

Why were people evacuated?

1	Why were people evacuated?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The cities were not safe due to bombing. Parents were in danger but still had to go to work and live their lives.
2	What was it like to be evacuated?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Children were sent to the countryside. The government organised transportation by taking over the railway system. Children often did not know where they were going and their destination was on their tag. Children could only take some luggage. Some other vulnerable or necessary people, such as disabled people or teachers, were also evacuated.
3	How did people respond to evacuation?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Some children loved the new exposure to rural life and gained all sorts of experiences. Others did not enjoy being in the countryside or were badly treated. Villagers could choose children who stayed with them. Some parents wanted to bring their children back to the city despite the danger.

What was the Blitz experience like?

1	What was the Blitz?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Blitz was the name given to the German bombing of UK cities, especially in 1939 and 1940.
2	Where did the Blitz have an impact?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Blitz was almost completely targeted at places that were important to the war effort. London was bombed and also cities such as Hull where important war industries were centred.
3	What was the Blitz like for ordinary people?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Anyone could be killed by a bomb as bombers did not always hit the right target. Children of all classes could be evacuated. Richer people were able to access higher quality shelters or owned one. Poorer people sheltered in lower quality shelters or Tube stations/train tunnels.
4	How did the Blitz affect Bradford?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bradford was bombed on more than one occasion. The biggest raid was in August 1940. Only one person died but lots of buildings were damaged.

Key word

Definition

Evacuation	A government scheme to move children out of cities in danger of bombing to the countryside.
Home Front	The term for the challenges of the war in England (although there was no actual fighting taking place)
Blitz	The term for the bombing of English cities in 1939 and 1940.
Shelter	A variety of structures that were used as protection against bombs. Some were much better than others.
Rations	The limitations placed on food distribution.
Spivs	People who made money by selling goods on the black market.
Black market	The illegal sale of rationed goods.
Women's Land Army	An organisation that allowed women to work on farms to maximise food production in wartime.
Public messaging	Messages from the government to the public, usually with a specific aim in mind.
Propaganda	A message released by the government that seeks to persuade people to believe or to do something. Not all public messages are necessarily propaganda.
War effort	A term covering what people did to support the war, for example growing food so businesses could devote more money to products necessary for war.

What was the role of the Women's Land Army?

1	What did the Women's Land Army do?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Land Army was a scheme to allow women to take up jobs in farming to help ensure that food was grown in wartime.
2	Why did women join the Land Army?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> It was a paid job and many young women thought working on the land might be fun. It was a good opportunity to escape jobs that might be boring or unfulfilling.
3	What was life in the Land Army like?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The work was hard and took place in all weathers. People could be injured. Lots of women enjoyed socialising with friends and living in hostels in groups. There were opportunities to socialise with American or British soldiers in UK postings.

What themes characterised government messaging about the war effort?

1	Morale	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Public messaging could be used to make people feel more positive. This was done either by sharing hopeful messages or by laughing at the Germans.
2	Warnings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The government wanted to control people to maintain the war effort. People were warned about spies and that talking about important operations could mean danger for soldiers or civilians.
3	Direct advice	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> People were encouraged to support the war effort in their own lives. They might be encouraged to join organisations such as the Land Army. They were also encouraged to do certain things, such as to re-use clothes or grow their own food.