

### Key Vocabulary

- **Soldier** – a person who serves in the army.
  - **Officer** – a person who leads soldiers in the army.
  - **War** – an armed fight between countries.
  - **Battle** – a fight that lasts a long time.
  - **Memorial** – a statue built to remind people of a person or event.
  - **Europe** – a continent made up of a number of countries.
- **Western front** - The zone of fighting in western Europe in the First World War.
  - **Trenches** – a long narrow ditch.
  - **No man's land** - disputed ground between the front lines or trenches of two opposing armies.
  - **Front line** - the military line or part of an army that is closest to the enemy.
  - **Wounded** – people or animals who are hurt.
- **Medal of Honour** – a medal given to someone who has been very brave or courageous.
  - **Home front** – the people who stayed in the UK to help the war effort.
  - **Remembrance** – a time that we spend remembering people who have died in the war.
  - **Armistice** – an end to a war.

### poppy

A red flower. Poppies grew in the battlefields after the First World War ended. They are worn as a symbol of remembrance.



Battle of Evesham – 4<sup>th</sup> August 1265

28<sup>th</sup> July 1914  
War breaks out.

25<sup>th</sup> March 1918  
Walter Tull dies in battle in France.

Timeline of Events

July – November 1916  
The Battle of the Somme. This battle was one of the deadliest battles of the First World War.

11<sup>th</sup> November 1918  
The armistice is signed, ending the First World War.

11<sup>th</sup> November 1919  
The first Remembrance Day is held.

### Key Knowledge



### Women on the Home Front



### Story of Eof

Eof saw a vision of the Virgin Mary. People came to see the great vision too. Evesham became an important town.



Key Facts	
Who was Mary Seacole?	Mary Seacole was a nurse. She was born in Jamaica in 1805. Her mother was Jamaican and her father was Scottish. She died in Britain in 1881.
What is Mary Seacole remembered for?	Mary Seacole wanted to join the nurses treating the soldiers injured in the <b>Crimean War</b> , but the British Government refused. So she paid for herself to go. She set up the 'British Hotel' hospital two miles from the fighting for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment. She would also travel to the front line, taking supplies and treating soldiers from both sides.
Who was Edith Cavell?	Edith Cavell was born 4 <sup>th</sup> December 1865 in Norfolk, England. She trained as a nurse in 1896. In 1907, she was asked to be in charge of a nursing training school in Brussels, Belgium.
What is Edith Cavell remembered for?	During <b>WWI</b> , Edith nursed and saved soldiers from both sides of the war. She also hid over 200 <b>allied</b> soldiers from the Germans. She was arrested for <b>treason</b> and sentenced to death. She was killed by a German firing squad on 12 <sup>th</sup> October 1915.



Key Events	
1485	Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.
1509	Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.
1534	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
1547	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.
1553	Edward VI dies and the <b>throne</b> is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the <b>throne</b> .
1558	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor <b>reign</b> .



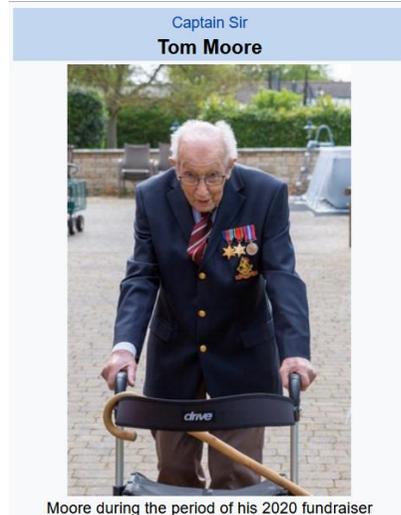
Was Matthew Henson the first human to set foot on the North Pole?	It is not certain whether Matthew Henson and the other <b>explorers</b> with him were the first to reach the North Pole in April 1909. Even so, Matthew Henson should be remembered as a skilled <b>polar explorer</b> . For years, he did not receive the same recognition as his White co- <b>explorer</b> due to racism.
Why is Felicity Aston in the Guinness World Records?	Felicity Aston's <b>polar exploration</b> is part of <b>recent</b> history. In 2012, Felicity became the first person to ever travel alone across Antarctica, just using her own power and walking with skis.

Robert Falcon Scott is significant because he was a famous explorer. He led two expeditions to Antarctica. The purpose of the expeditions was to find out more about the animals, the weather and the land of Antarctica. Scott and his fellow explorers also wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole.

Grace Darling is remembered for the rescue she undertook with her father in the Farne Islands in 1838.

### Seaside Holidays in the Past

There are lots of seaside **resorts** in the **United Kingdom** that have been popular for many years. In **Victorian** times, people would travel to the seaside to enjoy activities, such as a puppet show, walk along the **promenade** or to go **sea bathing**. The **Victorians** believed that the sea air was good for you and that **sea bathing** would make you healthy.



### Key People



Grace Darling 1815-1842 was a lighthouse keeper's daughter who saved 9 men when their ship sank in 1838.