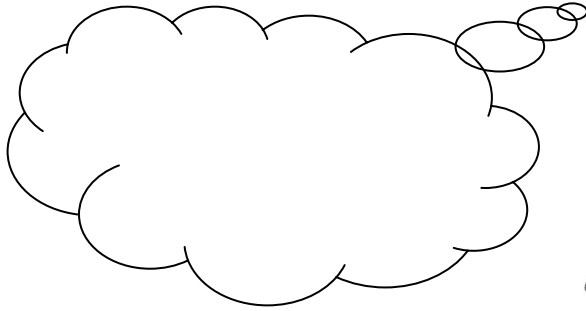


How did the war affect children?

Find the portrait of Ellen Mills towards the end of the exhibition.

What do you think Ellen is thinking?



Read the 'Fit for Heroes?' text panel next to Ellen's portrait.

Before the war, many children worked in cotton mills and also attended school a few hours each day. They were known as _ _ _ _ _ timers.

When the war ended in 1918 a new Education Act meant that all children had to attend school full time until the age of _ _ .

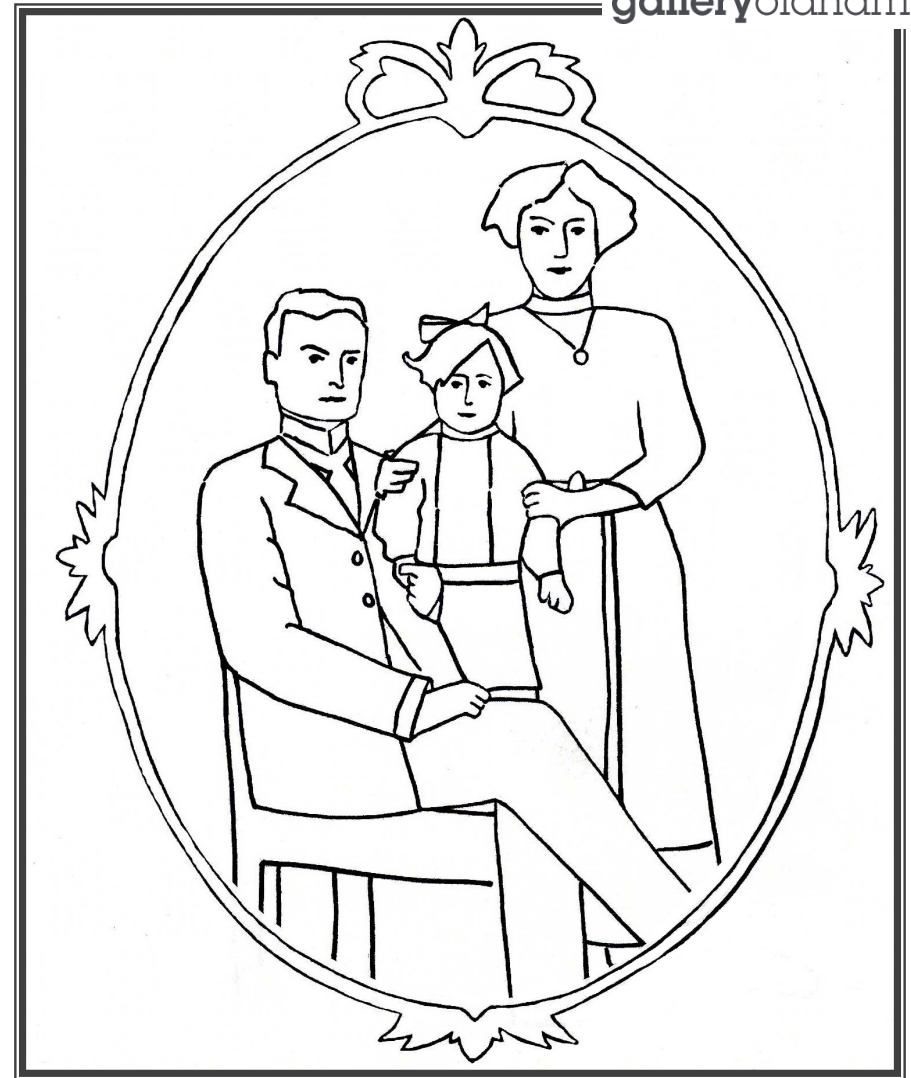
Find the 'Ordeal for Peace' exhibition panel and read the 'Peace Celebrations' programme.

As well as fireworks, illuminations and flares, what treats were promised to children?

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Peace and Plenty

galleryoldham



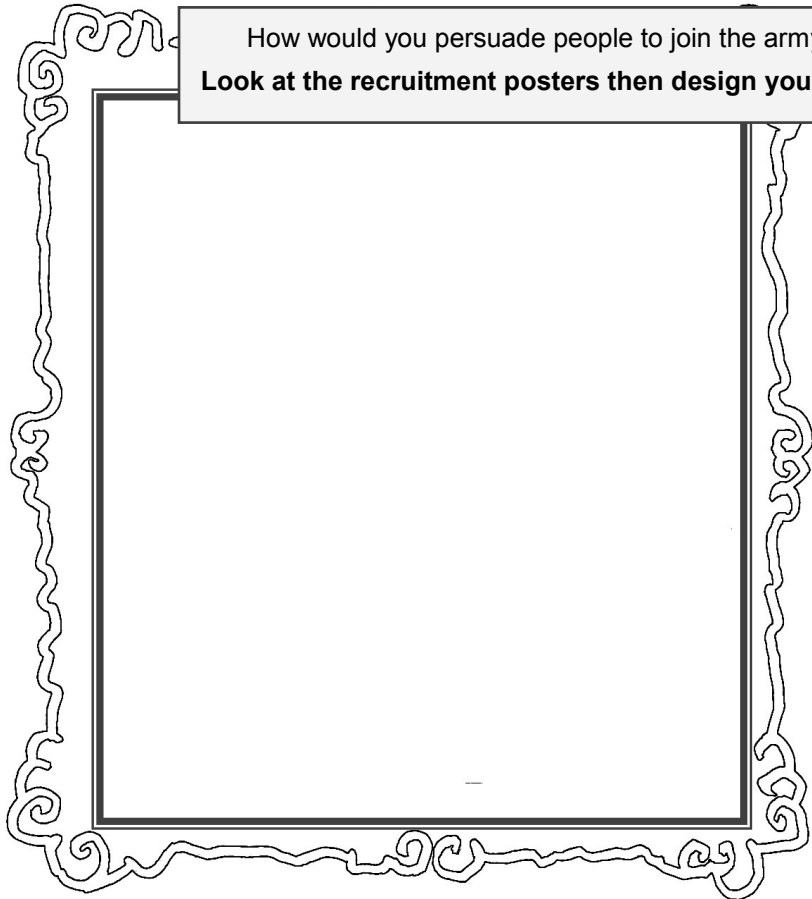
The Mills family lived in Oldham during the First World War. Explore the exhibition to find out how this affected them and others.

Name:

What did Daddy do in the war?

Look at the introductory information panel as you enter the exhibition.
War broke out in 19___. Lots of men left their jobs
to join the a____ f_____.

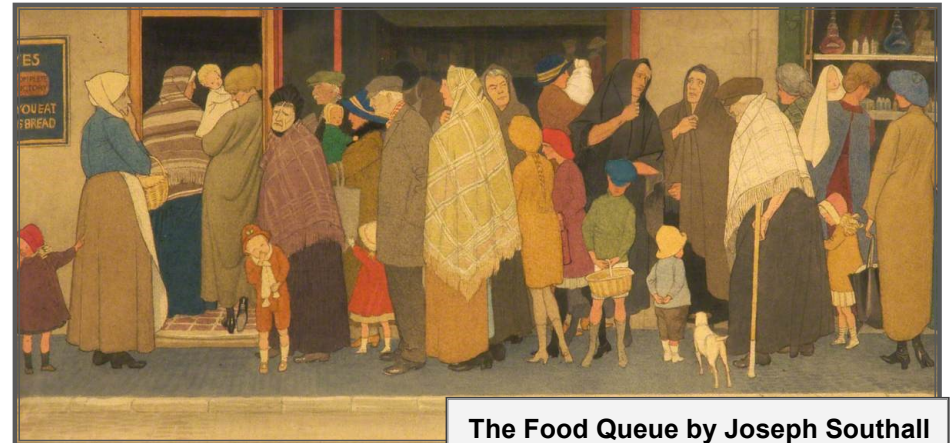
How would you persuade people to join the army?
Look at the recruitment posters then design your own.



Find the case containing this man's photo on a bookmark.
Walter Mills died of g____ p_____
and was awarded the V_____
C_____ for his bravery.

What did Mummy do in the war?

Married women stayed at home to look after their families.
Food shortages led to long queues at the shops.



The Food Queue by Joseph Southall

Look closely at the painting.
Count the number of: Women ____ Children ____ Babies ____
Why are there so few men?
Describe how the people in the queue might be feeling:

Read the text panel 'Working Women, Voting Women'
Unmarried women worked in b_____,
o_____ and f_____.



Find the case containing Annie Kenney's
passports.
Annie grew up in Oldham and worked in a cotton mill.
She was a famous suffragette who wanted
V_____ for W_____.