

**Key events and facts:**

World War Two began in 1939. It was a war involving Britain, France, the United States, China and the Soviet Union. These countries were known as the Allied Forces.

They fought against Germany, Japan and Italy, who were known as the Axis Powers.

During the war, there were many campaigns (these were targeted attacks on specific areas). In 1940, London and other British cities suffered terrible bomb attacks from the sky, by the Luftwaffe (the German Air Force).

The Anderson shelter was designed in 1938 by William Paterson and Oscar Carl Kerrison in response to a request from the government to help save lives.

It was named after Sir John Anderson, who was responsible for preparing Britain for air raids, just before the start of World War 2.

Kits to build the shelters were sent to people in cities (3.5 million were built), designed for 6 people maximum.

Overview: This term, children will create models of Anderson Shelters, developing the key skills of choosing materials and equipment which are suitable for the construction and joining of different components. They will evaluate designs of shelters, make prototypes (trial examples) and connect materials using different joining techniques to make joints strong and stable.

Key vocabulary:

Corrugated steel panels- these were sheets of wavy metal which were used for the walls and roof of the shelter.

Materials- what you will make your model out of: cardboard, Sellotape, glue, tissue paper, plasticine. These will get used up.

Joins- a way of fixing materials together securely.

Equipment- tools that you will use to cut and fix materials together, for example: scissors, hot glue gun. These can be used over.

Key people:

Sir John Anderson- he was a general in the British Army and fought during World War 2.

William Paterson and Oscar Carl Kerrison- shelter designers.

Neville Chamberlain- the British Prime Minister at the start of World War 2.

Adolf Hitler- the leader of the Nazi Party who led Germany during World War 2.

Anderson Shelter Models



Outside: The picture above shows the entrance to the shelter. Many people planted flowers or vegetables on top to disguise the shelter from above. Sandbags were placed around the door and the shelter was built into the ground.

Inside: Could sleep up to 6 people. Cold in the Winter, measured 1.4m wide, 2m long and 1.8m tall. They were quite cramped and someone taller than 6ft would not have been able to stand up in one.

