Impact of war on Britain Quiz – Effects of evacuation 1939-45

1. **What was Operation ‘Pied Piper’?** The Evacuation Scheme

2. **When did the government issue Operation ‘Pied Piper’?** 31st August 1939

3. **When did Operation ‘Pied Piper’ begin?** 1st November 1939

4. **Why did evacuation usually have less of an impact on children whose parents had money?**
   
   A. Their parents made their own arrangements for who their children were to stay with.  
   B. Children at private city schools were usually moved all together to manor houses in the country.

5. **Give 3 problems experienced by Evacuees and foster families.**
   
   A. Some children didn’t react well to having foster brothers and sisters.  
   B. Older couples whose own children had left home didn’t react well to having children again.  
   C. Childless couples who had no experience of looking after children were thrown in at the deep end.

6. **Give 3 reasons why people took in Evacuees.**
   
   A. Some wanted to help.  
   B. Some wanted the money.  
   C. Some wanted workers for home or farm.

7. **Who else was evacuated other than small children?**
   
   A. Teachers.  
   B. Pregnant Women.  
   C. Disabled people.

8. **What was the Phoney War and how did it affect evacuation?**
   
   When no bombs were dropped so many drifted back to the cities by Christmas 1939.

9. **When was the second wave of evacuations and why?**
   
   1940 because of the Blitz.

10. **When was there a further wave of evacuations and why?**
    
    1944 because the Germans were using V1 and V2 missiles.

11. **List 2 positive experiences of evacuation:**
    
    A. Many stayed with better off people so had a better standard of living e.g. better food.  
    B. Showed better off people the social problems of families in inner city areas and increased the demand for change.

12. **List 3 negative experiences of evacuation:**
    
    A. Evacuees often found themselves in homes where they had to cope with different standards of behaviour.  
    B. There was a clash between city and country values.  
    C. Organisation was often poor especially in the way evacuees were chosen by their foster parents e.g. siblings could be split up.
Impact of war on Britain Quiz – Social attitudes in the years 1914-1920 Part 1

Conscientious Objectors WWII

1. How many people claimed exemption on grounds of conscience in WWI? 16,000
2. What did you have to attend to decide whether you got exemption or not? A Tribunal.
3. How many were granted exemption by the tribunals? 400
4. What does partial exemption mean? Did not have to fight but had to do other useful war work that they were given by the government.
5. How many were granted partial exemption? 9,500
6. How many were not granted exemption and had to go and fight? 6,200
7. How many Conscientious Objectors were imprisoned? 6,200
8. What did the Military Service Act make compulsory? Conscription into the army.
9. Why did Conscientious Objection become a problem after the Military Service Act was introduced? It was then illegal not to join the army if you were healthy and between the ages of 18 and 40.
10. Give 2 negative opinions of Conscientious Objectors. A. Cowards, B. Traitors (betraying their country)
11. What 2 reasons might you object for? A. Religious / moral reasons – Not wanting to take another life, B. Political reasons – believing the war was between politicians and not ordinary people.
12. What was a Starred Occupation? A job that was considered essential that no one else could take over e.g. doctor / teacher.

Attitudes towards women

1. Give 2 examples of women being second class citizens before WWI. A. Did not have the vote, B. Few job opportunities, C. Had low paid jobs, D. Expected to marry; have children and look after the home.
2. Why did WWI begin to change attitudes start to change about giving women the vote and their abilities? They took on crucial roles and men’s jobs on the Home Front and did them well.
3. How did the way women dressed change because of WWI and why? Now wore trousers or cut their hair short because they were working in more dangerous jobs.
4. Give 4 examples of jobs that women took on when most men went to war? A. Factory work, B. Railway porters, C. Ambulance drivers, D. Mine workers.
5. What jobs did women still also have to do? Look after the children and the house.
6. Give 3 examples of different social behaviour of women. A. Smoking, B. Drinking in pubs, C. Wealthy girls going out without chaperones, D. Going to the cinema.
7. Why were some men amazed at the quality of women’s work? In some industries women’s production rates were better than men’s.
8. What did most men still believe even after WWI was over? Women’s only place was in the home.
9. When was the Representation of the People Act passed giving women 30 or over the vote? 1918.
10. What developments allowed women more leisure time? A. Labour saving devices being invented like washing machines and fridges reducing the housework hours, B. Better contraceptive advice meant that women could choose when to have children and to have fewer of them.
Impact of war on Britain Quiz – Social attitudes in the years 1914-1920 Part 2

Health care

1. **What did the war highlight about the working classes?** A. Poor health care, B. Poor living conditions.
2. **Why did the war highlight issues in health care?** Many men wanting to sign up had to be turned away because they were ‘unfit to fight.’
3. **How did the effects of war change health care provision?** Many military hospitals that had been temporary became permanent to look after wounded and traumatised soldiers.
4. **When was the global flu pandemic?** 1918
5. **What problems did the flu pandemic highlight?** A. Lack of free hospital places, B. People being nursed in their homes encouraged the spread of disease from family member to family member.
6. **How many people were killed by the flu pandemic in Britain, in the first week of November 1918?** 7,500.
7. **Why did the passing of the Representation of the People act encourage health care change?** Many of the new working class men and women who could now vote didn’t have access to free medical care.
8. **When was the Ministry of Health set up?** 1919.
9. **What 2 main things did the Ministry of Health do at first?** A. Gave the government an overview of health care provision across the UK, B. Began to build some facilities such as TB hospitals.
10. **Why did the setting up of the Ministry of Health lead to improved health care?** A. More hospitals were bought under the control of local authorities, B. Secondary school students received free medical checks and health clinics gave vaccinations cheaply.

A Land Fit for Hero’s?

1. **What prevented Lloyd George’s government from achieving all the reforms they had promised in their 1918 election campaign?** A. Coalition Conservative government did not support the more radical changes they suggested, B. Britain was almost bankrupt by the war and entered an economic depression soon afterwards.
2. **Why was the Ministry of Health set up?** The government and wealthier classes were shocked by the number of young men declared unfit to fight due to poor health.
3. **What did many people see as part of the reason for poor health in many young working class people?** Poor quality housing.
4. **What problem came about with housing at the end of the war?** Severe shortage of housing.
5. **How many new homes had been planned to be built?** 4 million.
6. **What did the government do to ensure new home were built?** Gave the local councils subsidies.
7. **How did the new homes change living conditions for people?** A. Better quality, better ventilated housing, B. Suburbs emerged – housing estates built on the outskirts of cities – more urban lifestyles developed.
8. **When was the Education Act passed?** 1918.
9. **What did the Education Act do?** Raised the school leaving age to 14.
10. **What happened to soldiers when they returned?** A. Many returned to their normal lives as far as possible, B. Most went back to their old jobs but there was high unemployment due to the economic depression, C. Wounded soldiers were paid disability allowance by the government.
Impact of war on Britain Quiz – Civilian experience of war 1939-45 Part 1

Change in the role of women

1. Why was the experience of work such a change for women at this time? They were thrown in at the deep end and had to learn fast while they worked.
2. Give 1 example of women being completely unfamiliar with their working environment. Most of the land army girls were from the inner city areas and had, had no contact with farms or farm animals before.
3. List 4 types of work women did during WWII. A. Land Army, B. Bus / ambulance drivers, C. Clerks / secretaries, D. Delivering post or milk, E. Factory work.
4. Give an example of a voluntary position women take on as well as their paid work. Helping people made homeless by bombing.
5. Why were there more working women in WWII? The government conscripted women into work.
6. How did women’s war work affect pay? Some improvements but were stilled payed less than men.
7. In what 2 ways did war work change how women saw themselves? A. Became more confident in their abilities. B. Had more self-respect.

Voluntary work of men

1. Give 3 examples of voluntary positions men took on as well as their paid work. A. Air raid wardens, B. Firemen, C. Home Guard.
2. When did training of the Home Guard take place? Every Sunday afternoon and a couple of evenings in the week.
3. Give 2 ways the Home Guard received training. A. Some already had specialist training from fighting in WWI or Spanish Civil War so they trained younger recruits. B. Soldiers from the regular army trained them.
4. Name 4 duties the Home Guard performed. A. Patrolled the coast at night. B. Patrolled for parachute invasions. C. Manned anti-aircraft rockets and guns. D. Prepared to sabotage and disrupt / capture an invading enemy.

Rationing

1. Why was rationing introduced? Britain was at real risk of being starved out of the war.
2. When was compulsory rationing introduced? January 1940.
3. Who was responsible for introducing rationing? Ministry of Food under Lord Woolton.
4. What were the first 3 items to be rationed? A. Butter, B. Sugar, C. Bacon
5. Eventually what food items were rationed? Everything except seasonal fruit and vegetables.
6. Except for food give 1 example of something else that was rationed. Clothes.
7. Why was rationing fair? Everyone had the same number of coupons including the Royal Family – so legally no one could get more than anyone else.
8. Apart from rationing, how else did the government try to control food supplies? A. Dig for Victory campaign, B. Campaigns to avoid waste e.g. Boy Scouts / Girl Guides collect food scraps for pigs.
9. List 3 things that rationing achieved. A. Fair system that meant the poor were adequately fed with generally healthy food, B. United people because everyone was the same, C. Quality of rationed clothes were guaranteed by the governments utility mark.
10. List 3 limitations to the rationing scheme. A. The rich could buy extra rations on the black market, B. Very large families with several ration books were better off than small families or those with no children, C. Food supplies were more plentiful in certain areas e.g. vegetables and pork and bacon (not rationed in Northern Ireland) in rural areas.
Impact of war on Britain Quiz – Civilian experience of war 1939-45 Part 2

Government influence

1. How did the public feel about the government having a greater role and influence in their lives? Generally accepted it without complaint.
2. What did the war years prove about government intervention in people’s lives? They could make a positive difference.
3. What 2 positive changes did the government dedicate itself to bringing at the end of the war? A. Continuation of better standard of living for the poor. B. Protect the poor from living in poverty and with ill health.

Destruction

1. Why were the bombing raids hard to cope with? Bombs were dropped on the same towns every night sometimes for weeks causing many buildings to be totally destroyed.
2. What 2 things might happen to you if you became homeless through bombings? A. Stay with friends or family, B. Go to a ‘rest centre’ simple accommodation provided by the council.
3. What were the ‘rest centres’? Churches or schools (no longer being used as children had been evacuated).
4. Who ran the ‘rest centres’? Volunteers often from the women’s voluntary services.
5. What 3 things did the Women’s Voluntary Services run? A. Clothing exchanges, B. Canteens for people without a home, C. Rest Centres.
6. What was the limitation of the ‘Rest Centres’? Only temporary until you could find a new home / accommodation.
7. What happened to those who couldn’t afford a new home / rented accommodation? Given a council house or flat with minimum furniture.
8. When did rebuilding of buildings destroyed by bombing raids begin? Some at the end of the Blitz May 1941, most not until the end of the war.

Travel

1. How did the war affect rail transport? Lack of trains as they were being used to transport troops and army supplies.
2. List 2 ways the blackout affected road travel? A. Reduced the number of people traveling for fear of getting hit by a bomb, B. Car accidents increased.
3. List 2 ways the bombing destruction affected travel? A. Roads and railway lines were destroyed, B. Underground travel was disrupted due to burst water pipes.
4. How did rationing affect travel? Petrol was increasingly rationed massively reducing car travel.

COs

1. What showed that the attitude of authorities had become more lenient to COs during WWII? Only a small percentage were sent to prison.
2. List 2 ways tribunals had become fairer? A. Not allowed to be judged by people in the military, B. Juries had to include people from all social classes.
3. How did politicians show increased understanding to COs? Spoke out about the need to respect the views of the COs.
4. How were COs treated in prison in WWII compared with WWI? Less harshly.
5. How did the media portray COs in WWII? As cowards and traitors.
6. List 3 ways the majority of the public treat COs? A. Jeered at, B. Some were sacked from their jobs, C. Some were assaulted.