

Topic: Evacuees

Year 4

Subject: History

What should I already know?

- ◆ Britain fought in two World Wars which shaped the way Britain is today.
- ◆ Primary and secondary sources help us find out more about the past in different ways.

Historical Skills

- Place historical dates in chronological order.
- Use primary and secondary sources to answer questions about the past.
- Communicate learning in a variety of ways.
- Use historical terms relating the of passing of time.

What was it like to be evacuated?

During the Second World War, many children living in big cities and towns were moved temporarily from their homes to places considered safer, usually out in the countryside. This was called being 'evacuated'. The British Government were afraid that British cities and towns would be targets for bombing raids by aircraft because the most significant businesses were being run out of these areas and so if they were to become damaged, the rest of the country would suffer. They were also the most populated places.



The children were transported from the cities to the countryside by road, boat and largely by train.

When the children arrived in the countryside they were met by a billeting officer and a 'pick your own evacuee' session would take place where host families haggled over the most presentable children while the sicklier and grubbier children were left until last.



Vocabulary

billeting officer	A person whose job was to find suitable houses in all areas that were receiving evacuees.
evacuation	Leaving a place.
evacuee	An evacuated person.
gas mask	A mask connected to a chemical air filter and used to protect the face and lungs from harmful gases.
government	A group of people that has the power to rule in a territory, according to the law.
host family	The family who looked after an evacuee.
identity card	Everyone, including children, had to carry an identity (ID) card at all times to show who they were and where they lived.
populate	To occupy a place.
rationing	Allow each person to have only a fixed amount of something.
rationing book	A book issued by a government that allows a person to buy particular foods in times of rationing.
Blitz	An intensive or sudden military attack.
volunteer	A person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task without being paid.

Timeline of major events

1st Sept 1939 Operation Pied Piper announced—evacuation begins.	3rd Sept 1939 WW2 begins.	13th—18th June 1940 Second evacuation effort. 100,00 children evacuated or re-evacuated.	7th Sept 1940 The London Blitz begins. Children who had returned home or had not been evacuated were evacuated.	End of 1941 Cities deemed a lot safer. Many evacuees return home.	June 1944—May 1945 100,000 women, children, elderly and disabled evacuated out of London due to the new V1 and V2 rockets used by Germany.	May 1945 The government begin to make travel arrangements for evacuees to return home.	Sept 1945 WW2 ends.	March 1946 Evacuation officially ends.
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1. 'Operation Pied Piper' was announced on... (Tick one)	Pre-unit:	Post-unit:
1st September 1939		
1st September 2019		
1st November 1939		
1st October 1939		

2. Why were children evacuated? (Tick one)	Pre-unit:	Post-unit:
To allow them to take lovely holidays in the countryside.		
To remove them from the danger in the cities.		
To give them some fresher, cleaner air.		

3. What did the children have to pack for their evacuation? **Label** four things you would find in their suitcase.

Pre-unit:	Post-unit:
	

5. How would you feel on the day of evacuation as a child? (Write words to describe how you would feel)

Pre-unit:	Post-unit:

4. What happened when the evacuees arrived in the countryside? Put the events in order by **numbering them 1-4.**

	Pre-unit:	Post-unit:
The host families would choose their own evacuee.		
The children arrived in the countryside by boat, car or train.		
The evacuee went to their temporary home with their host family.		
A billeting officer met them and organised them into groups.		

5. When did evacuation officially end? (Tick **one**)

	Pre-unit:	Post-unit:
May 1945		
September 1946		
March 1946		
March 1986		

Topic: The Tudors

Year 4

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What should I already know?

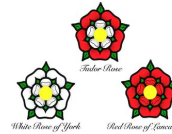
- Life existed before my grandparents were born.
- The way Britain is today is very different to what it was like in the past.
- Lots of different families have ruled over Britain throughout history.
- We can find out about the past using different sources.

Was Henry the VIII the most influential Tudor monarch?



Battle of Bosworth – 22nd August 1485

This was the last main battle in the 'War of the Roses', a civil war between the houses of Lancaster and York. The battle was won by the Lancastrians, and Henry Tudor became the first King of the Tudor period. Richard of York had been an unpopular King, and so Henry took his chance to take the throne.



Historical Skills

- Place Tudor dates in chronological order on a timeline.
- Discuss the differences between rich and poor during the Tudor period.
- Research using a range of primary and secondary sources.



Who was Henry VIII?



Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Throughout his reign he made decisions that made him very well known.

Henry VIII's Wives:

- 1st Wife: Catherine of Aragon – Divorced (child: Mary I)
- 2nd Wife: Anne Boleyn – Beheaded (child: Elizabeth I)
- 3rd Wife: Jane Seymour – Died (child: Edward VI)
- 4th Wife: Anne of Cleves – Divorced
- 5th Wife: Catherine Howard – Beheaded
- 6th Wife – Catherine Parr – Survived

Vocabulary

Battle of Bosworth	The last significant battle in the Wars of the Roses; the civil war between the Houses of Lancaster and York.
beheaded	Cut the head off of someone as form of punishment
chronological	The recording of events following the order in which they happened.
civil war	A war between citizens of the same country.
Church of England	The central church in England which is headed by the Queen,
divorce	A divorce happens after a husband and wife decide not to live together anymore and that they no longer want to be married to each other.
doublet	A close-fitting jacket worn by men in the Tudor times.
execution	The act of killing someone as a legal punishment.
farthingale	A bell-shaped hoops worn under the skirts of rich women in the Tudor times.
heir	A person who has legal claim to a title or a throne when the person holding it dies .
influential	A thing or person that has the power to affect another.
kirtle	A long gown or dress.
monarch	A person who reigns over a kingdom or empire.

Timeline of major events.

22 nd August, 1485 – Battle of Bosworth ends the War of the Roses.	24 th June, 1509 – Henry VIII is crowned King.	1534 – 'Act of Supremacy'	20 th February, 1547 – Edward VI becomes King.	1 st October, 1553 – Mary I becomes Queen.	12 th February, 1554 – Lady Jane Grey is executed.	15 th January, 1559 – Elizabeth I is crowned.	August, 1588 – England defeats the Spanish Armada.	1603 – Elizabeth I dies with no heir – end of Tudor line.
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Topic: The Tudors

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Subject: History

1. When did the Battle of Bosworth take place? (Tick one)	Pre unit:	Post unit:
1609		
1509		
1899		
1999		

2. The Battle of Bosworth signalled the end of... (Tick one)	Pre unit:	Post unit:
...Henry VIII's reign over Britain		
...The War of the Roses.		
...the Tudor period.		
...a friendship between the House of York and House of Lancaster.		


3. The first Tudor King was Henry VIII. (Tick one)	Pre unit:	Post unit:
True		
False		

4. Is this a picture of a rich or poor person in the Tudor times? How do you know?



Pre unit:	Post unit:

5. Match Henry VIII's wives with what happened to them.	
Pre unit:	
Catherine of Aragon	divorced
Anne Boleyn	beheaded
Jane Seymour	died
Anne of Cleves	survived
Catherine Howard	
Catherine Parr	
Post unit:	
Catherine of Aragon	divorced
Anne Boleyn	beheaded
Jane Seymour	died
Anne of Cleves	survived
Catherine Howard	
Catherine Parr	

6. The Tudor Rose represents.. (Tick one)		Pre unit:	Post unit:
..the end of the War of the Roses, combining the red rose of Lancaster and white rose of York.			
...the start of the War of the Roses.			

Topic: Who were the Romans?

Year 4

Subject: History

What should I already know?

- Life existed before my grandparents were born.
- The way Britain is today is very different to what it was like in the past.
- Lots of different groups of people have settled in Britain throughout history.
- We can find out about the past using different sources.

Historical enquiry

- Place events on a timeline using dates.
- Ask and answer questions to find out more about why the Romans invaded Britain.
- Evaluate the usefulness of different sources.
- Identify key figures in the history of the Roman Empire.
- Explain what life was like in Roman Britain.

Who were the Romans?



The Romans wanted to invade Britain to look for riches - land, slaves, and most of all, iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold.

The first two attempted invasions of Britain were in 55 and 54 BC. They were not successful.

They were made by a Roman general named, Julius Caesar.

The final and successful invasion was in 43AD. This was made by Emperor Claudius.



Boudicca was the wife of the leader of a Celt tribe called the Iceni tribe.

When her husband died, the Romans claimed the Iceni lands. In revenge, she led an army to attack the Romans. She was defeated, but caused a lot of damage.



In AD 122, a wall was built to separate England and Scotland and keep out the Celtic tribes who lived there. This is called Hadrian's Wall because Hadrian

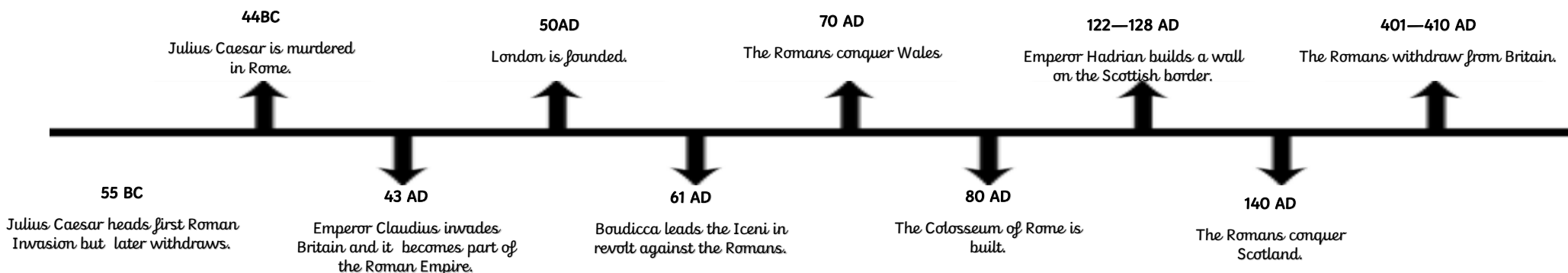
was the Roman emperor at the time. You can still see the wall today.

The Romans, even today, play an important part in our lives.

Vocabulary

Armour	The metal coverings formerly worn to protect the
Barbarian	A term used by the Romans to refer to people
Celt	A member of a group of people who lived in ancient Britain and parts of western Europe.
Century	A division of the Roman army made up of 80 soldiers and led by a centurion.
Consul	The highest position in the Roman government.
Dictatorship	A form of government in which a person or a
Dictator	The ruler of a dictatorship.
Emperor	The leader of an empire .
Gladiator	A person who fought for the entertainment of Roman audiences .
Legion	The main unit of the Roman army.
Resistance	Going against something you actively disagree or disapprove with.
Cenate	A group of prestigious men who advised the consuls.

Timeline



1: Tick all the reasons the Romans wanted to invade Britain.	Pre unit:	Post unit:
They thought it was pretty there.		
They were interested in the goods Britain had at the time.		
They wanted to prove how powerful they were.		
They wanted revenge because Britain had helped Gaul (France) to fight against Rome.		
The wanted to be friends with the British.		

3. Join the events to the correct date.	Pre unit:	Post unit:
The first attempted invasion of Britain.	44 AD	44 AD
The second attempted invasion of Britain.	61 AD	61 AD
The successful invasion of Britain.	122 AD	122 AD
Boudicca's rebellion.	54 BC	54 BC
Hadrian's wall was built.	55 BC	55 BC

5. When did the Battle of Bosworth take place? (Tick one)	Pre unit:	Post unit:
1485		
1509		
1899		
1999		

2. Tick the correct meaning of 'barbarian'.	Pre unit:	Post unit:
A person who lived outside the Roman Empire and did not conform.		
A person who was a friend of the Romans.		
A person who had lots of power within the Roman Empire.		

4. True or false? The first Roman to invade Britain was Emperor Claudius. Write your answer in the correct column and explain your reasons.	
Pre unit:	Post unit:

6. Why did Boudicca rebel against the Romans? Tick the correct answers.	Pre unit:	Post unit:
She did not like their food.		
The Roman's took over her tribe's land so she wanted revenge.		
She did not like their clothes.		

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7. Why was Hadrian's wall built?
Write your answer in the correct row.

Pre unit:

Post unit:

8. The first Tudor King was Henry VIII.
(Tick one)

Pre
unit:

Post
unit:

True

False

9. The Tudor Rose represents...
(Tick one)



Pre
unit:

Post
unit:

..the end of the War of the Roses, combining the red
rose of Lancaster and white rose of York.

...the start of the War of the Roses.