

Year Group: 4	Term: Spring	Unit Title: Local History Study	
Enquiry: World War II did not have an impact on the people of Thornbury. Do you agree?		Driver Subject/s: History	
<p>Knowledge – What will the children know by the end of the unit?</p> <p><u>Geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and contrast a range of maps including historic maps. Identify how land use around Thornbury has changed to be developed with more housing but how the area around the High Street and down to the church has not been as developed. Discuss WHY these changes may have occurred – increased population requiring more housing, schools. Train station not needed as more people had cars. Etc. Use keys on the maps to identify significant points in Thornbury. <p><u>History – Tudor Times in Thornbury</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key events from Henry VIII's life (see below) What impact did Henry VIII's desire to get a divorce have on Thornbury? Explain the reformation of the church and the creation of the Church of England. (St Mary's Church is C of E.) How else did Henry VIII impact Thornbury? Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham was a distant cousin of Henry VIII. He was executed by Henry VIII May 17th 1521 for treason. Thornbury Castle is said to be evidence of that treason. Discuss reasons for and against the verdict. Visit Thornbury castle to see the features for themselves. Is it a place to mount an attack on the King's army or an extravagant Manor House showing Stafford's wealth? <p><u>History – World War II in Thornbury</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cause of WWII – explain the Treaty of Versaille and how this impacted the people of Germany. In 1934, the people voted for Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party to lead them after he had offered them hope. Even though he spoke of peace, Hitler and the Nazi Party invaded Austria and Czechoslovakia. Two days after the invasion of Poland, Britain declared war on Nazi Germany. King George VI and Queen Elizabeth were King and Queen of Britain and Neville Chamberlain and Winston Churchill were Prime Ministers. Britain (including Thornbury) would have been preparing for war in the years before it began. (gas masks, air raid shelters etc) How would children in Thornbury feel having to have lessons at school to learn to put on their gas mask? <p><u>The Phoney war and Dunkirk</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WWII began in Sept 1939 but not much happened for the first 8 months. The first main event was Dunkirk where German forces invaded Belgium and surrounded Allied forces in France pushing them back to the town of Dunkirk. A mass evacuation of the troops was organised and included 'little boats': fishing boats, pleasure boats etc that were able to access the shallow waters and carry troops to the larger Navy ships. <p><u>The Blitz</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Blitz was a military campaign of the Second World War, in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) de-fended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, the Luftwaffe. Hitler sent his Luftwaffe bombers to attack British ports and RAF airfields. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the Blitz – From September 7th the city of London was heavily bombed as were other important industrial cities across the UK including Bristol and Yate. People kept safe by using air raid sirens, Anderson shelters, community shelters, The Underground (in London) and blackout curtains. The blackout was when all light sources were turned off or blocked out to prevent the enemy planes identifying their targets during bombing raids. Identify local areas which were bombed included Bristol, Filton, Yate and Cardiff. (see below) <p><u>Evacuation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities (urban) to the countryside (rural), where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them. Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz. Children from Harwich (north of Dunkirk) were evacuated to Thornbury on a 10 hour journey. They were billeted in and around Thornbury including Olveston, Alveston, Rockhampton and Oldbury. Explore fact files based on information from Thornbury Museum giving accounts of the lives of children and adults (from Filton etc) evacuated or relocated to Thornbury. <p><u>Rationing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Share the weekly allowance of food for a child and compare to the children's usual meals for a week. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible. Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'. Sweets were also rationed. Rationing continued until 1954. <p><u>Prisoner of war camp on Gloucester Road</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> During World War II, there was a small Prisoner of War camp on Gloucester Road. It held between 20-30 Italian Prisoners of war. <p><u>Soldiers from Thornbury</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thornbury had many men who went to fight in the war but did not survive and died in countries all around the world. Thornbury Cemetery has many graves which commemorate the soldiers who died in WWII. There is also the War memorial outside St Mary's church. Commonwealth War Graves website shows other soldiers from Thornbury and where in the world they are buried or commemorated, what regiment they were in and dates etc. 		

Key Vocabulary:

Geography

compare – to find similarities between

contrast – to find difference between

development - the process of being altered or changed

land use – what physical or human geography is seen

rural - places that are far away from large towns or cities

urban - belonging to, or relating to, a town or city

History – Tudors

barracks – a building used to house soldiers

beheaded - to cut off someone's head, a form of execution

Catholic – a faith, a branch of Christianity

crenulations – teeth like structure, often found on castle walls

divorce – to end a marriage

Edward – Henry VIII's son with Jane Seymour

Elizabeth – Henry VIII's second daughter, her mother was Anne Boleyn

execution – an order to put someone to death as a punishment

heir – a person who will inherit or continue afterwards

Henry VII – Henry VIII's father

Mary - Henry VIII's first daughter, her mother was Catherine of Aragon

reformation – the act of changing

succession – what follows on or comes after

treason – the crime of betraying your country or its ruler

History – World War Two

air raid - an attack by military aircraft in which bombs are dropped

Anderson shelter – a corrugated metal structure built in gardens to protect people during air raids

ARP warden – Air Raid Prevention warden

billeting officer – allocated homes to evacuated children

blackout – turning off of or blacking out lights during air raids

The Blitz - the heavy bombing of British cities by German aircraft in 1940 and 1941 is referred to as the Blitz.

Churchill (Winston) - Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945

defend - take action in order to protect something

Dunkirk – a town on the French coast. Thousands of allied soldiers were evacuated from this town via boats in 1940

evacuate - to evacuate someone means to send them to a place of safety

gas mask – a device worn on the face to prevent the e=wearing breathing in poisoned gas

Hitler (Adolf) - Leader of the Nazi Party from 1934 to 1945

identity label – a tag worn by evacuees which contained their personal details

invasion - to try and take over a place by force

Jewish – a type of religion

Luftwaffe - the German Air Force

Nazi - a member of the far-right political party in Germany

Prime Minister - The leader of the government in some countries

prisoner of war – a soldier who is captured by the enemy forces

RAF – Royal Air Force

rationing - the system of limiting the amount of food, water, petrol, or other substances when there is not enough of them

ration book – a book of coupons or vouchers which can be exchanged for food

shelter

warden - a person who is responsible for a particular place or thing