VE Day

VE day takes place every year on May 8th. This year is particularly special as it is 75 years since the first VE day. (Victory in Europe)

Have you heard about VE day before?

Read the information below to help you learn about what happened many years ago.

When you have learnt about it create a medal for bravery.

You can be as creative as you like- either just draw one using the template or make on from card (Cereal box!)/ ribbon or other materials you might have lying around

VE day

Victory in Europe Day/ VE Day took place on May 8th 1945. It was a public holiday and day of celebration to mark the defeat of Germany by the Allied forces in World War 2.

VE Day marked the formal conclusion of the war with Germany and brought to an end six years of suffering, courage and endurance across the world.

On May 7th 1945, in the presence of senior officers from Britain, America, Russia and France, Germany surrendered unconditionally. At last, there was peace in Europe.

As news of the surrender spread, the war-weary British began to rejoice straight away. People ran out on to the streets, hanging bunting and banners and dancing. Church bells pealed and everyone brought out food to share at street parties.

Tuesday May 8th was to be a national day of celebration; Victory in Europe Day.

After suffering so many bombing raids, London was the place to be on VE Day and anyone who could reach the city did so. The centre of London was full of people wearing red, white and blue, waving flags, dancing and singing. Fireworks filled the sky with flashes of light.

On VE Day, everyone, both in London and at home sitting by their wireless sets, wanted to hear just one man: Winston Churchill. At 3pm the Prime Minister broadcast to the nation: the war was over.

Crowds gathered in Trafalgar Square and up The Mall, waiting for Winston Churchill and King George VI to make an appearance on the balcony of Buckingham Palace.

The war is over!

Your task is to create a medal for British soldiers who served in the Second World War that is just as symbolic and creative.

Your medal can be any shape or size but you must have considered the metal and ribbon choices.

You must include:

- The years of the war (1939-45)

- The colours of the Allies

- A symbol to signify the war and the soldier's sacrifice and victory

- A reference to the many theatres of the fighting
  (Europe, Africa, Asia, Air, Sea, Land)

- Annotations to explain your choices