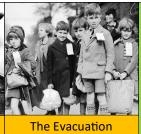
YEAR 6 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: NORTON AT WAR (1)

Prior learning





Winston Churchill



In Year 4, we studied World War Two and how it affected daily life in Britain. We learnt that Adolf Hitler led Germany through a period of change in the 1930s as the country worked hard to re-establish itself as a major power in Europe after their defeat in WW1. It was the German invasion of Poland in 1939 that led to Great Britain and France declaring war. For the next six years, fighting took place in the air, in the seas and on land across Europe, Africa, and in the Pacific. Many countries became involved in the conflict. It is estimated that about 50 million lives were lost, with many more people injured or displaced, before the Germans surrendered in May 1945. The war, which had spread into South East Asia, finally ended with the Japanese surrender to the USA a few months later.

TIMELINE

THE **HOME FRONT** 1st September: Blackouts and evacuation begin; British Army is mobilized September Identity cards introduced

Petrol is rationed

Food Rationing; Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister: The Home Guard is formed; British cities are

heavily bombed

Clothing is rationed; All men and women. aged between 18 and 60, are required to be available for some kind of national service; Air raid shelters

1942 First US Troops arrive in Great Britain; Petrol no longer allowed for civilians 1943 **D-Day Landings**

practised in Devon

V1 and V2 Rockets strike Great Britain; Evacuation comes to an end: The Home Guard stands down

The demobilisation of the Armed Forces begins; Street parties held for VE Day; Winston Churchill's government loses the general election

The 1930s 1939 1940 1941 1944 1945 Mav-June June: 6th June January Hitler rises to 1st September: Battle for France ends with the The Germans suffer a huge defeat in Belgium. Hitler's troops The Germans invade D-Day: the allies power in Germany, Russia with a huge

which becomes an industrial superpower; Austria and Czechoslovakia annexed by the Germans

invaded Poland 3rd September: Britain and France declare war on Germany; Austria and Czechoslovakia annexed by the

evacuation of Allied troops from Dunkirk in northern France; Norway, Denmark, The Netherlands, Belgium and France fall under German control

July-September

The German Airforce attacks military targets in Great Britain, then targets cities with huge bombing raids

armv December: The bombing of Pearl Harbour in Hawaii by the Japanese brings the United States into the war

invade Germanoccupied France in the Normandy Landings 30th August

German troops were driven out of France.

7th May

Germany surrenders to the Allies

8th May

VE Day (Victory in Europe) Day.

August

US drop atomic bombs on two Japanese cities

2nd September

Official end of the war: Japan surrendered. (VJ Day)

Germans

YEAR 6 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: NORTON AT WAR (2)

What was Norton like during WW2?

- Norton, at the start of WW2, was largely a self-sufficient community. Most people lived and worked in and around the village throughout their lives, especially those who worked in agriculture, food, and essential supplies.
- -There was a small school serving Norton only, although there were other small schools in local villages which have since closed.
- When war broke out, it was still quite unusual to see cars or farm vehicles on the roads. As a result, it would have been much quieter with much less traffic
- Village buildings were spread along the routes in and out of the village
- Traditional building methods were evident, eg flint, brick, thatch, and timber frames. Many houses from the time or much earlier remain to this day.
- Attending church was expected, and part of the way of life. St Andrew's parish church, the Baptist church, and the Salvation Army church had all existed in the village for many years. Communities were very religious
- The village included two post-offices, six pubs or beer houses, a mill, two butchers, three bakeries, two general stores, a petrol pump, a blacksmith, a doctor's surgery, a police station
- The majority of the employment in the village was linked to the land in some way with many employed as farm labourers













Vocabulary

| conflict | A fight, struggle or disagreement |
|-------------|---|
| source | The person, place or thing from which something comes |
| evidence | Anything that gives people reason to believe something |
| community | The people living in a particular area |
| census | An official count or survey of a population |
| account | Description of an event/something that happened |
| home front | Activities of a nation at home, engaged in a war abroad |
| agriculture | Cultivating land/rearing livestock: farming |

Historical Evidence

How do we know about Norton's past?

Primary Sources of Historical Evidence:

- Living local residents (who would need to be about 80 years old or more to remember WW2)
- Photos, newspapers, letters, business documents, birth/death/christening/marriage registers
- buildings, materials, household objects/artefacts, church records, land records, military records, school records, news/film reel, books/music/art/ films from the period, maps
- Censuses (population, ages, occupations, addresses etc)

Secondary sources:

Books, articles about local history, talking to local historians, Village Website, Facebook Page, Norton Messenger

Cecil Brinkley

The name Cecil Brinkley features on the village war memorial. He was born in Norton in 1925, the eleventh of twelve children. He served with the 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.



Cecil fought in the D-Day landings in 1944, but was killed in action two months later, aged 18; He is buried in Normandy. Five of his six brothers also saw active service overseas during World War 2.

Thank you to Mr D Burt for the access to his village archives