

History – Week beginning 06.07.2020

Hi Longboats, how are you?

As usual, you can pick and choose which of these activities you want to do. To do activity 2, you need a parent to help you because it involves using the stove so you might have to skip that one if your parents are busy working while you do your home learning.

Do you remember our learning from last week? (Don't worry if you didn't do the Topic last week, you can join in from here). We learnt about Dunkirk, and how ordinary people from England bravely sailed their boats to France to rescue the soldiers who were trapped there.

The British army was safely back in Britain, but what about the French? Now the Nazis had invaded and conquered France, they either had to follow German law or be at risk of going to prison or even shot!

Times looked dark but the people of France didn't want to give up. Many of them began to work against the Nazis in secret. They collected information that would help the Allies (enemies of the Nazis) to win the war. This was one of the most dangerous things you could do, it was called The Resistance.



This photo was taken during the Nazi occupation of France. Can you spot the clue that the Nazis are in charge in this picture?

How do you think this made French citizens feel?

Activity 1

You are from France. You fought in the army against Germany but now they have won and your government is working with the Nazis. You know that the Nazis are evil. They kill anyone who stands up to them and sometimes kill or imprison that person's family as well. Britain has retreated. It seems like the Nazis will win the war and maybe take over every country in Europe!

You have heard about the Resistance but you aren't sure whether you should try and join up.

In the box below, draw the character you have been imagining. Can you complete the sentences to create an idea of their thoughts about joining the resistance to fight in secret against the Nazis.

Deep down, I believe....

But what will happen if....

Is it possible that...

I think the right thing to do is....

But I also need to consider...

In the end, I think my only choice is to...

Activity 2

People in the resistance quickly developed lots of secret codes and gadgets to help them escape the attention of the Nazis. One way that they did this was using complicated codes, another was by using invisible ink to write messages on innocent looking documents, like holiday postcards, books and even musical scores.

Today, you can learn how to make your own invisible ink to send messages **but you must get a parent to help you.** You'll see why in a minute.

1. First, you need a piece of paper, a thin brush or a q-tip and some lemon juice or milk. (Lemon juice will last longer – milk will start to smell funny so you'll have to throw it in the bin after a couple of days).

2 . Paint your secret message onto your paper.

3. Leave the message to dry and watch it disappear!

4. **With an adult,** hold the paper near to something hot. You can ask an adult to hold it 10 cm above a cooker. Slowly, the message should appear on the paper!



Activity 3

Of course, the French resistance had to develop much more difficult ways of hiding their messages – their lives depended on it! One famous member of the French resistance was Josephine Baker.



Josephine Baker was a famous jazz singer from the USA. She had hated the Nazis ever since Hitler first became the leader of Germany, partly because her husband was Jewish so she knew how racist the Nazis were.

She loved France and had first become a star when she performed in Paris so when the war started she was determined to help the French fight back against the Nazis.

Josephine joined the resistance but she kept up her singing and touring as a cover!

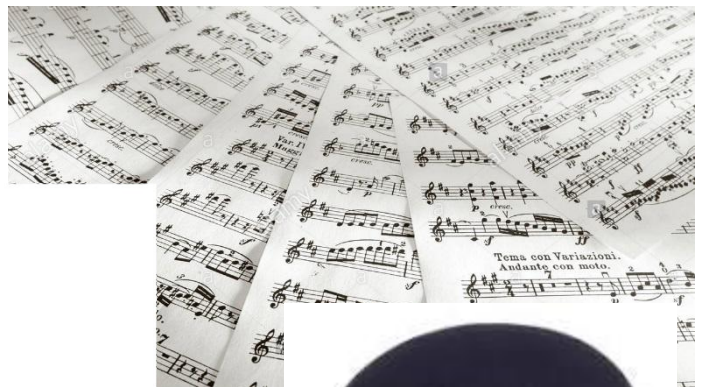
That way, she had a great excuse to travel to many different countries and she could carry secret messages with her.



Imagine you are Josephine Baker. You have just been performing in Germany for a lot of top army officials and you learnt lots of important information for the resistance! You need to write this all down before you forget and transport it back to France – but where can you hide your information?

Can you come up with three places that Josephine could hide her secret messages? She often used to write in invisible ink on her sheet music. Where else could she hide these messages where no one would look while she is travelling?

ret hiding places within Josephine’s travelling clothes and suitcase could be located. Draw and label your ideas.



Activity 4

Of course, sometimes, even if you did everything possible, writing in invisible ink, sewing the paper into the lining of your coat or hiding it in the handle of your suitcase, you still got found out. In that case, the most important thing was that the Nazis didn't know what your message said. The resistance designed very difficult codes to try and outsmart the Nazis.

Can you use this code breaker to help you decode the answers to these questions?

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

1. What was the name given to women who worked on farms during Second World War?

$$\overline{16 - 4} \quad \overline{10 - 9} \quad \overline{7 + 7} \quad \overline{10 - 6}$$

$$\overline{10 - 3} \quad \overline{5 + 4} \quad \overline{9 + 9} \quad \overline{6 + 6} \quad \overline{20 - 1}$$

2. What did the government introduce to make sure that everyone had enough to eat?

$$\overline{22 - 4} \quad \overline{17 - 16} \quad \overline{12 + 8} \quad \overline{7 + 2} \quad \overline{9 + 6} \quad \overline{20 - 6} \quad \overline{6 + 3} \quad \overline{8 + 6} \quad \overline{20 - 1}$$

3. What were gas masks made of?

$$\overline{7 + 11} \quad \overline{30 - 9} \quad \overline{18 - 16} \quad \overline{24 - 22} \quad \overline{20 - 15} \quad \overline{12 + 6}$$

4. What caused an increase in road accidents in Britain at the beginning of the war?

$$\overline{12 + 8} \quad \overline{25 - 17} \quad \overline{17 - 12}$$

$$\overline{30 - 28} \quad \overline{2 + 10} \quad \overline{28 - 27} \quad \overline{29 - 26} \quad \overline{20 - 9} \quad \overline{22 - 7} \quad \overline{17 + 4} \quad \overline{7 + 13}$$

5. What was the name of the army of volunteers who prepared to defend Britain's coastline?

$$\overline{16 + 4} \quad \overline{26 - 18} \quad \overline{27 - 22} \quad \overline{32 - 24} \quad \overline{4 + 11} \quad \overline{28 - 15} \quad \overline{13 - 8}$$

$$\overline{28 - 21} \quad \overline{6 + 15} \quad \overline{19 - 18} \quad \overline{4 + 14} \quad \overline{27 - 23}$$