

## Annotated List of Works Cited

### Primary Sources

“Margaret Thatcher.” *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Photograph, Encyclopedia Britannica, 17 Jan. 2025, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Margaret-Thatcher>. Accessed 12 May 2025.

This is a photograph of Margaret Thatcher, who was the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the 1980s. Since it is a photograph, it is a primary source, therefore it is credible. This picture will be used in our website to show who the Prime Minister was in the 1980s, when the reintroduction of peacetime conscription was being considered.

British Army. “Values and Standards of the British Army.” *British Army*, 2018, pp. 1–31, [https://www.army.mod.uk/media/5219/20180910-values\\_standards\\_2018\\_final.pdf](https://www.army.mod.uk/media/5219/20180910-values_standards_2018_final.pdf). Accessed 15 Feb. 2025

Here we have an article from the British Army that details the values and standards of the army. As a primary source from the British Army, this is a trustworthy source. The information it gives us is valuable because it helps us to connect our topic to the theme.

“Conscription - Quick Search Results | Oxford English Dictionary.” *Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford University Press,

www.oed.com/search/dictionary/?scope=Entries&q=conscription. Accessed 18 Feb. 2025.

We can trust this source because it is a dictionary entry written by scholars. This definition will be reproduced in our website to explain what conscription is.

“National Service (Armed Forces) Act 1939 - UK Parliament.” *UK Parliament*, Uk Parliament, 2024,

<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/private-lives/yourcountry/collections/collections-second-world-war/second-world-war-legislation/national-service-armed-forces-act-c81-1939-/>. Accessed 11 May. 2025,

One reason this web page is reliable is because its intention is to inform. It gives additional information about why the UK Parliament decided to implement the National Service Act. We will use this information on our website to explain why this act was put into place in the UK.

Cowton, Rodney. “Thatcher Rejects Conscription; British Premier States Government Has No Intention of Reintroducing National Service.” *The Times (London, England)*, 9 July 1985, p. 1. *Gale OneFile: News*,

[link.gale.com/apps/doc/A117970956/STND?u=onlinelibrary&sid=bookmark-STND&xid=61503adb](http://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A117970956/STND?u=onlinelibrary&sid=bookmark-STND&xid=61503adb). Accessed 5 Sept. 2024.

This newspaper article explains how the British government considered reinstating the National Service Act and reintroducing conscription to Britain, but then decided not to. It is a reliable source because its purpose is to inform the public that conscription will not be restarted. This information will help us explain why conscription has not been reintroduced.

“First World War Recruitment Posters.” *Imperial War Museums*, Drawings and paintings,

Imperial War Museums,

[www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources/first-world-war-recruitment-posters](http://www.iwm.org.uk/learning/resources/first-world-war-recruitment-posters). Accessed 5 Sept. 2024.

One reason that this source is trustworthy is because it is a primary source, and it includes pictures of real posters used in WWI. The posters are displayed, and then there is a short explanation of their purposes and meanings. This source is valuable because it gives us some background knowledge of how much people were needed for the wars and how the government would promote war service. We can also include the posters on our website.

“General Election: What Does the Public Think about Rishi Sunak’s National Service Policy.”

*SkyNews, YT*, video, 26 May 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-T0ZMiyVFXE>.

Accessed 17 Nov. 2024.

Here is a news broadcast detailing civilians' inputs on ex-prime minister Rishi Sunak's new plan for National Service. It is reliable because they show two different perspectives on the matter, one for and one against. We plan on using it to show what people think about National Service today, and what their reasons are.

“How I Felt Before the Tribunal.” *Meisterdrucke*, drawing, English School,

<https://www.meisterdrucke.ie/fine-art-prints/English-School/514049/WW1-cartoon-propaganda-postcard-of-a-conscientious-objector.html>. English School. Accessed 23 Jan. 2025.

An example of how conscientious objectors must have felt in front of the tribunal, this is a credible source because it was drawn by a conscientious objector. It shows that the trials for conscientious objectors were often unfair. We will use this picture on our website to illustrate how those who appeared before the tribunal were not listened to on many occasions.

Jurgens, Erik. “Rights of Conscripts.” *Committee on Human Affairs and Legal Rights*,

Committee on Human Affairs and Legal Rights, 1998, p. 1,

[assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/X2H-Xref-ViewHTML.asp?FileID=7898&lang=EN](http://assembly.coe.int/nw/xml/XRef/X2H-Xref-ViewHTML.asp?FileID=7898&lang=EN).

Accessed 10 Nov. 2024

The Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights wrote this government document on the rights of conscripts. The Committee addresses the direct issues and does not try to sugarcoat them, so this document is credible. We plan to use this source to show how the government has a responsibility to treat conscripts a certain way. For example, they cannot send conscripts to do tasks that are not related to national defense.

Malcolm, Eric M. *National Service High Jinks (a Young Man Story 1947-49)*. 2018.

"National Service High Jinks" is a first-hand account of the experience of being a peacetime conscript. It is a reliable source because it was written by a conscript and it is published as a book in the historical department. We will use it to explain in greater detail the experience of being conscripted when there was no war.

"Military Court." *Imperial War Museums*, Imperial War Museums,

<https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/belsen-on-trial-1945>. Accessed 16 Feb. 2025.

This photograph is a credible source because it was taken by someone who was at the trial at the time. In this photograph, we see a military court. This is valuable information that will help us understand more about military procedures.

*National Service Act (500×757)*. pamphlet, United Kingdom Government, 3 Sept. 1939.

*Parliamentary Archives,*

[https://www.parliament.uk/globalassets/assets/teams/works-of-art/new/hl\\_po\\_pu\\_1\\_1939\\_23g6c81.national-service.jpg?mode=gallery&format=webp&width=500&quality=85](https://www.parliament.uk/globalassets/assets/teams/works-of-art/new/hl_po_pu_1_1939_23g6c81.national-service.jpg?mode=gallery&format=webp&width=500&quality=85).

Accessed 12 May. 2025.

This image is of the title page of the National Service Act. It is a credible source because it is found in the Parliamentary Archives, which is the UK equivalent of the Library of Congress. It showed us what the people of the time would have seen as they read it. We will use it in our project as an image to show what the document would look like.

“National Service Act 1948.” *The National Archives*, [legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk),

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/11-12/64/enacted](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/11-12/64/enacted). Accessed 11 May 2025.

Here is a copy of Part I of the National Service Act of 1948. It gives us more information about the act and how it affected UK citizens. We used this visual in our website so the reader can read the actual document and expand their knowledge.

“National Service (Armed Forces) Act 1939.” *National Archives*, [legislation.gov.uk](https://www.legislation.gov.uk),

[www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/2-3/81/contents/enacted](https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/Geo6/2-3/81/contents/enacted). Accessed 11 May 2025.

This is a copy of the National Service (Armed Forces) Act of 1939. This is a valuable source because it gives us more insight to how the Act affected the UK. We will use this source in our website as a visual aid.

“Notice About the National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939.” *Invaluable.Com*, Photograph,

Antikbar Original Vintage Posters, 28 Jan. 2023.

<https://www.invaluable.com/auction-lot/war-poster-national-service-draft-armed-forces-uk-396-c-a9846dcb72>. Accessed 11 May 2025.

This is a notice that was posted around the UK to inform the public about the National Service (Armed Forces) Act of 1939. It made the public aware of who had to enlist and when they would be called up. This is a valuable source because it shows us what the citizens would have seen.

“National Serviceman Kit.Png.” *National Army Museum, London*, Photograph, National Army

Museum, London, 1955, <https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/national-service-experience>.

Accessed 25 Nov. 2024.

This source is credible because it is a photograph, which means that it is a primary source. It shows a soldier's kit spread out on his bed, which is helpful because we will be

able to see what things are in a kit, and how they had to lay their kits out for inspection.

We will use this source for additional insight into what life was like as a conscript.

“National Servicemen Marching.” *Telegraph.Co.Uk*, Photograph, The Telegraph, 18 Aug. 2018,

<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/books/bookreviews/11031460/National-Service-Conscription-in-Britain-1945-1963-by-Richard-Vinen-review-a-little-laborious.html>.

Accessed 16 Feb. 2025.

In this photograph, we see three lines of conscripts marching together. Since it is a photograph, this source is very credible, because back when it was taken, there was no way to make fake photos. This source will be reproduced in our website as a visual aid to help people to better understand life as a conscript.

“Rishi Sunak National Service: Why I’ll Bring it Back.” *Rishi Sunak, YT*, video, 26 May 2024,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1XZgE0ZYDU4&t=1s>. Accessed 4 Nov. 2024.

Rishi Sunak published and narrated this public service announcement that details his plans and reasons to have 18-year-olds complete a form of peacetime national service. It is reliable because it was made by one of the main creators of this new plan, and published on Sunak's YouTube channel. We will use it to illustrate the United Kingdom's plan for national service. Additionally, we will use it to describe how the Labor Party (the



party that first put national service into action) is refusing to create a plan that requires people to do mandated military service.

“The Story of Conscription | Learning Resources | .” *National Army Museum, London*, National Army Museum, London, [www1.nam.ac.uk/learning/volunteers-conscripts-story-conscription/](http://www1.nam.ac.uk/learning/volunteers-conscripts-story-conscription/). Accessed 22 Sept. 2024.

In this web page, there are military pamphlets, posters, and photographs from before the National Service Act was passed. These were used during WWI to encourage men to enlist. We can trust this source because it shows the real documents, which are primary sources. The pictures in this source give us valuable background information about the struggle to get enough manpower in the army before conscription.

“Training with the Bren Gun at Moore Barracks in Dortmund, 1959.” *National Army Museum, London*, Photograph, National Army Museum, London, 1959, <https://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/national-service-experience>. Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This photograph shows national servicemen training with a Bren gun, which is a light machine gun. It is a credible source because it is a photograph. This source is valuable

because it helps us learn and understand a little more about the training process for conscripts.

“Wes Streeting Tears Apart Sunak’s National Service Plan.” *Labour Party*, YT, video, 30 May 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PBrLOVcQbS4>. Accessed 18 Nov. 2024.

This is a video clip from a debate between Wes Streeting and Damian Collins. During the debate, Streeting tears apart Prime Minister Rishi Sunak's new National Service policy.

We can trust this source because it is a direct clip of what Streeting said in regards to

Sunak's policy without paraphrasing. We would use it as an example of what Rishi

Sunak's political enemies think about his plan and what they think he is really proposing.

“Young Londoners Have Their Say On Rishi Sunak’s National Service Plan.” *My London News* YT, video, 31 May 2024, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IbMvlvozu2E>. Accessed 27 Nov. 2024.

This is a collage of interviews with Londoners under 30 about Rishi Sunak's national

service plan. Since it is an interview, it is definitely trustworthy. The people being

interviewed are telling what they really think, so we will use it to compare how people's

views on peacetime conscription in the 1900's compared to today.

## **Secondary Sources**

“1914: To Arms | National Army Museum.” *National Army Museum*, National Army Museum, [www.nam.ac.uk/explore/to-arms1914](http://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/to-arms1914). Accessed 21 Nov. 2024.

One reason we can trust this web page is because it is from the National Army Museum (in the UK), so its purpose is to inform the readers about the topic. It tells us what WWI was like before conscription. We will use this to illustrate why conscription was needed in the UK.

“A Timeline of Women in the Army | National Army Museum.” *National Army Museum*, National Army Museum, [www.nam.ac.uk/explore/timeline-women-army](http://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/timeline-women-army). Accessed 21 Nov. 2024.

This is a reliable source because it is a museum web page, so its entire purpose is to inform and it is put together by a team of historians. It tells us about women's roles in the army, and also in conscription, and includes a timeline of women's roles in the UK army. We will use this in our project to broaden our perspectives on conscription by looking at it in the women's perspectives as well as the men's.

“Britain Moves Leftward: The Labour Party and the July 1945 Election.” *The National WWII Museum* | New Orleans, 24 July 2024,

[www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/britain-moves-leftward-labour-party-and-july-1945-election](http://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/britain-moves-leftward-labour-party-and-july-1945-election). Accessed 2 Oct. 2024.

Here is a Magazine article explaining how the massive political shift in the 1945 general election resulted in the continuation of conscription in peacetime. This is a credible source because it was published by the National WWII Museum, so it was written by historians. After reading through it, we have been supplied with additional insight into some of the causes of peacetime conscription in the UK.

“Conscientious Objectors In Their Own Words.” *Imperial War Museums*, Imperial War

Museums, 2024, [www.iwm.org.uk/history/conscientious-objectors-in-their-own-words](http://www.iwm.org.uk/history/conscientious-objectors-in-their-own-words). Accessed 21 Nov. 2024.

The quotes and excerpts from interviews in this website make it reliable because a lot of the information that it gives us is from the conscientious objectors themselves. It informs us what conscientious objectors are, what happened to them, and how they viewed conscription. We will use this in our project to increase our understanding of what happened to those who objected against conscription, and why they were against it.

“Conscription: The First World War - UK Parliament.” *UK Parliament*, UK Parliament, <https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/private-lives/yourcountry/overview/conscription/>. Accessed 30 Jan. 2025.

The UK Parliament published this website article that informs the reader about the introduction of conscription in WWI, and the effects of that conscription. The UK Parliament is basically the National Archives of the United Kingdom, so this source is definitely trustworthy. We will put the information from this website to use on our project to help us explain why conscription was necessary for the UK during WWI.

“Conscription: The Second World War - UK Parliament.” *Uk Parliament*, Uk Parliament, 2024, <https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/private-lives/yourcountry/overview/conscriptionww2/>. Accessed 5 Sept. 2024,

This web page is credible because it is published by the UK government and is for informational purposes. The main idea of this source is to inform us about the main purpose of the Armed Forces Act of 1939. It also reveals some background on why the Armed Forces Act was needed. Our project will benefit from this source because it will assist us in explaining why and how the Armed Forces Act was justified as needed.

“First World War Attitudes to Conscientious Objectors | .” *English Heritage*, English Heritage, [www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/richmond-castle/history-and-stories/attitudes-to-cos/](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/richmond-castle/history-and-stories/attitudes-to-cos/). Accessed 22 Jan. 2025.

This is a website that shows what the public thought of Conscientious Objectors, in the form of articles, postcards, and political cartoons. It was written by a team of historians. We will use it to explain how many people thought Conscientious Objectors were unmanly cowards who didn't know how to stick up for their country

“Great Britain and WWI | UW-Madison Libraries Exhibits.” *Great Britain and WWI*, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2025, [exhibits.library.wisc.edu/wwi/great-britain-and-wwi/](https://exhibits.library.wisc.edu/wwi/great-britain-and-wwi/). Accessed Jan 31. 2025.

The University of Wisconsin-Madison published this website article that informs us about British politics leading up to WWI, and about the battles of WWI. Since this source is a university website, we know that a lot of research has gone into it, making it trustworthy. This information will help us to deepen our understanding of the politics that led up to WWI.

“How Did World War One End and What Happened next? - BBC Bitesize.” *Bitesize*, 2024, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zkb86v4>. Accessed 16 Feb. 2025

In our project, we need to describe the end of WWI and why they didn't use peacetime conscription after WWI like they did after the end of WWII. This website is a perfect representation of the end of WWI and what it was like. We can trust this source because it is on an educational website.

“How Winston Churchill And The Conservative Party Lost The 1945 Election.” *Imperial War Museums*, Imperial War Museums,  
[www.iwm.org.uk/history/how-winston-churchill-and-the-conservative-party-lost-the-1945-election](http://www.iwm.org.uk/history/how-winston-churchill-and-the-conservative-party-lost-the-1945-election). Accessed 23 Jan. 2025.

This web page is credible because it is from the Imperial War Museum website, so its purpose is to inform the reader about how Winston Churchill lost the general election and didn't become the Prime Minister in 1945. We will use this source to explain some of the politics that led up to conscription during peacetime.

Langrish, David, and The National Archives. “The Military Service Act 1916: Appeals against Conscription - .” *The National Archives Blog*,  
[blog.nationalarchives.gov.uk/military-service-act-1916-appeals-conscription/](http://blog.nationalarchives.gov.uk/military-service-act-1916-appeals-conscription/). Accessed Nov 25. 2024

David Langrish, a member of the military record team in the UK, published this article on the National Archives Blog. The article lists the reasons that men may have deferred or been excluded from the call-up during WWI. This will help us with our website because we can achieve a deeper understanding of the multiple perspectives of conscription.

Lawless, Jill. "Britain Says It Has No Plans for Conscription, after Top General Says the UK May Need a Citizen Army." *APNews*, 24 Jan. 2024, p. 2. *Apnews*, [apnews.com/article/britain-conscription-general-citizen-army-70182fe7ac029319bd35bf39cc0fe6cc](https://apnews.com/article/britain-conscription-general-citizen-army-70182fe7ac029319bd35bf39cc0fe6cc). Accessed 24 Oct. 2024

This is a new article from APNews covering the topic on whether the United Kingdoms would start National Service up again if they ever need more people in the military. It is credible because it has many quotes from government representatives. This is valuable because it teaches us if the United Kingdom's government thinks it is okay to draft people even when there isn't a war, and what military numbers are like in the present day.

Llewellyn, Jennifer, et al. "Great Britain before World War I." *Alpha History*, Alpha History, 2024, [alphahistory.com/worldwar1/great-britain/](https://alphahistory.com/worldwar1/great-britain/). Accessed 3 Feb. 2025

This website describes what the United kingdom was like before WWI with a compilation of primary sources, such as images and quotes. These quotes and visuals all



have their sources cited, which makes this website a trustworthy reference. Its information will assist us in describing what the United Kingdom was like before WWI conscription.

“Memories from Those Who Served | National Service | RBL.” *The Royal British Legion*, Royal British Legion, 2024,  
[www.britishlegion.org.uk/get-involved/remembrance/about-remembrance/remembering-national-service/memories-from-those-who-served](http://www.britishlegion.org.uk/get-involved/remembrance/about-remembrance/remembering-national-service/memories-from-those-who-served). Accessed 18 Dec. 2024

This website depicts what national service in WWII was like in the United Kingdom. Even though it is a secondary source, it discloses many primary sources that we will use to show what people who were conscripted in WWII thought, along with pictures.

“National Service - UK Parliament.” *Peacetime Service*, UK Parliament, 2024,  
<https://www.parliament.uk/about/living-heritage/transformingsociety/private-lives/yourcountry/overview/nationalservice/>. Accessed 9 Sept. 2024

The UK Parliament published this web page that explains what peacetime conscription is and why the United Kingdom's government felt the need to have it. It is reliable because it was put out by the UK government, so its information about peacetime conscription is valuable.

“National Service Acts Enlistment Notice (Form N.S.12A) of R Ollington, Dated 21 January 1948 | Online Collection | National Army Museum, London.” *National Army Museum*, National Army Museum, [collection.nam.ac.uk/detail.php?acc=2003-04-98-1](https://collection.nam.ac.uk/detail.php?acc=2003-04-98-1). Accessed 11 May 2025.

The National Army Museum published this web page to inform people what an enlistment notice for peacetime conscription looked like. There is a picture and a short explanation of the notice and its meaning. This is a valuable source because it gives us more insight into what being conscripted was like.

“Remembering National Service | Remembrance | RBL.” *The Royal British Legion*, The Royal British Legion, 2023, [www.britishlegion.org.uk/get-involved/remembrance/about-remembrance/remembering-national-service](https://www.britishlegion.org.uk/get-involved/remembrance/about-remembrance/remembering-national-service). Accessed 23 Sept. 2024

Here we have a collection of primary sources from the National Memorial Arboretum. It was originally a walk-through about conscripted service in the UK, but it has been converted into an online walk-through. Part of the reason why it is reliable is that it gives the names of the people that said the quotes it gives us and because their purpose is mainly to inform. It gives us a lot of quotes from primary sources which have been hard

to find. We will use it as examples of how conscription affected all kinds of people in our project.

“Men Protesting Conscription.” *Peace Pledge Union*, Photograph, PeaceWorks,

<https://www.ppu.org.uk/international-conscientious-objectors-day-may-15th>. Accessed 23 Jan. 2025.

The Peace Pledge Union put this photograph on their website to show that there are a lot of people who are opposed to conscription. The photograph shows many men holding signs that are protesting conscription. We will use this source in our website to show one way that conscientious objectors expressed their refusal to fight.

Sebag-Montefiore, Hugh. “Dunkirk’s Darkest Day: When the Evacuation Came Close to

Disaster.” *The Guardian*, The Guardian, 16 July 2017,

[www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jul/16/dunkirk-darkest-day-29-may-1940-evacuation-came-close-to-disaster](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/jul/16/dunkirk-darkest-day-29-may-1940-evacuation-came-close-to-disaster). Accessed 15 Jan. 2025

This is a website from a newspaper company in the United Kingdom. We can trust it because it is filled with primary sources about WWII. The pictures in it will aid us in conveying how hard WWII was, and to illustrate the toll it took on the United Kingdom.

Simkin, John. "Conscription and the Second World War." *Spartacus Educational*, Spartacus Educational Publishers Ltd., [spartacus-educational.com/2WWconscription.htm](http://spartacus-educational.com/2WWconscription.htm). Accessed 26 Oct. 2024.

This is a reliable source because it is an encyclopedia entry written by a history teacher. It teaches us about how the general public saw conscription in WWII. This is valuable because it helps us to better understand the multiple perspectives of conscription.

"The End of an Era | National Service | RBL." *The Royal British Legion*, The Royal British Legion, 2023, [www.britishlegion.org.uk/get-involved/remembrance/about-remembrance/remembering-national-service/the-end-of-an-era](http://www.britishlegion.org.uk/get-involved/remembrance/about-remembrance/remembering-national-service/the-end-of-an-era). Accessed 22 Sept. 2024

One of the reasons that this web page is credible is because more than half of it is an interview with a former National Serviceman. This source is valuable because it teaches us more about varied attitudes towards national service.

"The Fallen - UK Parliament." *Uk Parliament*, UK Parliament, 2024, <https://www.parliament.uk/business/publications/research/olympic-britain/crime-and-defence/the-fallen/>. Accessed 11 Sept. 2024

The UK Parliament published this article that lists how many people died in WW2. It is credible because it was written by the Government, and most government websites are trustworthy. We will use this article to demonstrate why the UK Military needed wartime and peacetime conscription.

“The National Service Experience | National Army Museum.” *National Army Museum*, National Army Museum, [www.nam.ac.uk/explore/national-service-experience](http://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/national-service-experience). Accessed 19 Jan. 2025.

This website shows what it was like to experience peacetime conscription. It was made by a team of historians who have interviewed many conscripts about what peacetime conscription was like. This source provides valuable insight into what life was like in the Armed Forces during peacetime, as well as several other details about conscript life specifically.

Vinen, Richard. *National Service*. Penguin UK, 2014.

Richard Vinen's book gives a thorough summary and quotes of the lead up, main event, and effects of national service in Britain. It is a reliable source of information because the author is an accredited historian who has written many books. Quotes from this book will assist us in describing what the experience was like as a conscripted soldier.

“What Role Did the British Empire Play in the Second World War?” *Imperial War Museums*,

Imperial War Museums,

[www.iwm.org.uk/history/what-role-did-the-british-empire-play-in-the-second-world-war](http://www.iwm.org.uk/history/what-role-did-the-british-empire-play-in-the-second-world-war).

Accessed 21 Jan. 2025.

The Imperial War Museums website published this web page that informs us about which places assisted Britain during WWII. This is a credible source because it is from a museum. We will use this source in our website for more background information on the United Kingdom during WWII.

“What Was National Service? | National Army Museum.” *National Army Museum*, National

Army Museum, [www.nam.ac.uk/explore/what-was-national-service](http://www.nam.ac.uk/explore/what-was-national-service). Accessed 28 Oct.

2024.

The National Army Museum in London wrote this web page that includes a map exhibiting all of the different places that national servicemen served after WWII.

Additionally, it describes exactly why National Service was needed. We will implement this information in our project to better explain the reasoning behind National Service and clarify whether it actually helped Britain or not.

Williams, Emma Slattery. *National Service: Here's What You Need to Know about the History of*

*Brits Being Conscripted into the Armed Forces*. HistoryExtra, 28 May 2024,

[www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/national-service-when-start-end-who-exempt/](http://www.historyextra.com/period/20th-century/national-service-when-start-end-who-exempt/)

Accessed 28 Oct. 2024

Here is a web page that gives details of conscription during peacetime and during war. It is credible because it was written by a large group of professional historians, and it also is to inform, not persuade, so there is not as much bias as there could be. In our project, it will help us explain why the United Kingdoms didn't need national service anymore.

“World War II: Causes and Timeline | .” *HISTORY*, A&E Television Networks, 2024,

[www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii). Accessed 15 Jan. 2025,

This is a website about WWII. It was written by a team of historians and is full of useful information. We will implement this knowledge in our website to explain how hard WWII was for the UK, and why those casualties made peacetime conscription necessary.