

NC OBJECTIVES	KEY KNOWLEDGE AND VOCABULARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a local history study • a study of an aspect of history dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality. • Continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding world history • Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms • Address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance • Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information • Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the World War 2 started in 1939 and ended in 1945 • Know that the first air raid in Hull was on 19-20th June 1940 • Know in 1941 there was a large number of air raids attacking the city of Hull • Know that the bombing of Hull was kept secret in the press for the first couple of years of the war for two reasons. Because Hull was a port and could be reached easily by boat from Germany, it was important that the enemy didn't know how much damage they were doing. It was also important to keep the morale of British citizens up. Low morale would mean the war effort suffered. • Know that 'Blitz' is the name given to the mass bombing of cities during WW2, it comes from the German word '<i>blitzkrieg</i>' which means 'lightning war'. • Know that in Hull, ninety-five percent of the houses were destroyed or damaged • Number of people known to be killed: 1,200 • Number of people injured, who received treatment: 3,000 • Total damage incidents: 146,568 • Number of houses destroyed or damaged: 86,715 • Number of alerts: 815 • Number of hours spend under alert: More than 1,000 • Know how men and women in Hull were involved in the war • Know that during blackouts every trace of light had to be blacked out. Special blackout fabric was made available to cover windows. Bulbs were removed from lamps and car headlights had to be covered with special stickers. Street signs were also removed so that streets could not be identified by invading forces or from the air. • Know that shops were fitted with an extra front door to make sure light didn't escape when people went in and out of the shop. • Know that during the war there were a lot of road accidents. People still had to go about their business as usual - going to work and school, or going out in the evening - but it was far more dangerous. There were no car lights or streetlights, and damage caused by bombs meant there were potholes and rubble in the road and on the pavement. A lot of people had road accidents because of this. • Know that the government knew that bombs would be dropped on Britain so at the

beginning of the war they decided to move children to safety in the countryside. This was called being '**evacuated**'.

- Know that young children (under five) were allowed to take their mothers with them but older ones had to go on their own. Every day children would arrive at school with their suitcases packed, in case when they got to school they were told they were going to be evacuated that day, as it was a secret until then. Children were taken to the Paragon station and boarded a train to their new home.
- Know that when children got to their **destination** they were met at the train station by all the people in the village who had rooms and beds to take people in. The adults would choose the children they liked the look of best, and brothers and sisters weren't always kept together, with many being split up.
- Know that once in the **countryside** the children had to start a new school and make new friends. Lots of children loved their new homes and being in the countryside, some had never left Hull. There were lots of outdoor activities to do in the countryside as well. Some children had a hard time fitting into their new families, homes and schools and were really homesick. It was especially hard because they knew their families were in danger of being bombed in Hull.
- Know that all children were evacuated and it didn't happen all at once, schools went one at a time. Some children refused to be evacuated or came back home. They continued to attend school and tried to go about their business as usual. Others ran away from being evacuated and came back to Hull.
- Know that for the children who stayed in Hull, there was an average of one air raid every three days. Schools were knocked down, houses were knocked down, museums and cinemas were bombed. Their daily life was very different from how it had been before.
- Know that after the war Hull was in **ruins** and in 1945 the council hired planners to survey the city and produce a plan for rebuilding it.
- Know that the plan, called the **Abercrombie plan** covered plans for schools, transport, businesses and shopping but only a tiny amount of the plan was carried out at the time, although further parts have been carried out since.
- Compare life for children in WW2 with life for children now
- Compare accounts of WW2 e.g. factual and fiction and offer reasons for different versions of events
- Begin to identify and use **primary sources** and **secondary sources**