Heroes

Unsung Heroes | W/C: 22nd June 2020

Unsung heroes are committed to give more than they take. They focus on the bigger picture and sacrifice time and effort for the good of others, with some even putting their lives at risk. Unsung heroes often receive little or no recognition for their efforts.

Subject: Design & Technology

Activity Outcome: Design (and create if possible) your own monument which recognises the animals who fought in war.

Explain: A number of different animals were used throughout World War One to support the soldiers in different roles. Horses were commonly used in wars (soldiers would fight on horseback) before 1914 but soldiers soon realised horses could not win the war in the trenches. They were used for transportation and used to carry injured soldiers and weapons. Dogs were used to warn soldiers of the enemy approaching and also to offer companionship. Unfortunately, many animals lost their lives during the war and therefore deserve to be recognised for their role too.

Subject: P.E

Activity Outcome: Use control and accuracy to throw a ball/object to its required target. Practise throwing and catching under pressure. You may begin by having a warning when the object is being thrown and then develop the skill by catching under pressure without much warning. Try to use a range of throws/passes to send the ball to different distances.

Explain: The Royal National Lifeboat Institution is the largest charity that saves lives at sea around the coasts of the United Kingdom as well as on some inland waterway. RNLI lifeboat volunteers or search and rescue helicopter crews can respond to a situation within minutes and often save lives close to the shore. They need to be able to respond under pressure and accurately send an object to its required target (e.g. rope/floats to support those out at sea).

Subject: History

Activity Outcome: Create your own fact file based on the impact the heroes of World War 1 had on the aftermath.

Explain: To this day, the role of someone in the army is seen as one of great importance to a country. Through the years this has not been any different. On some occasions in the past however, some citizens have had to take up the role as a solider without choice. In England, we are very aware of this because of World War One and Two. At times we can forget the importance of these people. Without them, our life may be very different to what it is today.

In this lesson, we are going to find out exactly what Britain gained from their victory of World War One.

Subject: Art

Activity Outcome: Create your own piece of artwork which represents a charity worker of your choice.

Explain: Throughout the years there has been lots of people who have dedicated their time and wealth to support people that are less vulnerable than them.
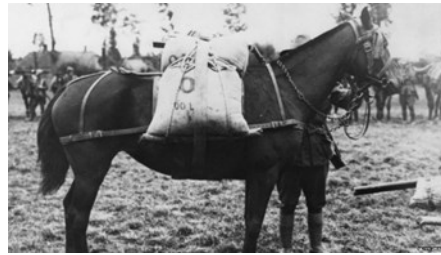
On page 5, we have researched and found some Charity workers who have really made a difference.

Watch this video here https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqhyb9q/articles/zndqf4j to discover a quick summary of the roles some animals had during the war.

Dogs were some of the hardest and most trusted workers in World War One. The most popular dogs were medium-sized, like Doberman Pinschers and German Shepherds. Sentry dogs stayed with one soldier or guard and were taught to give a warning sound such as growling or barking when they sensed a stranger in the area or close to camp. Many Dobermans were also used as sentry dogs. Casualty dogs were trained to find wounded or dying soldiers on the battlefield. They carried medical equipment so an injured soldier could treat himself and they would also stay beside a dying soldier to keep him company.
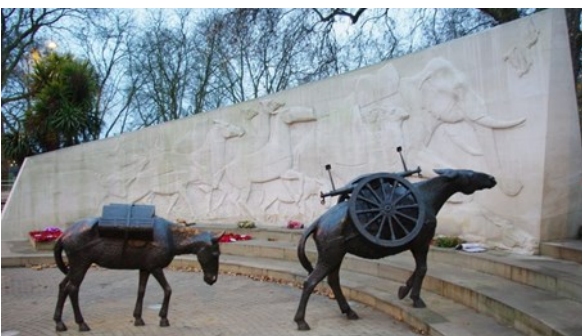

Millions of horses were used to carry people and supplies. Ambulance horses carried wounded soldiers and artillery horses carried weapons, ammunition and other heavy loads. They had to be strong.

Animals were also often the most reliable way to transport messages. 100,000 carrier pigeons were used as messengers during the war. Pigeons always flew home when released, so the troops made sure the pigeons' nests were in places they needed to send messages.

This monument is a powerful and moving tribute to all the animals that served, suffered and died during the war. It is located outside Hyde Park in London and was designed by the English sculptor, David Backhouse.

Your Task

Based on your new knowledge, you need to design and create a monument that pays tribute to the animals in war. This may feature several animals and could show their role in the war (e.g. carrying weapons, first aid kits etc). We would love to see your creations – please tweet them or email them over!
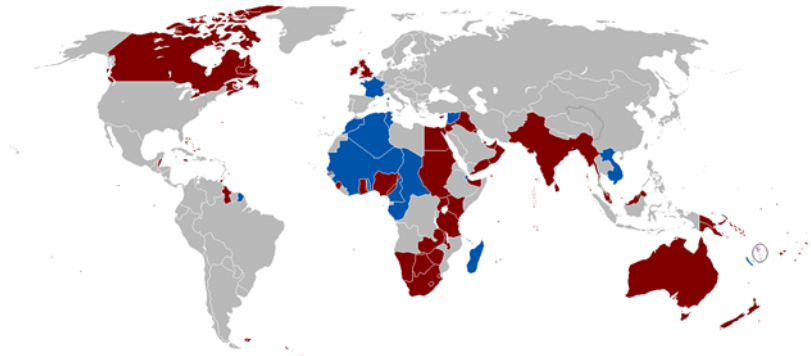
Did Britain's empire expand?

Britain started the war ruling the biggest empire the world had ever seen and ended up with it even bigger. The only major loss was England's oldest colony Ireland, next door, who had been ruled by England since the 1200s when King Henry 2nd was asked by an Irish war lord to come and make peace between the warring local chiefs. England had ruled them for the next 700 years.

After 1918 Britain gained territory from Germany in Africa making British rule continuous from Cape Town to the Suez Canal and they promptly built a railway northward to the Mediterranean to prove it.

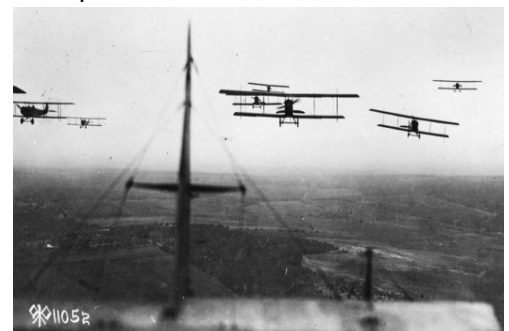**United Kingdom in red**

France in blue

The Treaty of Versailles

This was held in Paris as France had suffered much more than any of the other Allies as Germany had occupied much of the extreme north of France north of Paris for the 4 years of the war and had destroyed many of the French towns and vital industries including the French coal fields. France wanted:

Germany who was already bankrupt to pay for all the damage and compensate France for the long-term loss of its coal fields by giving all the coal from the German Ruhr area to France.

France also wanted to forbid the Germans the right to re-build any war equipment like ships, guns, aeroplanes or tanks or to have an army of more than 100,000 troops who of course could not be properly armed.

How did it change technology?

One of the most significant impacts of World War One was huge advances in technology, which would transform the way that people all around the world travelled and communicated, in particular, in the years after the conflict.

New weapons and technologies were developed and used that led to more destruction than any war had seen in the past. In 1914, planes were still a very new invention. The first one had only taken to the skies just 11 years before!

They were rare and fragile, but when war broke out, scientists and engineers worked hard to develop planes that were stronger, quicker and capable of being used in battle.

The first bombs were dropped from the air (by hand at first by the pilot!) and planes were used to spy on enemy territory. It is estimated that it would take a plane just four hours to gather the same amount of information as a patrol on foot could get in 24 hours.

France only had 140 aircraft when war began, but by the end of it, it had used around 4,500.

Special technology to detect German submarines called U-boats was invented to protect the British Navy - at the time, the largest navy in the world.

Meanwhile on the land, poisonous gas was being used as a weapon, so gas masks were created to protect soldiers.

Special technology called *sound ranging* that enabled soldiers to pinpoint where the enemy was from the sound of their gunfire also proved extremely important.

Finally, tanks were also used for the first time, which could drive across muddy battlefields and fire lethal weapons. Britain used tanks in battle for the first time on 15 September 1916 and, in total, produced around 2,600 of them throughout the war.

Wounds inflicted on soldiers were like nothing medical professionals had had to deal with before - not least in terms of the numbers of people injured.

So the war meant that medicine had to catch up to be able to deal with these problems.

Donating and giving blood started during World War One, when a US army doctor called Captain Oswald Robertson realised that blood needed to be stockpiled so it was there ready and waiting when casualties arrived.

He set up the first blood bank on the Western Front in 1917, using sodium citrate to stop the blood from clotting and becoming unusable.

A special rod called a Thomas splint, which was used on soldiers who had broken their leg, was also developed. At the start of the war, four in every five soldiers with a broken femur died. By 1916, four out of five survived.

During World War One, medical professionals and army generals learned many important lessons about administering medical aid during warfare.

Your Task:

Create your own fact file based on the impact the heroes of World War had on the aftermath. We have provided the information that you need to create this task. You can also use the knowledge you can remember from when we covered World War in detail as well as your own research.

Nelson Mandela

Nelson Mandela was a prominent advocate of social and human rights and was actively involved in projects such as Make Poverty History and the ONE Campaign. His selfless efforts in South Africa led him to receive the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993.

Mother Teresa

An Albanian born, Indian Roman Catholic nun, Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity, a Roman Catholic religious congregation, which in 2012 consisted of over 4,500 sisters and is active in 133 countries. They run hospices and homes for people with HIV/AIDS, leprosy and tuberculosis; soup kitchens; children's and family counselling programmes; orphanages; and schools.

Bill Gates

Co-founder of Microsoft, Bill Gates became one of the world's richest men. He now works full-time for his charitable foundation. By 2019, Gates had given away US$45 billion to his foundation, which concentrates on reducing poverty, improving education and access to information technology.

Your task

Create your own piece of artwork which represents a charity worker of your choice. It can be one that we have already mentioned or one of your own. Your design must really showcase what that charity worker had done. Below, we have given you two examples that I have found. Both pictures show recognition of what that charity work had done and believed in.