



War of the Worlds

What impact did World War Two have on the family?

1. How did the Second World War begin?

- On 1st September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war on Germany two days later.
- Britain's prime minister at the time, **Neville Chamberlain**, addressed the nation with a speech.
- 'Keep Calm and Carry On' was the government's motivational message to its citizens at the start of WW2.

2. How did Britain react to the outbreak of World War 2?

- Everyone felt that they were part of the war. The war effort in Britain was known as the **Home Front**.
- Children's lives changed dramatically during the war as many of them were **evacuated**.
- Women's lives also changed as they had to **help produce goods**.



Examples of posters produced to support Britain's Home Front.



These are examples of Propaganda Posters.

3./ 4. How were the lives of civilians changed during World War 2? How did Britain's Home Front cope?

- The war affected all people, whether on the **front line (in Europe)** fighting or the **home front (back in Britain)**. The Home Front mainly involved the **nation's civilians**. Life changed dramatically for Britain's Home Front, especially for:
 - **Children** - many were evacuated to safer areas. This meant being separated from family and friends for long periods.
 - **Women** - with millions of men serving in the armed forces, women were required to fill the jobs that the men left behind.
 - **Rationing** was a system put in place by the government to limit the amount of food people could buy.

5. What was the impact of the Second World War on Greater London?

- **Greater London** was attacked during the Second World War because as the nation's capital, and the largest city.
- London suffered severe **damage** during the war.
- The heaviest bombing in Greater London happened between **7th September 1940 and 10th May 1941**. This was called the **Blitz** (German for 'lightning war').



The London Docks. The Tower of London



Applying Past Knowledge: learning builds on your understanding of chronology e.g. Year 2: Florence Nightingale; Year 4: Suffragettes; Year 5: The Maya period.