

# Life on the Home Front



BRITONS!  
YOUR  
COUNTRY  
NEEDS  
YOU.



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# Government:

*On the home front there were strict rules which everyone was expected to follow such as:*

*No gossiping about the army in public places.*

*To provide the country from starvation, you weren't aloud to feed bread to ducks, horses or chickens because its a waste of food.*

*To prevent enemy airships arriving you weren't aloud to fly kites or to light bonfires because that would attract the enemy.*



Living in Britain when the war broke out was tragic, most Germans and Austro-Hungarians were held in detainment camps throughout the war.



In the Western front, newspaper reporters were banned so they could not give anything away that could be useful to the enemy.

The real conditions at the 'Front' were almost impossible to imagine, even though people could read the newspaper reports of the battle, they could not hear or see what was going on.

Alcohol was limited, to control the aspects of life, to make sure the workers concentrated. The government had new powers to protect our country.



## Here are some rules that the Government set while World War One was taking place:

*To keep Britain sober the government placed restrictions on how much alcohol people could purchase in Britain.*

*So the Germans couldn't discover vital information about the British army, it became illegal to write about any important information that could be useful to the enemies.*

## Government plans:

*The government gained new powers to defend Britain, this also caused them to manage many aspects in the daily life.*

*As part of the government's plot to secure safety, the order went out for the royal navel force to protect the border of the northern seas.*

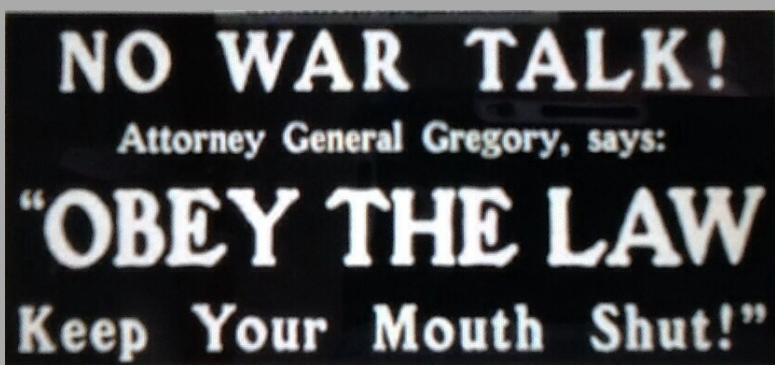


# Military support

Back home people desperately tried to support the soldiers and the army fighting away. Lots of propaganda posters would have been put up in Britain to encourage people to support the army. People at home grew and prepared food to send off to the troops in the trenches, because there was a lack of food inside them. In addition, people in Britain helped the troops by knitting items of clothing for them to keep warm while they were at war. These included mittens and scarfs.

# Restrictions

Members of the public were not allowed to talk or write anything about the war effort, as it was illegal and useful for enemies.



Most newspaper reporters were forbidden from the Western Front. At first, just one executive reporter was allowed to note about the war, although later on more individuals were given a thumbs up.

# Vehicles

Office workers or shoppers who visited the department stores were usually carried by buses and trams.



At the time ( World War One ), motor cars were expensive to own but bicycles were very popular.

Passengers arrived at the recently built suburbs, to which the steam trains took them.



# Propaganda

*Propaganda was used to encourage members of the public to help with the war effort.*



*Most posters were made to encourage people not to waste food.*

*Also the American Red Cross made propaganda posters.*





# Clothing

*Formal suits were essential for both men and women, often worn on special occasions such as office work or Sunday church.*

*Every adult or child would wear a hat in public such as: rounded straw hats (boaters), bowler hats, cartwheel hats or even flap caps.*

*The most popular formal clothing that people wore were hats, suits and dresses.*



# Women's clothing

*Female teachers would have worn a long skirt, a blouse and a cloak.*



*A women who could afford fine clothes, usually wore a variety of dresses and blouses. Most collars and cuffs would be made out of lace, and dresses would either be knee length or ankle length. Most of them had puff or long sleeves.*



*Outside women would wear long woollen coats (some with fur collars) and a large cartwheel hat.*

# Children's clothing

## Girls

Younger girls would normally wear a pinafore dress, usually with a sailor suit collar, finished with a pair of ankle boots.

Older girls would have worn a skirt, jumper, tights and a bow.

## Boys

Sailor suits were more popular for younger, upper and middle class boys to wear.

Younger boys would have worn knee length baggy shorts and a long woollen socks. Older boys would of worn trousers. Both outfits were teamed with sturdy leather boots.

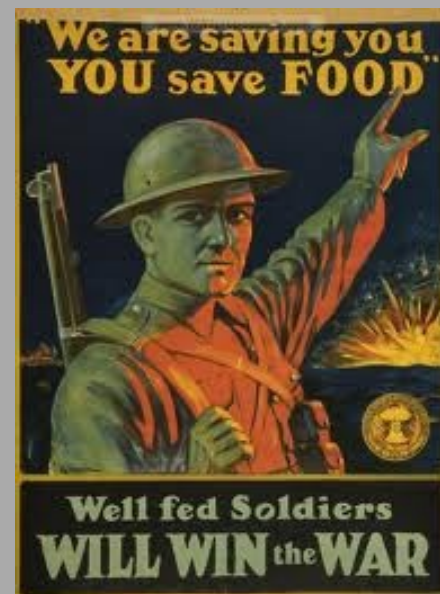
Boys from the age of one to four would have worn petticoats and dresses like their sisters!

# Food

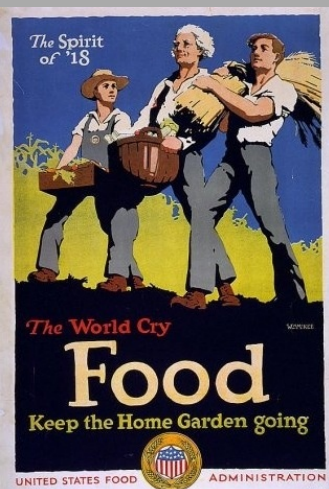
Normally the people at home would have grown their own food in their allotments, they would grow carrots, potatoes and peas and other food that wasn't rationed.



People had to save food so they could have enough food for the whole week, that's when rationing started.



Poor people didn't have a choice of food to eat they would only be offered basic meals and a side of vegetables, that was always one of the common meals.



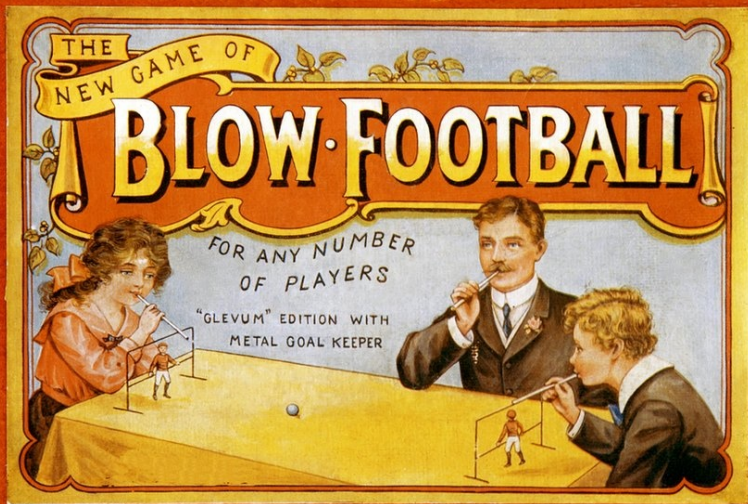
Supplies of food were important to many people and wasn't allowed to be wasted. You weren't allowed to feed any animals food as it was said that it was a waste of your daily rations.

## **Food:**

**Rationing was a very popular rule, that everyone had to follow. Vegetables were not rationed so people grew their own and shared them with their neighbours. People who lived on farms were able to kill their animals and eat them. Poor families were usually left with, plain basic food with not much taste.**

# Entertainment

This is a game called Blow football, you have to try to blow the football into each others goals.



People used to entertain themselves by reading books, listening to the radio, playing cards and board games and playing games such as: duck duck bomb, hide and weep and Nazis and planes.

Some people used to go to the movies on occasions to get away from their homes. These movies were based on the setting of WW1 (All Quiet on Western Front, Barbed Wire and In Love and War.)



*Thanks for reading our ibook.*

*By*

*Year 6P*