

Explore the Seafloor

World War Two Activity Sheet 3: Case Study Review

KS3 Worksheet

What did we find on the seafloor?

All these World War II artefacts were found on the seafloor, can you find out what they are by matching the artefact descriptions to their images?

A. Ammunition from different types of guns is found on the seafloor. Some may be from guns on planes, guns on ships, hand guns and long-range guns positioned on land.

B. Only parts of aircraft are normally found, whole planes are rare. These parts can be hard to identify as they are often twisted sheets of metal.

C. Machine guns were used on combat aircraft. This type of gun was removable and was used by many German planes.

D. Part of the fuse for a 3.7 inch anti-aircraft gun was found on the seafloor. These guns were land-based and were located along the coast during World War Two.

E. These domestic objects were found off the Isle of Wight. They probably represent the dumping of World War Two rubble in the sea, to get rid of it.





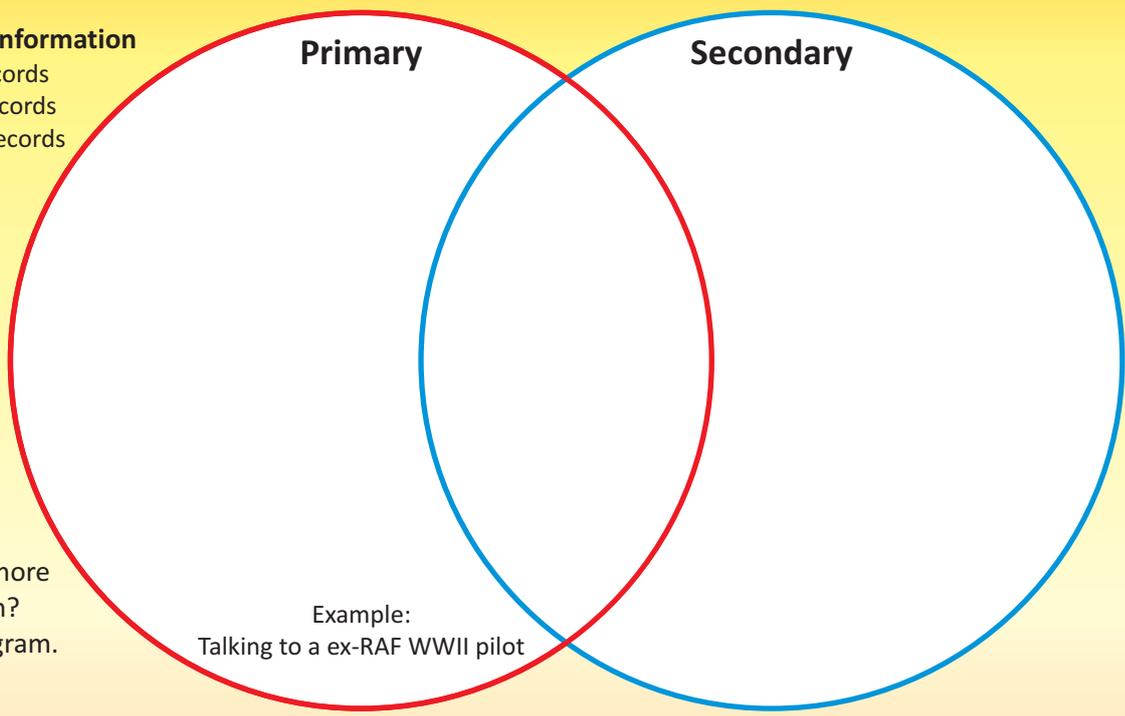
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Primary or Secondary Historical Sources

Look at the list of historical sources of information for researching ship and aircraft wrecks and write them in the appropriate circle.

Historical Sources of Information

- National Monument Records
- Historic Environment Records
- Sites and Monuments Records
- Shipwreck indexes
- Photographs
- Film footage
- Diaries
- Court cases
- Biographies
- Encyclopaedias
- Newspapers
- History textbooks



Can you think of any more sources of information? Add them to your diagram.

Example:
Talking to a ex-RAF WWII pilot

Select one of these sources of information and write a paragraph about the information it can tell us about World War II and the advantages and disadvantages.

Example - Talking to a WWII pilot

Advantage – can provide real-life experiences about flying in the Royal Air Force

Disadvantage – may not be completely accurate information as it is his opinion and it was a long time ago.



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Archaeological Fieldwork

Using the table below, can you write some of the advantages and disadvantages of using geophysical survey for collecting information?

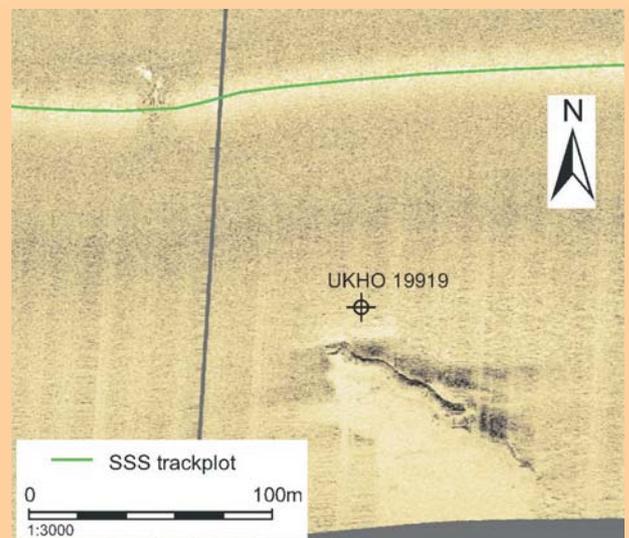
Advantages	Disadvantages

What other ways can archaeologists collect information in the field?

REC results

In the case study, archaeologists used geophysical survey to discover wrecks. They then made an assessment of the historical value of each wreck.

This geophysical Sidescan Sonar image is of a German Type VIIC U-boat-1195 discovered in the South Coast REC study. Write a paragraph explaining why we should protect this wreck?



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Homework Extension: Research and reporting on a wreck

KS3 Worksheet

Here is a list of World War II shipwrecks discovered within the Humber REC study area, off the east coast of England.



The *City of Birmingham*
The *Gluckauf*
The *Canada*
The *HMS Warland*
The *Horsted*
The *British Councillor*
The *Ahamo*

Clue: Many of these names have been used for more than one ship in the past; make sure the wreck dates to World War Two.

Use the online National Monument Records archive called Pastscape (<http://www.pastscape.org.uk/>) to research and write a report about one of these ships. You can use their Quick Search to find all their records on a shipwreck's name.



Consider how best to present your information. An example for the ship *Dryburgh* is given below, but it will depend on what information you find for your wreck.

Vessel Name: *Dryburgh*

Date of Loss: 1939 (exact date unknown)



Can you find any more information about your wreck online? If so where did you find it?

Details of Loss: *Dryburgh* was enroute from Leith to Antwerp when she struck the wreck of the *Canada*, which sank 8 days earlier. *Dryburgh* sent an SOS distress signal, which brought out the Spurn lifeboat, which rescued all 16 crew. A trawler, James Barrie, stood by until a tug, *Yorkshireman*, arrived and managed to refloat her and began to tow her to the shore. However, due to the hole in the hull she filled with water, capsized and sank within half a mile of the *Canada* wreck.

Location of Wreck: Sank 0.5 miles north east of Dimlington.



Build of Vessel: *Dryburgh* was built in 1919 by Campbeltown Ship Building Company Limited in Campbeltown, Scotland. She was constructed with a steel hull and propelled with a screw driven, 3 cylinder triple expansion engine. Two boilers provided the *Dryburgh* with a 172 horsepower engine. The vessel was 79ft long and was constructed with a well deck and 4 bulkheads. The bridge deck measured 56ft with a forecastle of 27ft. *Dryburgh* had two masts.

Propulsion: Screw driven, (1)

Horsepower: 172 (1)

Boilers: 2



Use: *Dryburgh* was owned by G Gibson and Co. and used as a cargo vessel. At the time of her loss she was carrying coal and horse meat.

Crew: 16 crew, all rescued. No further information available.



Wreck survival: The wreck sits 7m proud of the seabed in a depth of around 15m.

NMR Information: Two NMR records are available on this wreck (NMR 907866 and 1378185). Also related to the wreck of the *Canada* (NMR 907870).



Other information: No further information is available about this vessel.