Golborne, Wigan

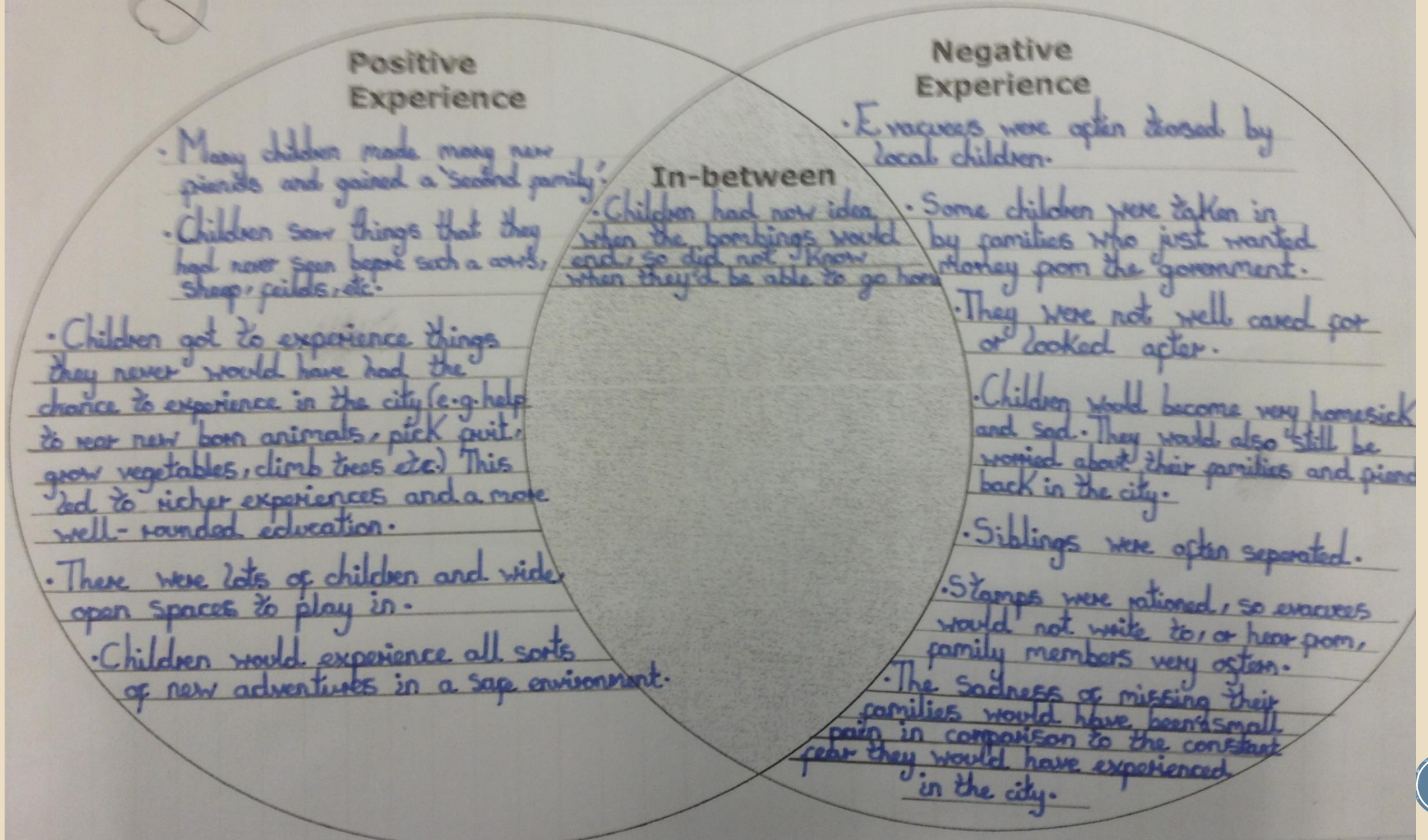


Evacuation

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.

Experiences of evacuation



Dear Mother and Father, Postcard



How is your leg dear father?

I was awfully worried when I heard of your accident. Michael and I found a seat after 10 minutes of searching and Michael was delighted to find he could have a window seat. We made some friends: John, Sandra and Diane. We played cards betting on our sweets. Luckily, you most games and enjoyed eating them. There was a lot of racket and commotion on board the train, the younger children were giddy with excitement and there were a few tears. When we finally arrived, I was chosen by Malcolm and Jon Stewart. Unfortunately, me and Michael got separated but coincidentally the people of whom took Michael, live very close to Mr and Mrs Stewart's house. However

they have a young girl named Carol whom Michael gets along with. While Malcolm's at work and Jon is tending to the cows and chickens it is my job to tend to the garden and lawn. Last week, you took us to the beach, it was splendid. We were allowed to take our shoes off and dip our toes in the water. Carol and I played hide and seek among the rocks it was jolly good fun. Later we had a picnic it was so sumptuous. Michael has told me he is quite well and that Carol is quite mischievous. Don't worry I still make sure Michael is fine from your loving daughter.

Marion xxx

Postcard



Dear Mother;

The train journey was glorious, although it was rather noisy, with children crying and cheering. I could hardly hear the train engine but the worst part was people were uncontrollably stuff their mouths with sticky toffee, which was directly thrown up after! Pleasantly, I made a friend called Rose, she is swell and comes from London too and now, rather splendidly, she is living in the house next to where I have been billeted. I am currently living with Mr and Mrs Apton in a small country house. I still have my own Bedroom and it is painted a wonderful cream colour

and full of art supplies such as pencils, rubber and paper. and Mr and Mrs Apton have a pet dog (A delightful Jack Russell) called Pip and some fish, so I am having a wonderful time taking care of these lovely pets. So please don't worry about me. Even though I am enjoy staying here, I have some simple chores these include feeding the animals, collecting the eggs from the chickens and helping looking after the plants. Stay safe mother, I've got to go lots of love, Bethany. xxx

Dear Mother,

Postcard



The journey on the train was terrific, until the girl next to me, who I had been chatting to, was sick all over the carriage so we had to find another. I felt sorry for her because I nearly squeezed the stuffing out of him. Oh, thanks for the sweets; they were snipping.

When I got billeted out of the train, I found out my host family was Lord and Lady Belmont. By the way, they live in a ten bedroom colonial home. Also my bedroom is terribly huge. I'm homeschooled so I shall go to school.

You won't believe how lucky I am because I only have three chores, they are: making my bed, tidying my room and walking the ten dogs! There are four cocker spaniels, three dash-hounds and three labradors - when I walk them it's a hullabaloo! Also they have five horses and I am learning to ride one. The cook at the house is fabulous. Last night we had pheasant, which had been shot by Lord Belmont because he goes shooting. I'll write back soon.

Farewell,
Your loving daughter,
Lily xxx

Dear Mama and Papa, Postcard



The train ride down to Devon was rather splendid; it was the first time I had been on a train. Susan and I played cards; it was rather jolly. In front of our seats was a young girl (around the age of six) and she had a full bag of toffees which was not a good idea - rather unpleasantly she was sick. It went all over the floor and it was smelly. Then someone took Susan's flap-jacks, got up and told them to give it back. He didn't listen. He held it above his head, but I got it back. (He was a rather pathetic boy). When we arrived in Devon, Mr and Mrs Sim collected Susan and I up from the school hall. When we arrived at their house, I was delighted. The house was splendidly huge with terrific flower

beds and crops. I have a marvellous bedroom which over looks a crystal clear watersalt. Which has an extraordinary beautiful sound. Mrs Sim had even put toys in the corner of my room and teddies on my bed which was rather comforting and cheered both me and Susan up. Mr and Mrs Sim have entrusted me to have the chores such as collecting the round eggs from the farm outside; it is rather fun, although not alot eggs as there are not alot of chickens. My other jobs are house work which is where I make sure the wonderful house is clean. Farewell Mama and Papa, from your adoring son Charlie xxx

Dear darling Mother, **Postcard** We have had a whole of a week. Every day, I have homeschool and we are allowed to play out when we have Sirishel. I have a few chores: cleaning, mucking out, grooming and washing up. I'm having a swell time. You mustn't worry about me.

The train journey down to Devon was jolly good. Sun. Me and Joseph, played eye spy I was always the first to get it! The person in front of me (who was very sickly) ate too many sweets so he was sick - rather unpleasant. Don't you think?

When we arrived it was swell. I was billeted to the Howard family - luckily: Joseph is still with me. The house is huge and I even have my own bedroom. There is also a stable with 20 horses! Don't worry I'm being fed well (for breakfast I had 2 Sausages!).

I will write to you next week with more fun stories. I hope you are alright at home.

Farewell,
Your loving daughter and son,
Naomi and Joseph

Dear Mother: **Postcard** On my terrific train journey, I sat with unknown mysterious figure, named Stacy, who whose name was Lash. She had a pack of cards - does lots of nice cooking. I brought some loffers but they were disgusting. Anyway, I packed for the water (you after having those terrible loffers).

At my new school, I have made a friend (Jaggon) who lives across the street. We have even been on a bike ride together. It was rather splendid. My chores are very easy and gladly I can finish them quickly. One of my jobs is to give Stacy her daily medicine.

As I reached my destination, I discovered where my house was - a tiny cottage in Devon. I know this won't be the best home ever, but the host is a old lady.

I'm having a swell time and everything is fine and jolly. From your loving daughter, Naomi

Dear Mother and Father, **Postcard** Yesterday, I even saw a cow. (well I assume it was a cow because it moved loudly).

On the train journey down to Devon, I missed you so much and so did James until he fell asleep next to me. While he was sleeping, I met a girl named Lucy and we became friends very quickly. We had a jolly good time eating loffers and playing chess together but sadly, I spilt water on my new frock.

Every morning, I wake up and do my chores which include: grocery shopping, laundry and horse riding. I love horse riding because I get to look at all of the cheerful horses and teach younger children all of my spiggling tricks. We also went to the beach but the siren went off so we didn't have much fun (this happens alot). You shan't worry about me mum because I'm having a grand old time here.

When I arrived, I was billeted out with James and I was so excited because I also ended up living with Lucy! When we got off the train, we walked to the house and my jaw dropped. IT WAS TERRIBLY HUGE! I was given my own room and I rather loved it. My host family is jolly good fun but Mr. Jaton is never around.

Farewell mother and father.
From your loving daughter, Emily. xxx

Dear Mother, **Postcard** Shockingly, the train ride was swell despite the racket and commotion. Me and Theodore, had been seated next to a boy named William, who is the same age as me. By the way, thanks for the sweets you packed before we left. They were scrumptious!

Thankfully, I've only two chores to complete which are looking after the younger children and learning to cook. Once I complete my chores, I'm free to do whatever I want. Terrific! Luckily, William - the boy from the train lives right next to me, and we always play outside and go on bike rides together. I am having a spiffing time so therefore you shan't need to worry about me.

Once I arrived, I was billeted out to Mr. Green and his family - me and Theodore were first to be chosen by a host family. Their house is tremendously large as both me and Theodore got a room to ourselves. Please don't worry as I'm tickety-boo. Unfortunately, I shan't be going to school as I'm being homeschooled by Mr. Green.

I will write to you again next week as I miss you so much and I hope you're doing swell without us.

From your loving sons

Wigan Memories: Evacuation



GOVERNMENT EVACUATION SCHEME

Code No. AB9 Date of Birth 19/1/33

Name Molly Elizabeth Cattermole

Home Address 26 Bogburn Lane

School Liverpool LRT5JF

Faith Primary School

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 Billeting Officers who chose where the children should go and stay. 72,000 children and 23,000 adults were evacuated from Manchester in 1939.



One, Reg Chatting, from Essex, recalled being an evacuee in Wigan as "some of the best days of my life". He told how living in London's dockland, he and thousands of others lived with the constant nightmare of heavy bombing. He remembered: "I was first evacuated for three months, but then had to return to the horror of the London bombings...the German V1 and V2 rockets. Coming to Wigan was great. The journey took many stops and lasted hours. I was just ten and I immediately noticed that people in Wigan seemed to speak a different language. On arrival we were taken to a church hall and I was immediately told to go and buy a postcard at the local shop. I did and sent it to my mother. I stayed with an elderly couple in Corporation Street, Poolstock - Mr and Mrs Hayworth. They were so warm-hearted and their home was spotless. They took me to Blackpool - it was my first real holiday. There were people there from all over the country ... evacuees just like myself. I went to Highfield School and learned how to play rugby, tutored by Mr Gaskell. The headmaster Mr Bradley was really kind. Mr and Mrs Howarth had a son the same age as me and thankfully we got on very well together. We used to go to the shops and I learned to like meat and potato pie, fish and chips, lobscowse, barm cakes and mushy peas- great! Then the war was over and I returned to London but never forgot the kindness of the couple who took me in and the Wiganers who took us to their hearts."

Reg Chatting (Essex) who stayed in Poolstock Wigan

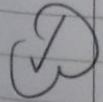
Mayer
greeting
children
arriving in
Wigan

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

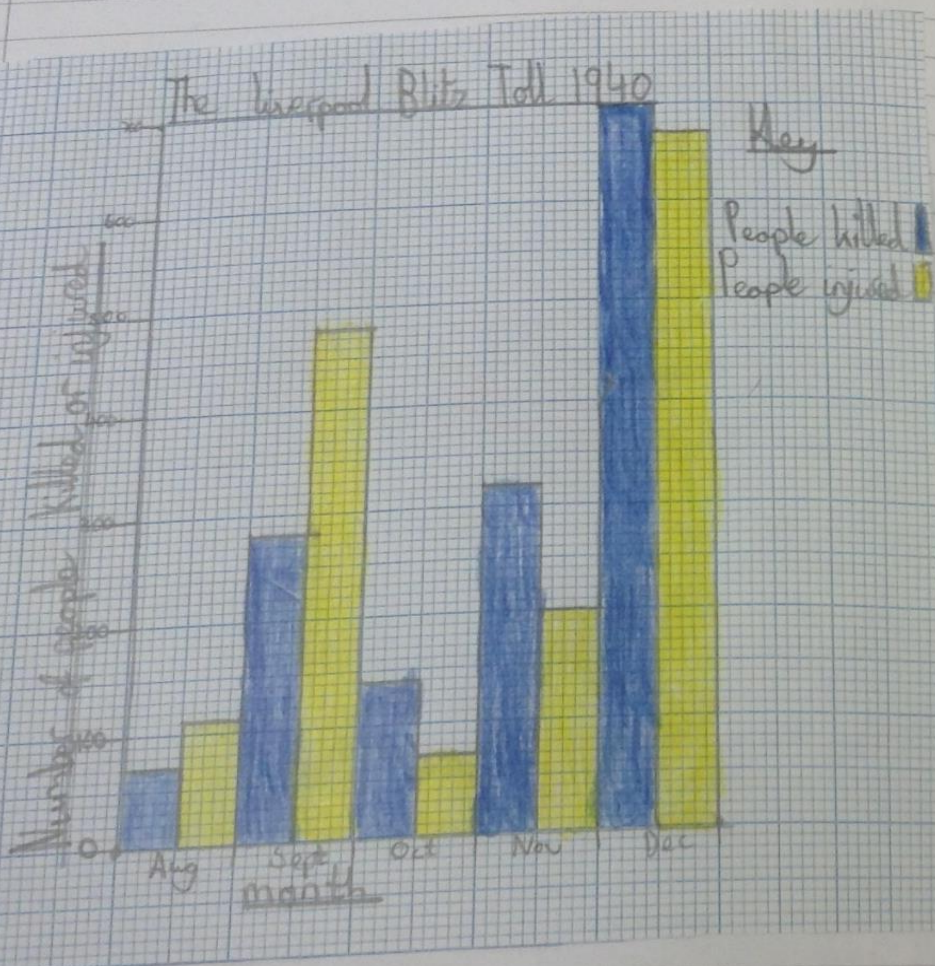
Many evacuees who were evacuated to Wigan enjoyed it as they got to; make new friends, which helped them to settle in; try new food, such as lobscowse, barm cakes and mushy peas; ^{and} be welcomed into a new family, make new brothers or sisters.

Although some people were treated kindly, some people were not treated as fairly some were looked at as if they were slaves at an auction. Some were left until the end as people were picky about who they took in to look after.

S.A: I learned how evacuees were treated



10. To draw a comparative graph.

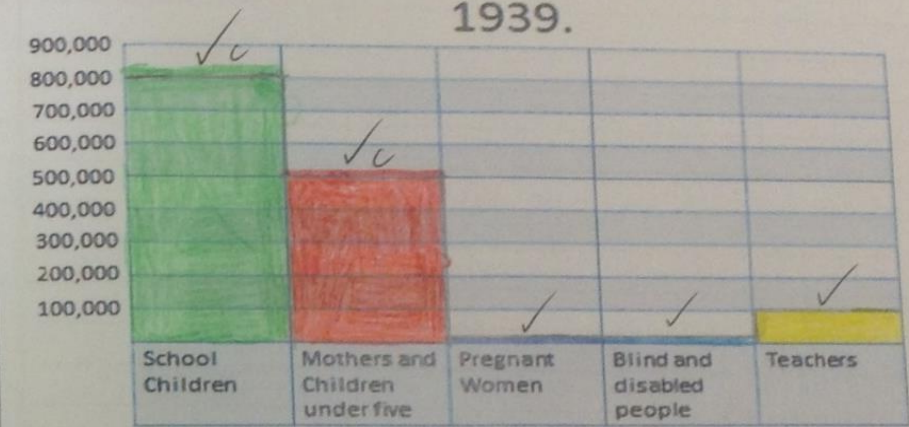


SA [] I feel confident

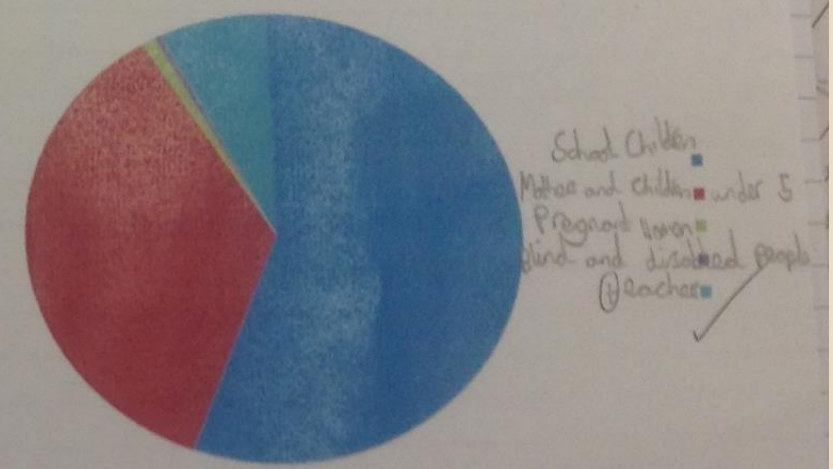
Why was December such a significant month?
 Because more people were killed than and seriously injured.

10. To draw a comparative graph and why children were evacuated in WW2.

Number of people evacuated by the British Government in September 1939.



Number of people evacuated by the British Government in September 1939.



School Children
 Mothers and children under 5
 Pregnant women
 Blind and disabled people
 Teachers

L.O. B. Knows about local soldiers

Herbert Marsden
died: 25th May 1940

Harry Stephen-Jaques
Killed in action: 29th July 1943

Ernest Buckley
Died: 23rd July 1944

John Thomas Butterworth
Died: 26th November 1940

William Johnson
Killed in action: 10th July 1943

Name: Harry Speakman
Title: Private
Service No: 14439126
Died: 23rd August 1944
Buried: St. Desir War Cemetery in France.

Other Information
Harry Speakman lived at 32 Cherry Road, Broomfield, Standish. He was killed in action in North West Europe, he was 18 years of age. The inscription on his headstone reads 'IN LOVING MEMORY OF OUR DEAR SON HARRY WHO DIED THAT HE MIGHT LIVE'. Before the war, he worked for the National Fire Service for Standish and Wigan. Harry's parents were John Thomas and Helen Agnes Speakman. He served as a private with the 1st BN Gordon Highlanders.

Name: John Brandon
Title: Sapper
Service No: 2136668
Died: 6th June 1944
Buried: Hermannville in France.

Other Information
John Brandon lived in Broomfield Road, Standish. He was reportedly killed in action, he was 36 years old. John worked at Carrington & Downhurst Mills, Eccleston. His parents were Thomas and Helen Brandon. John served as a sapper in the Royal Engineers. He was last reported missing and presumed deceased in the invasion of France. The date of his death is the 6th June 1944 (D-day).

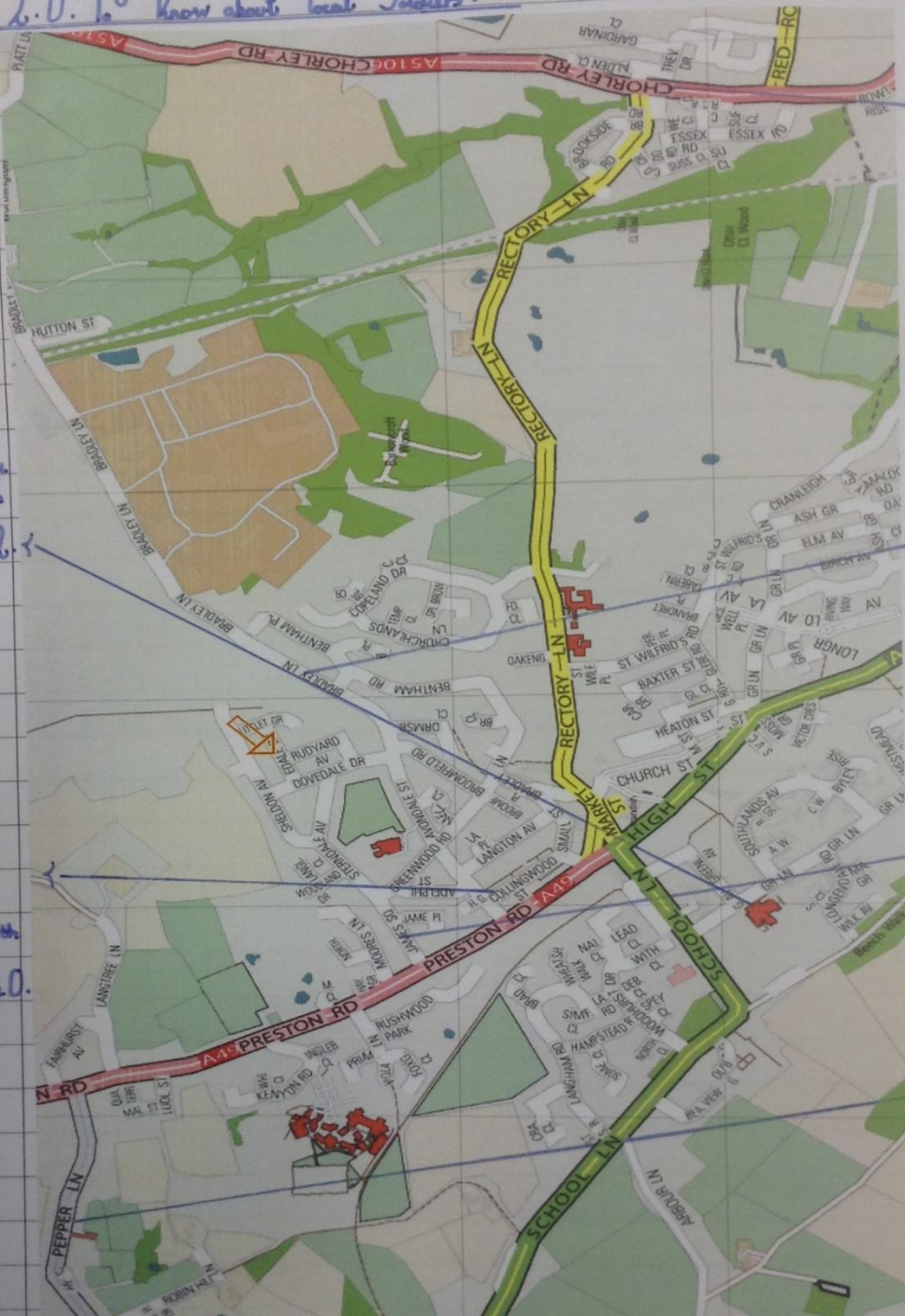
We looked at the role of men in WW2...

We researched and learned about local men, from Standish and Wigan, who were soldiers during WW2.

We used a map of Standish to find out where these men lived.



2.0.T. Know about local soldiers.



Henry
Stephen -
Jacques. Killed
in action - 29th
July 1941.

William
Johnson
Killed in
action - 10th
July 1943.

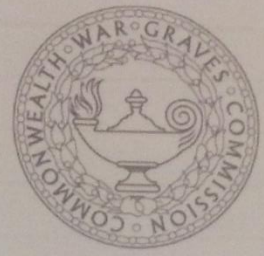
John
Thomas
Killed in
action - 26th Nov
1940.

Ernest
Buckley
Died - 23rd
July 1944.

15th
1942

25th
1940

Name: William Mason
Title: Gunner
Service No: 1809130
Died: 5th March 1945
Buried: Singapore memorial.

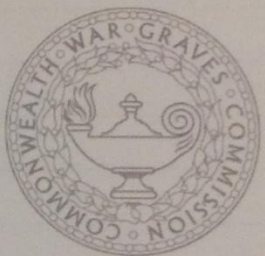


Other Information

William Mason lived at 77 a Church Street, Stanish. His parents were William and Eleanor Mason. Which he left behind to become a gunner. Before the War, William worked as a self-employed plasterer. He was reported dead in 1946. His actual date of death was on the 5th March 1945, when he was captured by the Japanese where the conditions were terrible. There were 2,434 prisoners in the camp. They were forced to work at gun point and would only get fed a small amount. In January 1945, with only 1,900 remaining at the camp, the advancing Allies managed to successfully bomb and destroy the airfield.



Name: Arthur Jacques
Title: Squadron Leader
Service No: 128978
Died: Nearly 6 months after the war.
Buried: St Wilfrids Church

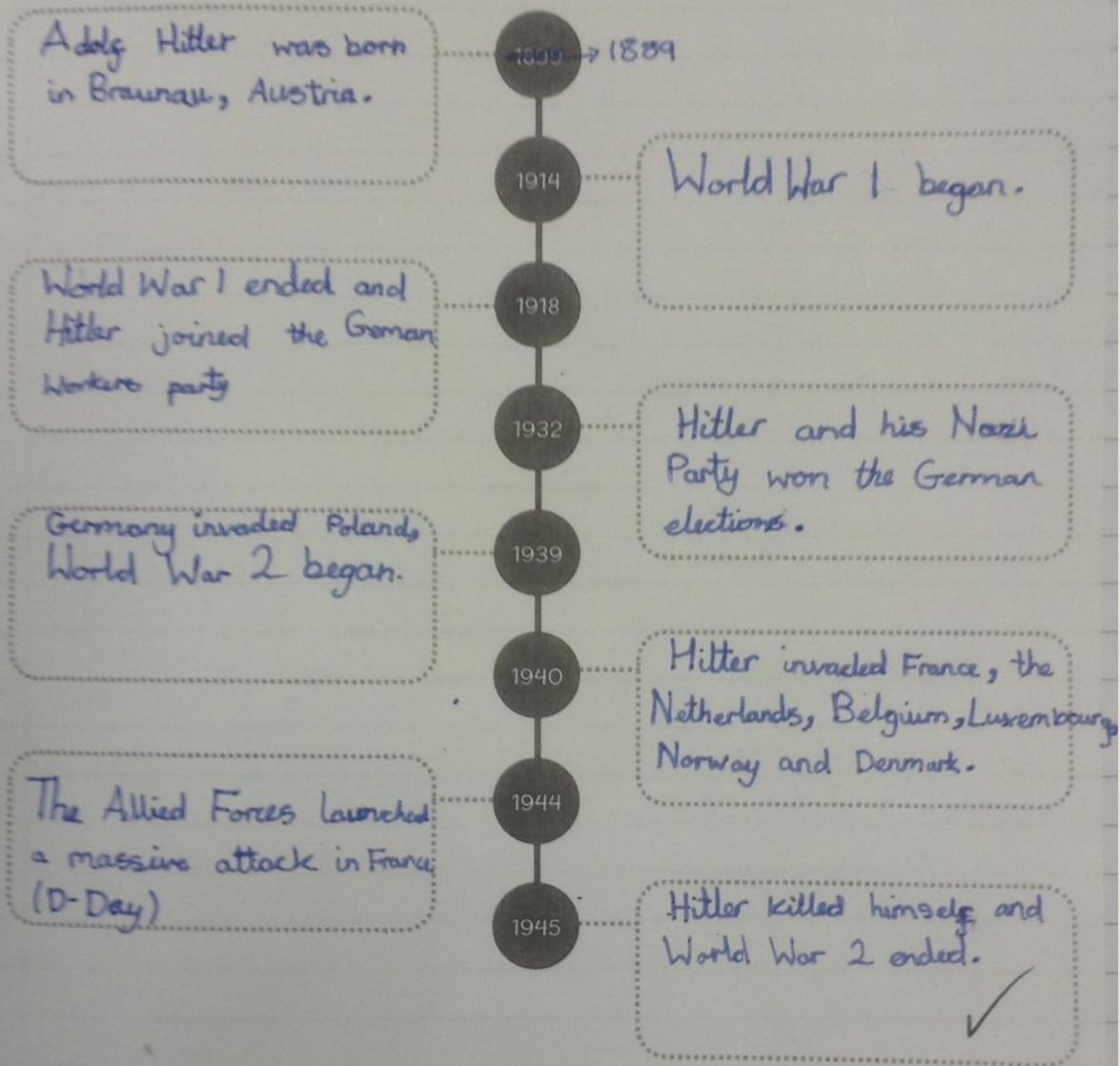


Other Information

Arthur Jacques was the son of William and Mary Ellen of 45 Chorley Road, Boars Head, and was the husband of Jean. Before the War Arthur had studied at Liverpool, earning himself a B.A. Honours degree. In the War Arthur served



So, to know what Adolf Hitler was like as a significant individual.

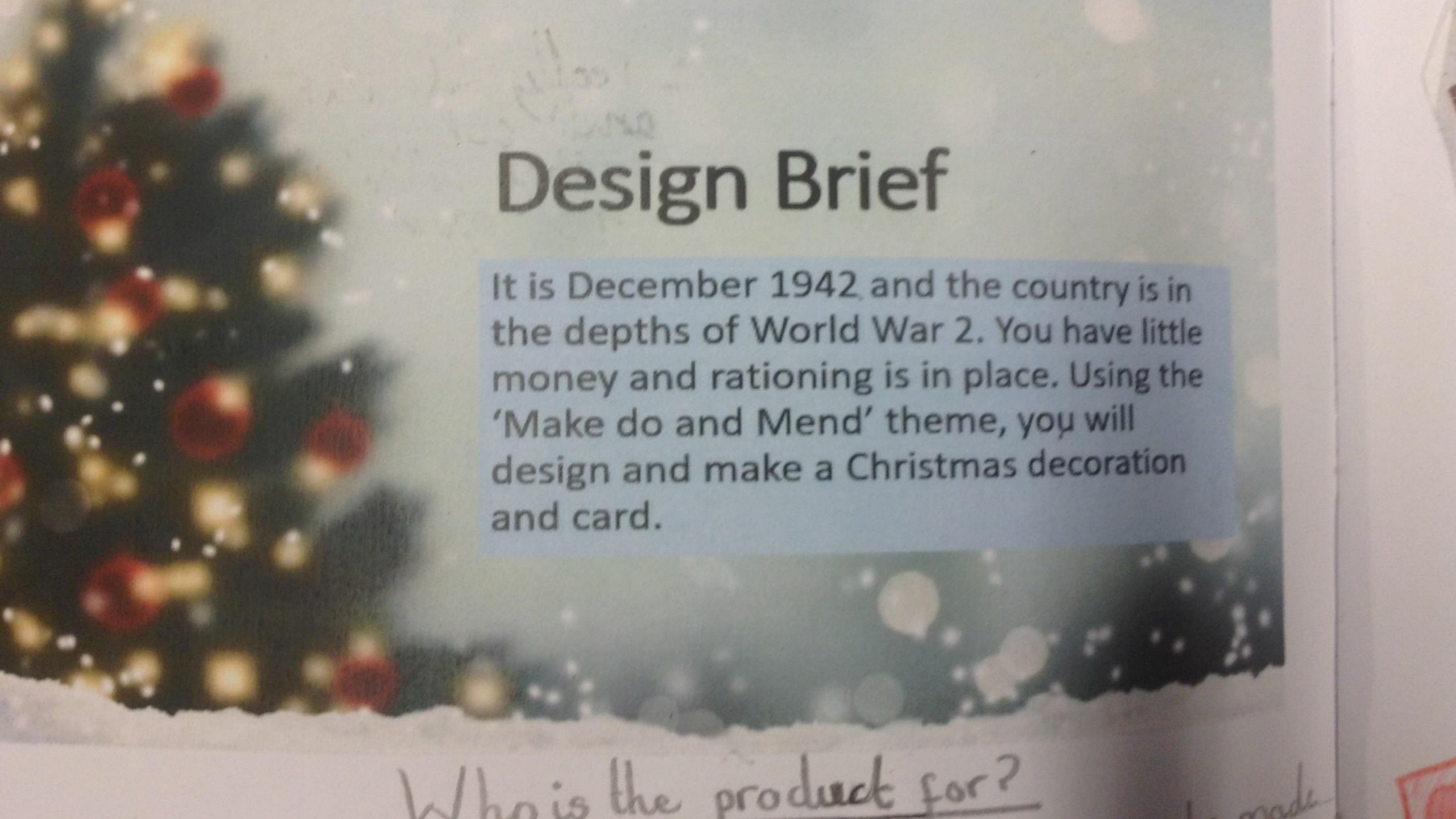


**We learned about
Adolf Hitler as a
significant
individual...**

Early Life:

- Hitler's parents were Alois and Klara Hitler.





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.

Who is the product for?

made

MAKE DO AND MEND

What is 'Make Do and Mend'?

Make Do and Mend was a pamphlet issued by the British Ministry of Information in the midst of WWII. It was intended to provide housewives with useful tips on how to be both frugal and stylish in times of harsh rationing. With its thrifty design ideas and advice on reusing old clothing, the pamphlet was an indispensable guide for households.

Readers were advised to create pretty 'decorative patches' to cover holes in worn garments; unpick old jumpers to re-knit chic alternatives; turn men's clothes into women's; as well as darn, alter and protect against the 'moth menace'. An updated version of the book was recently released to coincide with the economic recession, offering similar frugal advice for 21st century families.



Ring made from windscreen plastic, featuring the embellishment of a snake's face.

Boy Scouts in 1943, seen patching and mending their clothes alongside their leader.



Make Do and Mend Top 10 Tips

1. GIVE YOUR SEWING SKILLS A BOOST	Following the introduction of clothes rationing, people were encouraged to improve their sewing skills. This included the Boy Scouts.
2. TAKE ADVICE FROM MRS SEW AND SEW	A Make Do and Mend scheme was given official support by the Board of Trade in autumn 1942. Publicity materials were produced which included promotional posters, booklets, and a series of instructional leaflets featuring the character 'Mrs Sew' explaining sewing tips.
3. TURN OLD TEXTILES INTO SOMETHING NEW	Rationing forced people to make clothes rather than buying garments. Old blankets, men's suits and un-rationed materials, like fabric for blackout curtains, were transformed into dresses, skirts and jackets.
4. GO TO A CLOTHING EXCHANGE	Clothing exchanges were set up by the Women's Voluntary Service (WVS) to help parents struggling to clothe their growing children. Parents could take the clothes that their children had outgrown and exchanged them with others.
5. CATCH THE KNITTING BUG	Hand knitting was a very popular pastime during the Second World War. Many wartime hand knitted items, like underwear, may seem unappealing to modern tastes but these items were warm, hardwearing, and saved on precious coupons.
6. MOTHS, DARN!	Clothes care was central to the Make Do and Mend message. The Board of Trade advised how to prevent moth damage to clothes. Darning holes was

FIGHT THE MOTH
IT'S THE MOTH GRUB THAT DOES THE DAMAGE

CLOTHES-MOTHS lay eggs. All the damage is done when the eggs hatch out into grubs, which feed on wool and fur exactly as caterpillars do on cabbage leaves. The only CERTAIN way to prevent your things from getting moth-eaten is to destroy the eggs and kill the grubs.

AND EVERYTHING is the best of friends. Grubs and eggs kill the grubs and keep the moth away. DRESS YOURSELF thoroughly and often.

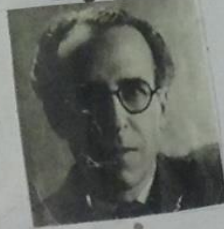
Designers during WW2

During the Second World War, clothing materials were low, the government decided to change up the style to save fabric and the other materials like making socks shorter and less pockets, the government also asked Britain's top designers to help to design clothing.



This is Sir Norman Hartnell
he was born on the 12th June 1901.
Norman is a fashion designer.
He's the leading British fashion designer.

He made Queen Elizabeth II coronation dress.
Norman Hartnell died on the 8th June 1979.



This is Victor Stiebel, he was born on 14th March 1907 he was born in South Africa and later moved to London.



Gas handbag

The Gas handbag was used because poison gas had been used in WW1, it was used because it looked more elegant for women. A Gas handbag was a box, people also feared poison gas would be used again in WW2, so the carried it around just to be safe, and Gas masks were issued to all British civilians when the war began.



Siren Suit

The Siren Suit

was made to slip over pyjamas to keep wearers warm and respectful when they rushed for the air raid shelter.

to stay safe when the Blitz happened make the Siren suit respectful it was allowed to have more than two pockets. Churchill was the man who wore the Siren suit the most, he wore it in the and to meetings.

Glue on the DARK buttons

When the war started, the government imposed a blackout over Britain. A blackout is when the government turned off the lights (every single street light) so the enemies planes could not land and not start putting bombs down. However because every light was out, they crashed at night, mainly in the

Designers during WW2

During the Second World War, materials were in short supply, clothes were rationed and jackets have 2 pockets instead of 4 and skirts were shorter.

Sir Norman



→ He was born on 12th June 1901
→ He died on the 8th June 1979

→ He was a dress maker for the Royal family.



Victor Stibel

→ He was born on the 14th March 1907.

→ He died on the 6th February 1976.



Designers during WW2

During the Second World War materials were in short supply clothes were rationed the number of pockets on a woman's jacket to the limit of one. The Government thought fashion could help win the war. On the home front Britain's top designers created clothing that was stylish and kept within the restrictions on rationing and regulations.



Sir Norman Hartnell Born on 12th June 1901. He was a dress maker for the royal family. He also was the leading British fashion designer.

Victor Stibel Born on 14th March 1907. Died on 6th February 1976. Born in South Africa and he moved to Britain later in life to become a fashion designer. He became one of the top ten designers in Britain. He designed outfits for the Women's Royal Navy.



Friday 6th November 2020

LO: To know the purpose of different stitch types.

Running stitch

whip stitch

back stitch

cross stitch

blanket stitch

Friday 6th November 2020
LO: To experiment with sticking using different mediums.

PVA glue.

This medium was very wet and it would be tricky to sew the material.

Glue stick

The glue held well and did not make the material wet or soggy.

Double sided tape

This tape held the material really well however, only a small amount could be used.

Masking tape

This tape didn't work very well as it did not hold the material in place for long.

Sello tape

This tape didn't work well but it held better than the others.

I like the colour
and the design of the
tree.



I really like
the design design
and the logo

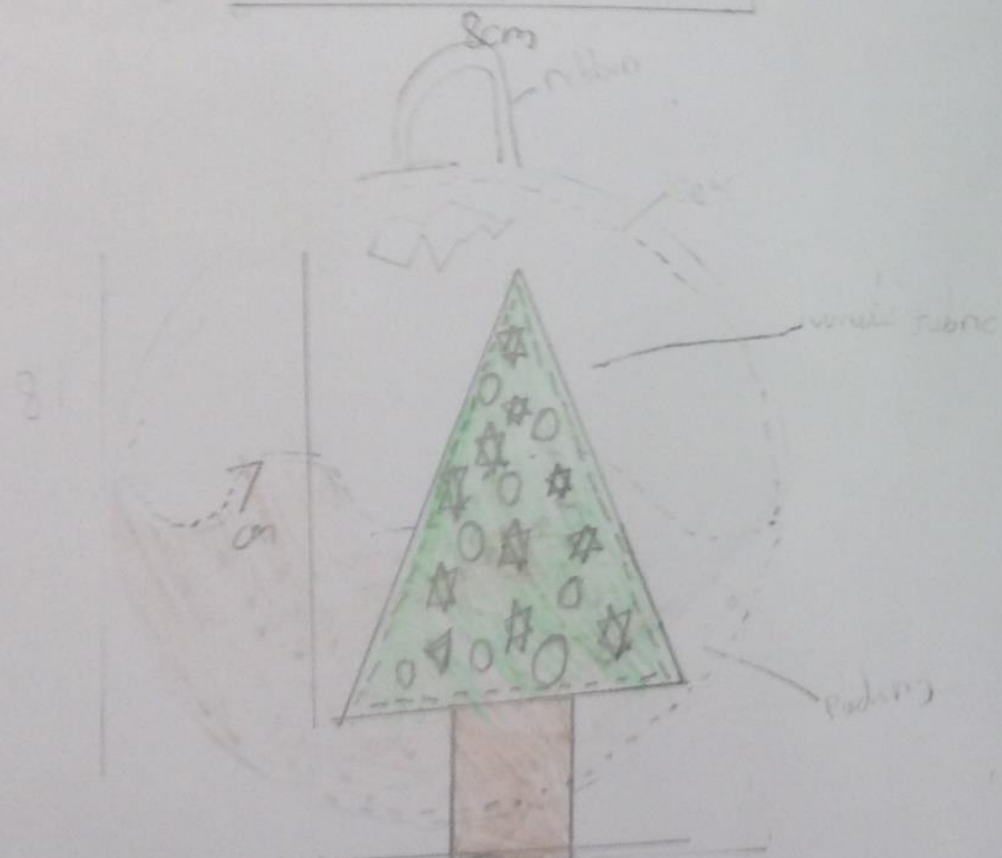
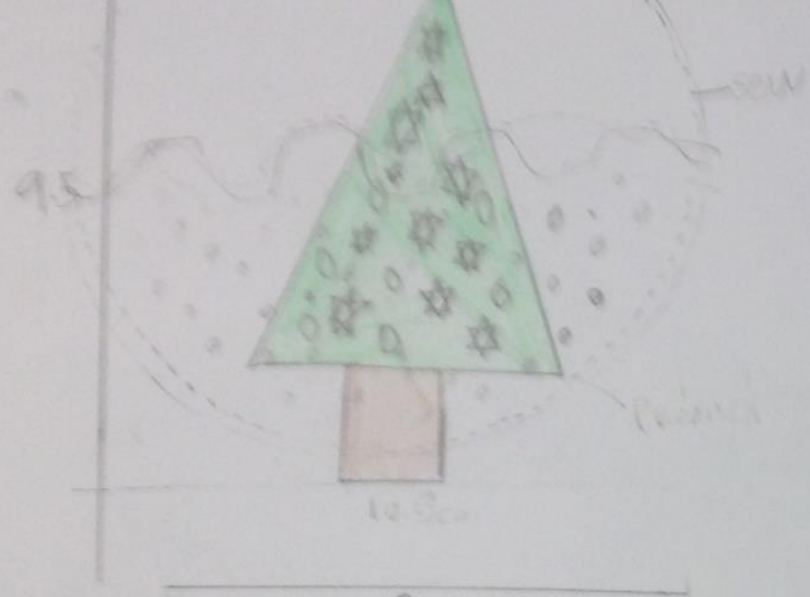


I really like
the design it really
gets me in the mood for
Christmas



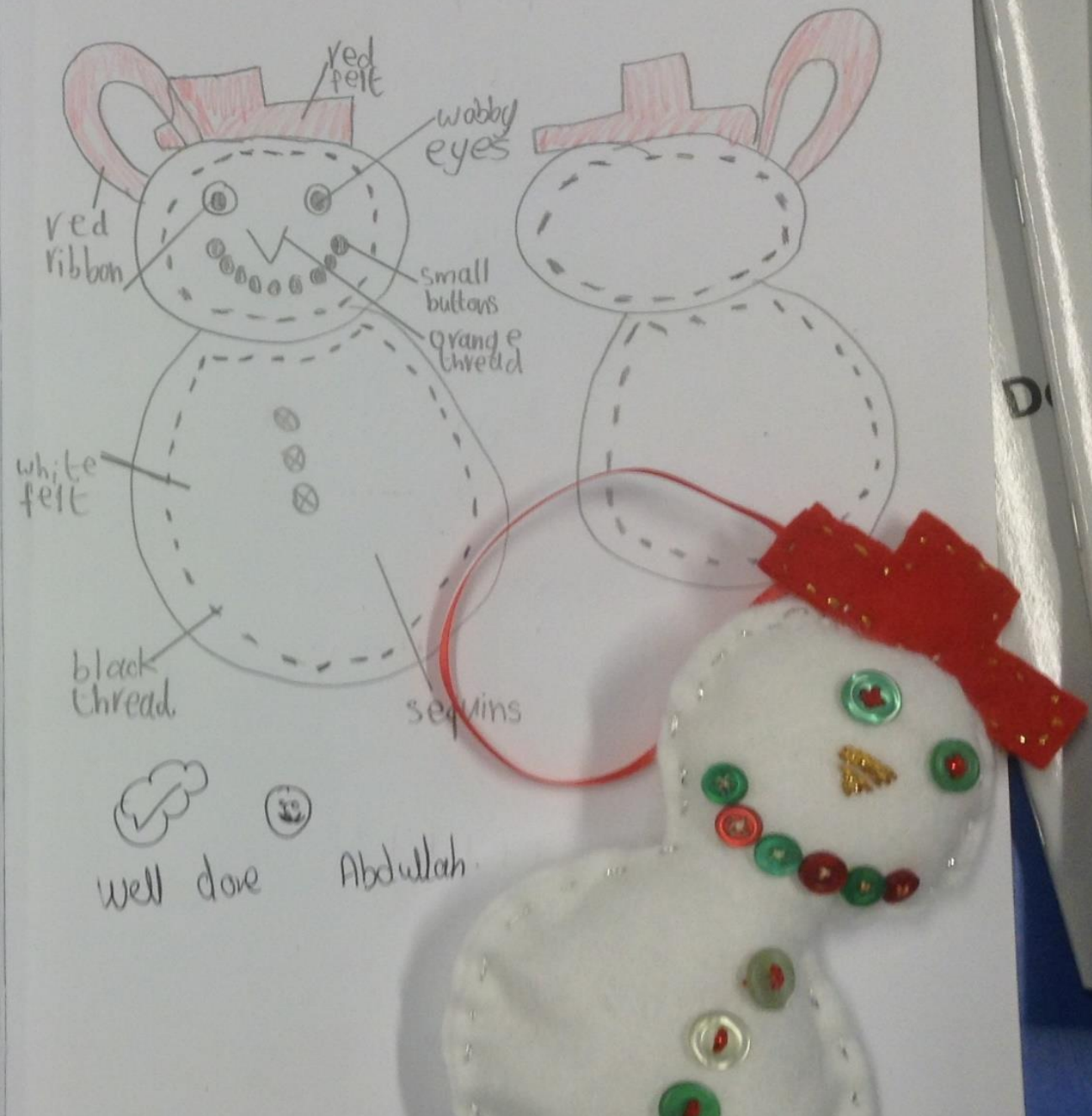
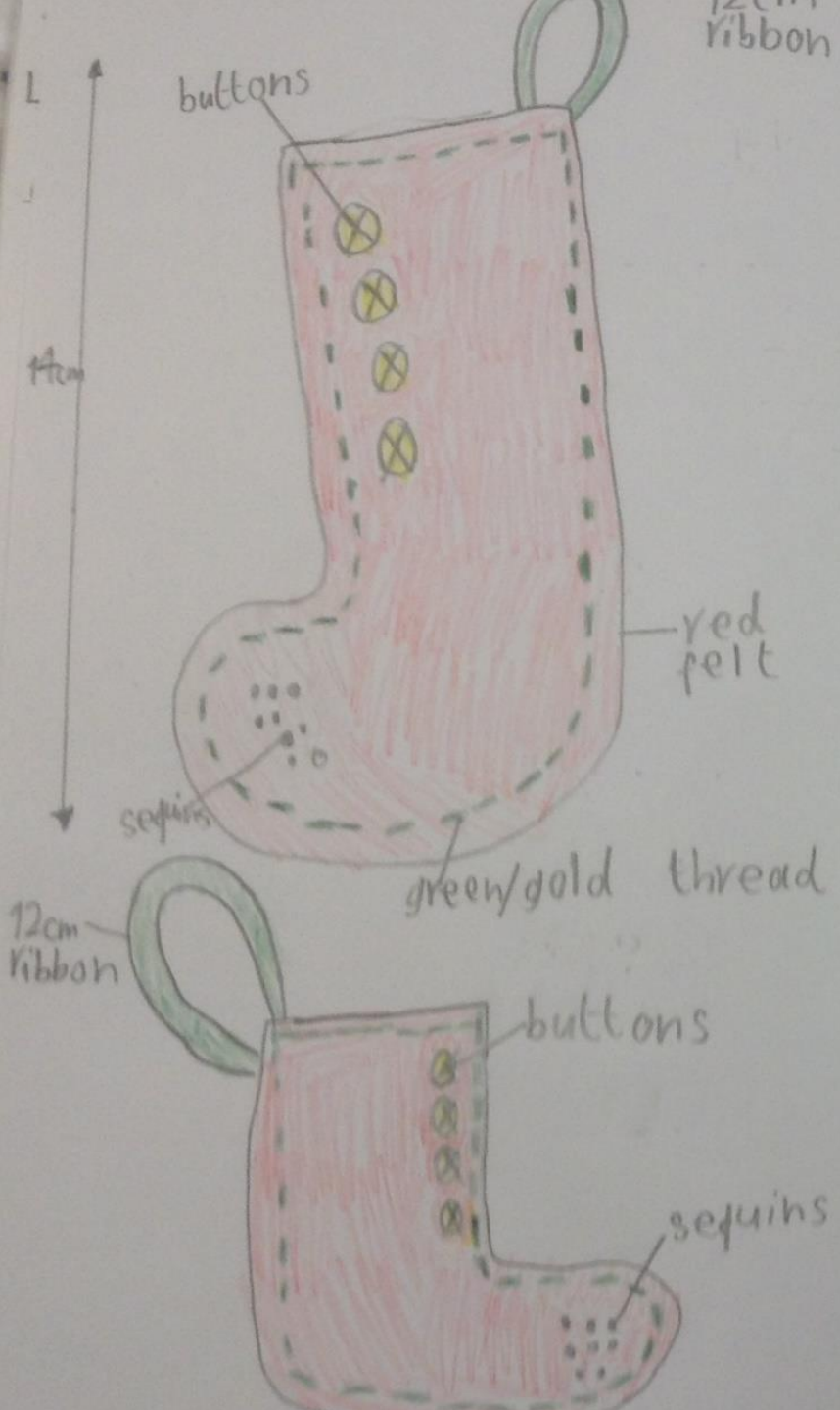
the

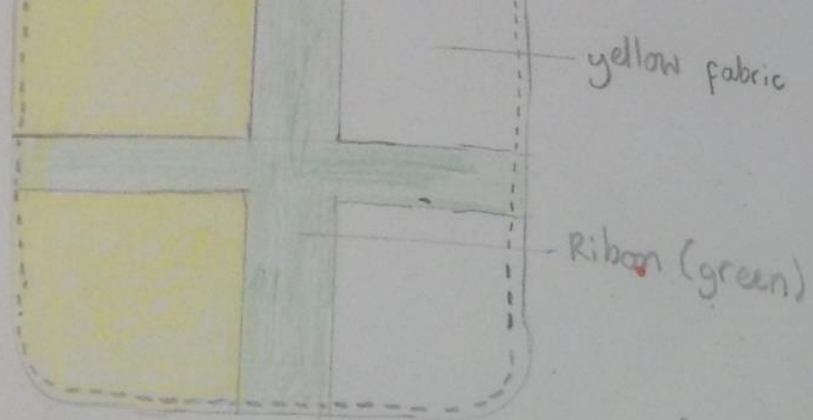
order to decorate



Resource		Cost
Green Fabric	$22 \div 4 = 5.50$	£ 5.50
Yellow ribbon	$1 - 1 = 1.00$	1
needles	$38 \div 1 = 38$	0.38
Beads	$2.95 \div 1 = 2$	2
stuffing	$3.50 \times 2 = 6.50$	6.50
Fabric glue	$1.59 \times 1 = 1.59$	1.59
Sewings	$1.59 \div 1 = 1.59$	1
Thread	$1.60 \times 2 = 3.20$	3.20
Total =		14.38

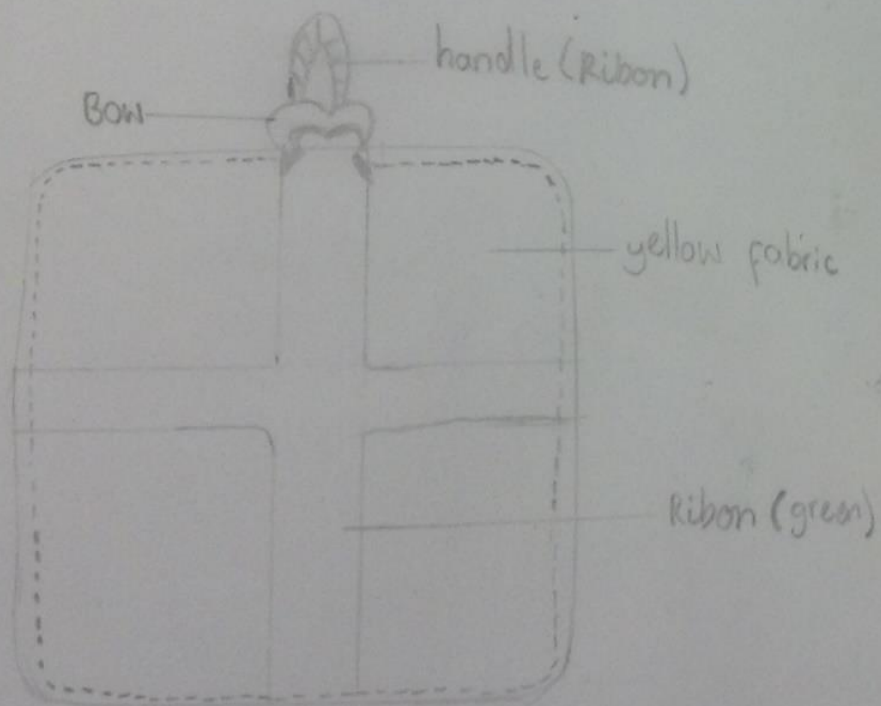






Yellow Fabric	$£22 \div 4 = £5.50$	£5.50p
Green Ribbon	$£1 \div 2 = 50p$	50p
Needle	38p	38p
Fabric glue	£1.59	£1.59
Stuffing	$£3.50 \div 5 = 70p$	70p
Thread	£1.60	£1.60
Yellow Ribbon	$£1 \div 2 = 50p$	50p
Total =		£11.27p

BACK



I have really enjoyed the challenge of our sewing project and I have learned lots of new skills and think the lessons have been fun. - Fariya

The sewing project has been really good fun and I have enjoyed all the lessons. Some parts of the sewing were quite tricky but I am proud of the decoration I have made. -Harry

I decided to sew a Christmas pudding and because I could already sew a bit, I didn't find it as challenging as some of the other children. -Oliver

