



## Rowlands Gill: The Great War and the Great Peace

### National Registration and ID cards

#### Lesson Plan: National Registration and ID cards

<b>Teacher/s</b>	<b>Date</b>
<b>Subject</b> History / Geography	<b>Year</b>
<b>Learning Objectives</b> Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'national registration', 'conscription' and 'occupation'.	<b>Success Criteria</b> The children will understand the purpose of ID cards in the First world war.
<b>Key Questions</b> Why were 'ID Cards' issued during the First World war?	
<b>Starter Activity/Introduction</b> Discuss the reasons for National Registration. The National Registration Act required personal information to be collected, often by local teachers, on all the adult population. This was compiled in locally-held registers, and identity cards were issued later. All men and women, between the ages of 15 and 65 years of age were registered on 15 August 1915. Some 29 million forms were issued across England, Scotland and Wales, largely to give accurate statistics on the number of men eligible for conscription. Registration was also used to keep track of key workers, making sure they weren't called up. In 1918 registration records helped with the administration of ration cards.	<b>Resources</b>
<b>Main Activity</b> Ideally print the ID form on thin card. Fill in the form: (a) Name (b) Occupation (c) Address and signature at the bottom. Cut out both parts as neatly as possible and paste the two parts back to back. It may be better for the children to make up names and addresses if the finished cards are likely to appear on the school website. Rowlands Gill Link: Alternatively choose adults from the Census for Lilley Terrace or Cowan Terrace to complete the ID cards.	<b>Resources</b> ID cards, scissors or guillotine, glue or glue sticks. Look online for completed images of Registration Cards
<b>Plenary</b> Discuss how ID cards might be useful to army recruiting officers (before conscription was introduced recruitment officers visited men who they felt should have joined up to persuade them), the police and employers.	<b>Resources</b>



# Rowlands Gill: The Great War and the Great Peace National Registration and ID cards

**This is to Certify that**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) of \_\_\_\_\_ **1915**

has been Registered under the  
**NATIONAL REGISTRATION  
ACT, 1915.**

*Signature of Holder.* }

**GOD SAVE THE KING.**

(a) Name. (b) Occupation. (c) Postal Address.

*DISTRICT COUNCIL  
1915*

*This Certificate must be signed and carefully preserved by the person to whom it is issued.*

*If the place of residence of the holder of the Certificate is changed otherwise than temporarily, the Certificate must within 28 days be handed in at a Post Office or sent or delivered to the Clerk of the Council of the Borough, Urban or Rural District in which the new residence is situate (or, in Scotland, the Town or County Clerk), with the new address written in the space below. A fresh Certificate will be supplied in due course.*

*Space for new address.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**NATIONAL  
REGISTRATION  
ACT, 1915.**

*W. L. & Co. 3,000 Im. W.L. 7284. 8.15.*

