

# Women in the war

## Key dates. Year 4/5 knowledge organiser



### The roles of women

From **1941**, women were called up for war work, in many roles, once occupied by men, such as:

- Factory workers
- Air Raid wardens
- Mechanics
- Engineers
- Farm workers
- Evacuation officers
- Travelling nurses

### The Land Army

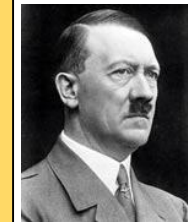
By **1944** almost **80,000** women worked on the land. But conditions were tough and the women had strict rules:

- **Long hours** – They worked 7 days a week.
- **Strict uniform** – Women were still expected to dress in a particular way.
- **Low wages** – Women were paid less than men.
- **Deployment** – Women could be sent anywhere in the country, some were hundreds of miles away from home.
- **High expectations** – Women were expected to do any job on the land – even rat catching!
- **Hostel living** – They often lived in cramped hostels with very basic living facilities

### Key Vocabulary:

- ❖ **Adolf Hitler:** The leader of Germany.
- ❖ **Winston Churchill:** The Prime Minister of Britain during the war.
- ❖ **Land Army:** A British organisation of women who worked on farms during the war.
- ❖ **Rationing:** The limited supply of food, clothing and other goods to prevent shortage.
- ❖ **Blitz:** Heavy, frequent bombing attacks on Britain by Germany.
- ❖ **Invade:** To enter or occupy a country by force.
- ❖ **Evacuation:** The act of moving people from a dangerous place to somewhere of safety.
- ❖ **Liberated:** Being freed.

### Key people



Adolf Hitler.  
The leader of Germany



Winston Churchill.  
The Prime Minister of Britain.

### Women on the front line



Women were not allowed to go into action, or use firearms. Instead, they built machinery and worked in other roles, such as transport, and healthcare.

1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>1<sup>st</sup> September</b> Germany invades Poland and the Second World War begins.</li> <li>• Britain and France declare war on Germany.</li> <li>• Evacuation begins in Britain.</li> </ul>
1940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>8<sup>th</sup> January</b> rationing starts in Britain.</li> <li>• <b>7<sup>th</sup> September</b> the Blitz begins.</li> <li>• Winston Churchill becomes Prime Minister.</li> </ul>
1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>10<sup>th</sup> May</b> the Blitz ends.</li> <li>• Hitler begins Operation Barbarossa - the invasion of Russia</li> <li>• Women begin war work.</li> </ul>
1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mass murder of Jewish people at Auschwitz begins.</li> </ul>
1943	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany faces first major defeat.</li> <li>• British and Indian forces fight Japanese in Burma.</li> </ul>
1944	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>6<sup>th</sup> June</b> D Day: The Allied invasion of France. Paris is liberated in August.</li> </ul>
1945	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>January</b> Auschwitz prisoners are liberated by Soviet troops.</li> <li>• <b>30<sup>th</sup> April</b> Hitler commits suicide</li> <li>• <b>7<sup>th</sup> May</b> Germany surrenders.</li> <li>• <b>15<sup>th</sup> August</b> Japan surrenders and the Second World War ends.</li> <li>• <b>24<sup>th</sup> October</b> The United Nations come together to make sure the war does not happen again.</li> </ul>

## WWII

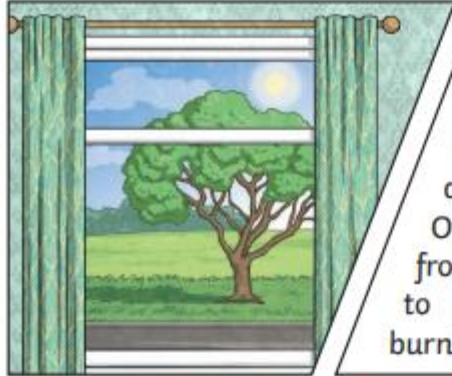
World War II was a global war that involved most countries in the world, forming two opposing military alliances; **The Allied power** (Britain, United States, Soviet Union and France), and the **Axis Powers** (Germany, Italy and Japan). It was the deadliest war in all of human history with around 70 million people killed. After a 6 year long battle, the Allied power won.



# Properties and changes of Materials

## Key Knowledge

Different **materials** are used for particular jobs based on their properties: electrical **conductivity**, flexibility, hardness, **insulators**, magnetism, solubility, thermal **conductivity**, **transparency**.



For example, glass is used for windows because it is hard and **transparent**. Oven gloves are made from a thermal **insulator** to keep the heat from burning your hand.



## Reversible and Irreversible changes

Reversible changes, such as mixing and dissolving **solids** and **liquids** together, can be reversed by:

### Sieving



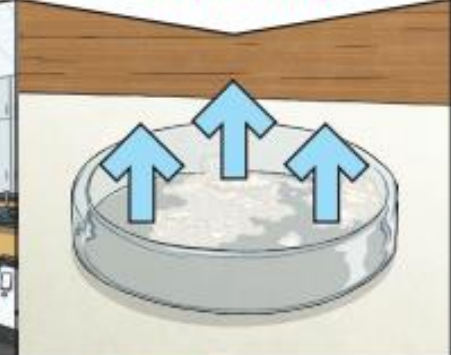
Smaller **materials** are able to fall through the holes in the sieve, separating them from larger particles.

### Filtering

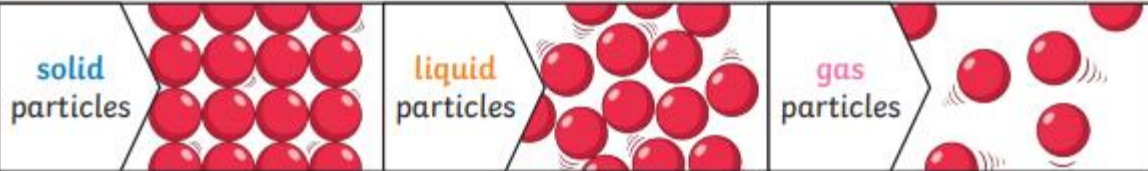


The **solid** particles will get caught in the filter paper but the **liquid** will be able to get through.

### Evaporating



The **liquid** changes into a **gas**, leaving the **solid** particles behind.



## Task:

Collect different objects from around the house and group them depending of their properties. Think about:

- Flexibility
- Conductibility
- Transparency
- Absorbency
- The material they are made from.

**Challenge:** Can they be grouped in more than one way?

Take a photo or draw and label the items.

## Dissolving

A solution is made when **solid** particles are mixed with **liquid** particles. **Materials** that will dissolve are known as soluble. **Materials** that won't dissolve are known as insoluble. A suspension is when the particles don't dissolve.

Sugar is a soluble **material**.



Sand is an insoluble **material**.



Irreversible changes often result in a new product being made from the old **materials** (reactants). For example, burning wood produces ash. Mixing vinegar and milk produces casein plastic.

