Year 2 – What do we remember in November?
War and Remembrance

Historical Themes: ***civilisation, government, revolution and change, migration***

Timeline of Events

28th July 1914	July – November 1916	25th March 1918	11th November 1918	11th November 1919
First World War breaks out.	The Battle of the Somme. This battle was one of the deadliest battles of the First World War	Walter Tull dies in battle in France	The armistice (an agreement) is signed, ending the First World War.	The first Remembrance Sunday is held.

Key Vocabulary

army	The group of soldiers who are trained to fight against an enemy.
courage	To be brave and do something even when you may be scared.
front line	The front lines were the areas closest to the fighting, where soldiers waited in the trenches to fight.
home front	The people who stay in their own country
poppy	A red flower. Poppies grew in the battlefields after the First World War ended. They are worn as a symbol of remembrance.
remembrance	Remembering important events such as wars and the people who fought in them.
trenches	Long, narrow ditches dug in the ground, where soldiers lived when waiting to fight.

DID YOU KNOW?

Animals helped in the War too!

Walter Tull

Walter Tull was a British soldier in the First World War. He was the first Black officer to lead White soldiers into battle. He died in battle in France in 1918

General Knowledge

What is Remembrance Sunday?

Remembrance Sunday is the day when people take time to remember those who died in the First World War and all other wars since. It is on 11th November each year. People are remembered with memorials, medals and poppies. There is a two-minute silence on Remembrance Sunday

Why do we remember?

Soldiers (such as Walter Tull) are remembered because they were brave. They had courage to fight in war. Soldiers fight in war to keep people safe.

How did people at home in the UK help?

Many people who could not fight stayed at home. Lots of women helped by working in factories to make weapons for the soldiers. Some women worked on farms to make sure that there was enough food for people to eat.