



Learning Project WEEK 10 – World War 2

Age Range: Year 5

Weekly RE Tasks (Aim to do one per day)	Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can you name all the Apostles of Jesus? What does the name “Apostle” mean? • Identify the names of the four Gospels and understand that they record the life of Jesus. Imagine what would have happened if the Apostles had not proclaimed the Resurrection of Jesus. People would have been left on a “cliff-hanger”! • Read the story of the preaching of Peter on the first Pentecost Sunday (Acts 2: 14 – 41). What are the main elements of the message from Peter? What does this message tell us about Christ? Why was it so important for him to proclaim this message? • Watch the story of the Beggar at the Beautiful Gate (Acts 3: 1 – 16). Make a table to record the words of the beggar, the words of Peter and John and the reactions of the people. From the information gathered, how was Peter able to heal the man? In whose name did he heal him? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask your child to read a chapter from their home reading book or a book that they have borrowed from the library. • Use your child’s home reading journal to complete one activity or a book review on the book they are currently reading or have already read. • Access Get Epic, complete a book review to share on Class Dojo. • Complete the activities on BBC Bitesize – What does an author do?
Weekly Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)	Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Times Table Rockstars. Compete against your teachers in another ‘Battle of the Bands’. • Access BBC Bitesize. Complete one lesson per day from the weekly planner – lessons are supported by White Rose Maths videos – Summer Term Week 8. • Keep an eye out on ‘Class Dojo’ for a different kind of maths task. • Develop your understanding across the Year 5 curriculum, by visiting and completing each day’s mini-maths tasks for week 20 and week 9. 	<p>Monday – Analysing and performing poems</p> <p>Tuesday – Imagery and figurative language in poetry</p> <p>Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, complete the daily lesson on BBC Bitesize</p> <p>Choose a spelling game to complete on BBC Bitesize</p>

Learning Project - to be done throughout the week

The project this week aims to provide opportunities for your child to gain a better understanding of the Rationing.

Some of these tasks will be set via 'Class Dojo' during the week – please complete them online, as teachers will be able to provide feedback.

- **Music ('Class Dojo')** – Listen to this ['Dig for Victory'](#) song, which mentions Potato Pete and Doctor Carrot. Create your own 'Dig for Victory' lyrics.
- **Art ('Class Dojo')** – The 'Dig for Victory' campaign was set up during WWII by the British Ministry of Agriculture. Men and women across the country were encouraged to grow their own food in times of harsh rationing. Create your own 'Dig for Victory' poster.
- **Design Technology ('Class Dojo')** – Can you design your own WWII allotment? What would you plant? What would you need to know?
- **Science ('Class Dojo')** – Create a food diary of all the food that you eat this week, including any snacks in between meals.

Read the information provided below and create a 'Weekly Wartime Meal Plan'. You may wish to do some extra research to help you.

- **History ('Class Dojo')**: – Create a fact file to explain why rationing was implemented in Britain during WWII.
- **PHSE ('Class Dojo')**: – Create a feelings diary using your own emoji symbols to represent the different emotions you experience throughout the week,

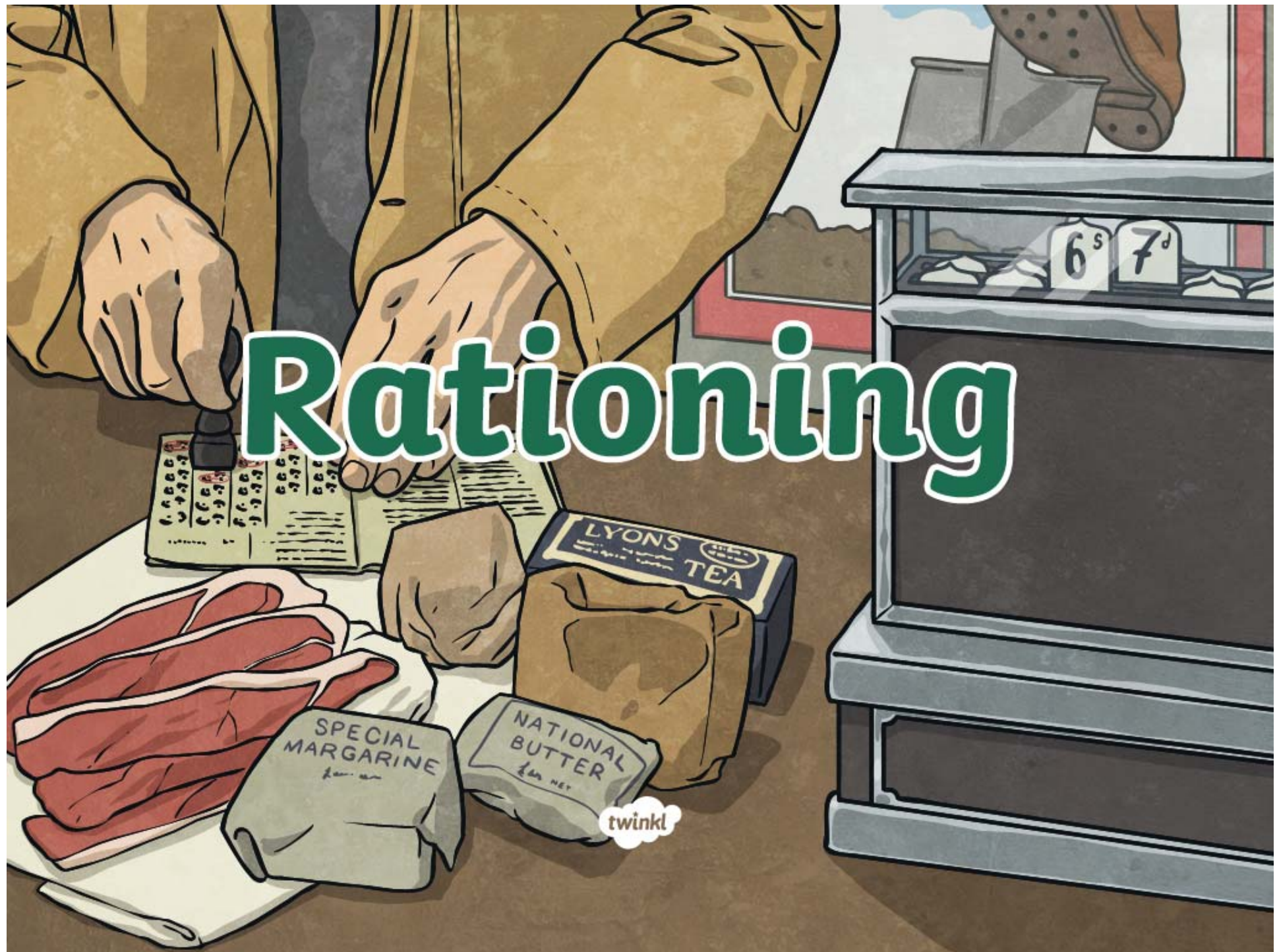
Additional learning resources parents may wish to engage with

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/covid19-school-closures>

Password: COVTWINKLHELPS

#HomeLearning

Rationing



Food, Food, Food



At the start of the war, Britain began to ration food. To ration something means to allow each person to only have a fixed amount of it.

Discuss the following questions with the other members of your group:

1. Why do you think it was necessary to ration food?
2. What foods do you think were rationed?
3. How do you think the rationing of food was organised?
4. How do you think everyday lives changed as a result of rationing?

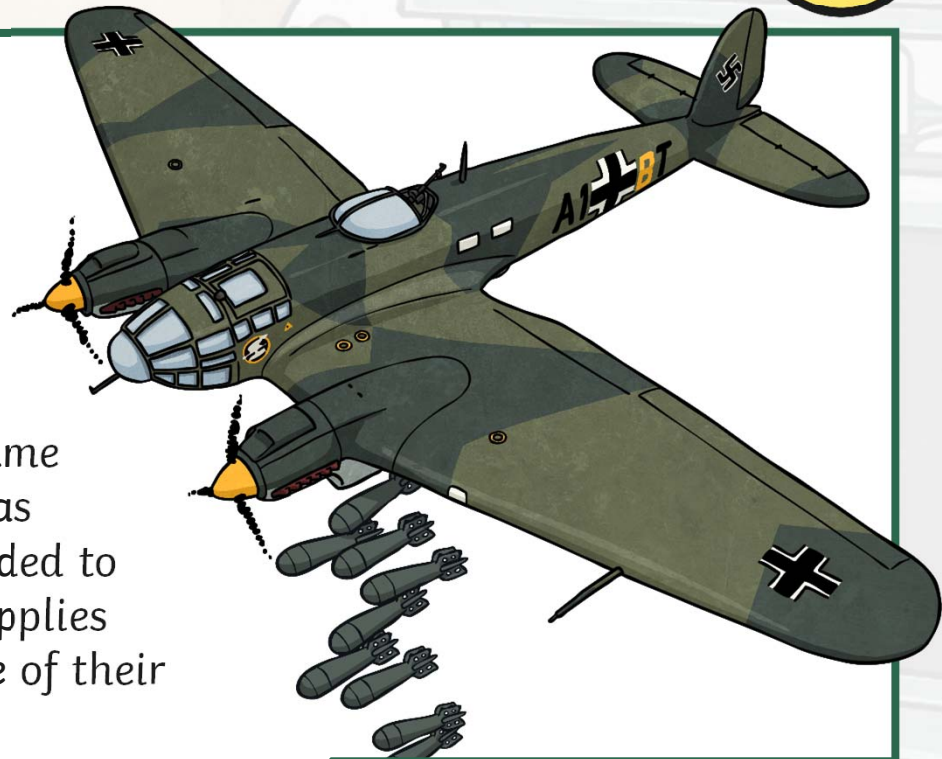


Food, Food, Food



At the start of the war, Britain was importing more than two-thirds of its food from overseas. When supply ships coming into the country were targeted by German bombers and the possibility of invasion or isolation became a reality, it became necessary for Britain to conserve as much food as possible. People needed to become more creative with the supplies they had and began to grow more of their own food.

The rationing of food began in January 1940 and lasted until 1954, which was actually nine years after the war had ended.



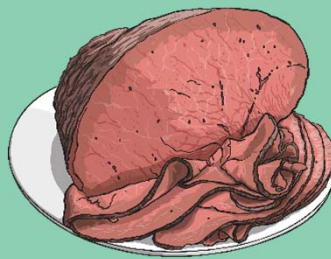
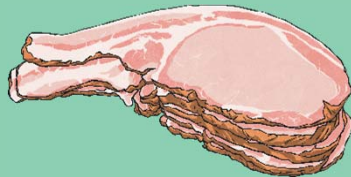
Why do you think rationing continued after the war?

Food, Food, Food

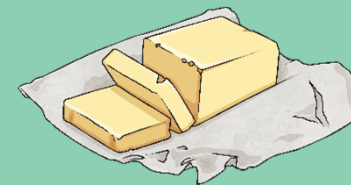


Look at the list of foods that were rationed during the war and the average allowances for a child between aged five and sixteen.

Bacon and ham: 115g



Jam: 115g



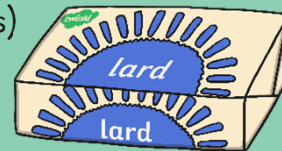
Butter: 55g



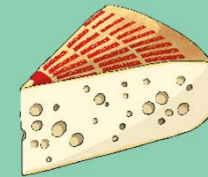
Margarine: 55g

Meat: 175g

(adults got double this)



Cheese: 115g



Milk: 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints
plus equivalent of 1
pint of powdered milk
(and children got milk
at school)



Sugar: 225g



Tea: none
(adults got 50g)



Sweets: 75g



Cooking Fat: 55g

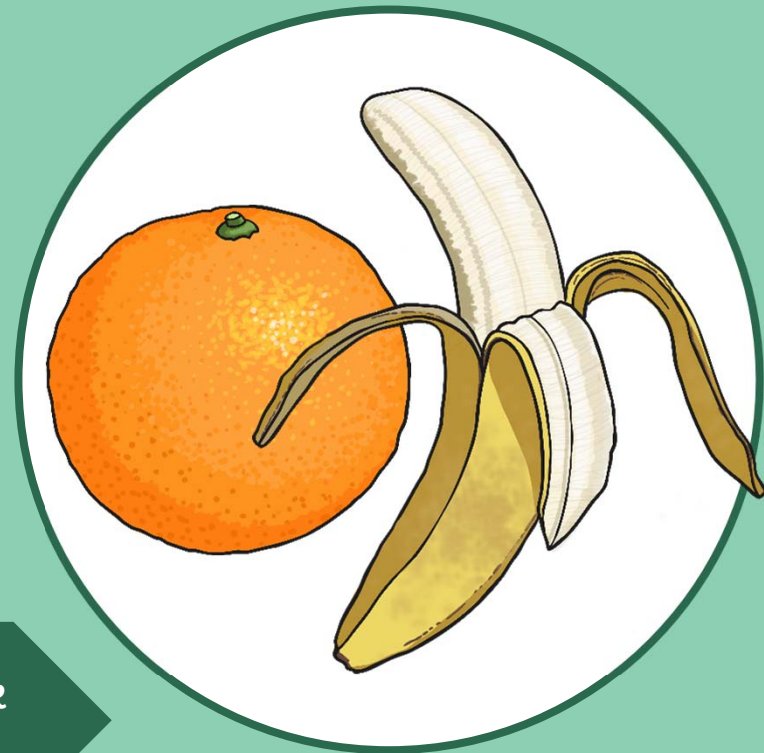
Eggs: 3

(adults had 1) plus equivalent of 3
powdered eggs

Food, Food, Food



Although many foods were not officially rationed, they were in very short supply or simply not available. Some children grew up never seeing bananas or oranges for example, as these were imported from overseas. Some people sold or traded goods on the black market, which means to illegally trade goods that were in controlled or limited supply.



What foods or other goods do you think were in short supply? Why?

Food, Food, Food



The following foods were never rationed during the war:

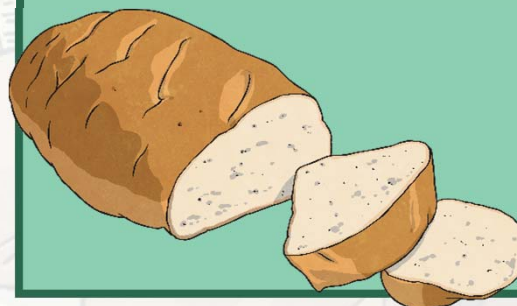
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Although they were not readily available.



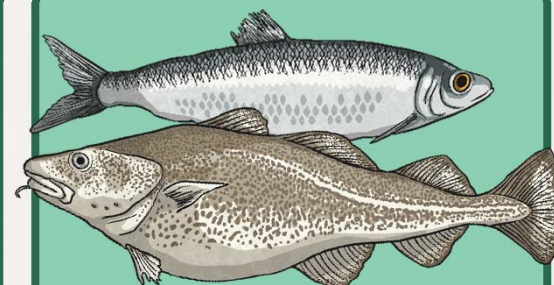
Bread

However, due to reduced importation of white flour, there was a 'national loaf' made with wholegrain flour, which many people said was like grey mush.



Fish

Although it was very expensive!



Some people also ate meat they could hunt themselves like rabbit or squirrel!

A 'Lend Lease' contract with America and Canada later in the war meant that the import of powdered milk and eggs and tinned meats, like corned beef and Spam, began.

Food, Food, Food



Now, write a menu to show what you might have eaten during the war. You may need to do a bit of research to help you. To give you some ideas, have a look at the Twinkl Wartime Recipe Booklet [here](#).



