

Kildwick and Farnhill during World War II KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject specific vocabulary

Axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.
Evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.
Propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.
rationing	Limiting the amount of food and resources that each person gets so that they don't run out.
RAF	The Royal Airforce (British).
Welcome Home Fund	A fund raised for returning soldiers to Kildwick and Farnhill.
air raid siren	A siren to signal that an air raid was taking place.



Kildwick War Memorial



Eric and Rosetta Zillesen with either Marcel or Walter

Sticky Knowledge about Kildwick during World War II

World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries – the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan. It took place from 1939-1945.

During the war, millions of Germans were imprisoned because Hitler (the German leader) wanted to create what he thought was the best race. Jewish people were the group most heavily targeted by Hitler and the Nazi party.

There is a list of people who fought and died in the war who are from Kildwick, Farnhill and the nearby areas. Some of the people had attended Kildwick School. The Kildwick and Farnhill Welcome Home fund raised £1000 for the returning servicemen and women of the two villages.

A man who lived in Farnhill, named Marcel Zillesen, was part of the RAF in the war. He was captured by Italian forces and taken to Germany. He was taken to a prison camp. Marcel and 200 other men from the prison camp tried to escape. All but 3 were recaptured. Marcel remained there until the end of the war.

During World War 2 children were evacuated from cities to the countryside. Many evacuees came to Kildwick.

During the war, Britain couldn't import food. This meant that rationing had to take place. Everyone had a ration book to limit how much food they were allowed each week.

Air raid sirens would sound when there was a threat and people would have to hide in an air raid shelter.

There are 18 names on the War Memorial in Kildwick for World War 2.

There are newspaper reports, written accounts, radio broadcasts, local and national records and archives and photos from this time. Historians can use these to find out about what the local area was like during world war 2.