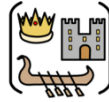


Key vocabulary	
blitz	heavy and frequent bombing attacks
conscription	when people are forced by law to join the armed forces.
evacuees	people who have been evacuated from a place of danger
industry	a group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services
workforce	the total number of workers who are actively employed in a business, industry, or nation, or who are available for employment



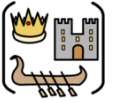
Picture showing impact of the bombing.

Skills - We are historians	
1. Ask who, what, how, where, why questions.	
2. Use a range of sources to find out about the past	
3. Describe how a place changed during this time - industry, workforce, architecture	



## Year 4 Term 6

### How did Bristol change during World War 2?



#### Key knowledge:

1. Bristol was a major centre for aircraft production:

- The Bristol Blenheim bomber aircraft, made in **Bristol Aeroplane Company** was largely used by the Royal Air Force early in the Second World War, although it suffered many losses.
- The Filton factory was the largest in Europe.



2. The 'Bristol Blitz'

The 'Bristol Blitz' was the first large raid on Bristol and took place on 24<sup>th</sup> November 1940. Bombing starting around 6pm and lasted 6 hours. Over 200 people were killed and 1,400 people were made homeless.

3. Many historic buildings and churches were destroyed during the bombing on Bristol. The bombed out remains of St Peter's Church in Castle Park stand as a reminder of the bombings.

4. King George VI and Queen Mary came to visit the city on December 16<sup>th</sup> 1940 to boost morale.

5. Many Bristol children were evacuated to Devon and some children from London were evacuated to Keynsham.

6. The Women Volunteer Service (WVS)

- Set up canteens to feed dockers and people affected by air raids.
- Clothing centres provided clothing for evacuees.
- They opened nurseries to help care for the children of mothers who were called up for compulsory war work.