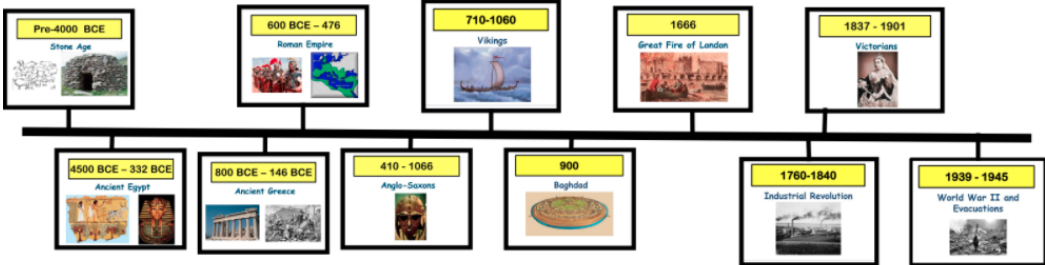


# Shoah and Kindertransport Holocaust and Evacuation



## What was life like on the Home Front?

### Evacuation - The Home Front (What was happening in Britain during this time?)

During World War II, over 3.5 million children, along with some of their teachers and helpers, mothers with very young children, pregnant women and people with disabilities, were evacuated from the cities to the countryside, where it was believed they would be safer from bombing. All evacuees had to take their gas mask, ration book and identity card. When they reached their destination, a billeting officer would arrange a host family for them. Evacuation happened in waves, beginning on 1st September 1939. Other waves occurred at the start of the Battle of Britain and at the start of the Blitz.

### Key Vocabulary

**Refugee** - a person forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution or natural disaster

**Kindertransport** - the operation to evacuate Jewish children from Nazi controlled areas of Europe to the UK between 1938 and 1940

**Holocaust also known as Shoah** - the killing of civilians and especially Jews by the Nazis during World War II

**Homefront** - the civilian population and activities of a nation whose army are engaged in war abroad

**Rationing** - to allow each person a fixed amount of something

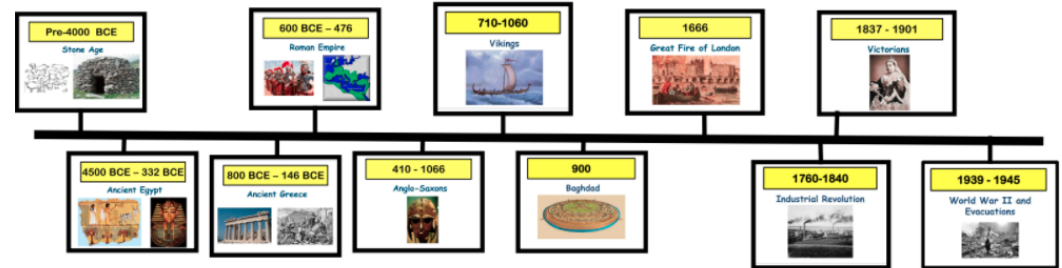
**Primary evidence** - evidence from the time we are studying

**Secondary evidence** - evidence based on primary evidence but comes about after the time we are studying

### Rationing

Supply ships were targeted by German bombers and it was necessary to conserve as much food as possible. Rationing meant that each person was only allowed a fixed amount of foods. Ration books were issued, with coupons that showed people how much of each item they were allowed. Shopkeepers would remove or stamp the coupons when they were used. People were also encouraged to 'Dig for Victory' and grow as much of their own food as possible. Petrol, soap, clothing and timber were also in short supply. Clothing ration books were issued and people were encouraged to 'make do and mend'.

# Shoah and Kindertransport Holocaust and Evacuation



**What was life like for Jews in Europe before the Shoah?**  
 Using primary picture evidence you will build up a picture of prewar life in Europe and make comparisons to Jewish life in Manchester today. Some examples:

- Size of Jewish population in prewar Europe compared to the UK today
- Daily life

**The Holocaust**  
 The Holocaust is the term for the killing of over six million Jewish people before and during World War II, organised by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi party. Even before the war, they wanted to blame the Jews for the problems in Germany and used propaganda to promote widespread public hatred of them. Jewish people were openly bullied, persecuted, abused and discriminated against. Many Jews were sent to concentration camps.

**How did the trip to the Holocaust Centre help embed your learning?**  
 Primary evidence - artefacts, listening to a survivor  
 Secondary evidence - museum experience  
 Programme called The Portraits (Prince Charles)

**As a Historian, what is the reliability of the evidence you have looked at?**

**How has this learning helped your understanding of Current World Wide Refugee Crisis?**

**How was the Kindertransport arranged?**  
 Jewish people tried to escape from Nazi occupied Europe in many ways and to different countries. The Kindertransport was approved by the British Government to rescue Jewish children before the war began, approximately 10 thousand children were saved this way and came to live in Britain.