

# ANZAC

## ~CENTENARY~

### CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES



*Paying tribute to our Australian and New Zealand  
servicemen and servicewomen.*



*By Lindsay Marsh*

# Contents

Teachers' Notes	4
<b>The Anzacs In World War I</b>	5
Activity Page 1	6
Activity Page 2	7
Activity Page 3	8
Activity Page 4	9
Activity Page 5	10
<b>The Anzacs In Gallipoli</b>	11-12
Activity Page 1	13
Activity Page 2	14
Activity Page 3	15
Activity Page 4	16
Activity Page 5	17
<b>Remembering The Anzacs</b>	18
Activity Page 1	19
Activity Page 2	20
Answers	21-23

# *Teachers' Notes*

This book is written for all primary school students living in Australia. It is designed to help young Australians develop an appreciation of Australia's servicemen and servicewomen who have risked their lives in all wars, conflicts and peacekeeping operations.

This book was created for the lead up to the Anzac Centenary on the 25th April, 2015. This day marked the 100th year since the Anzacs landed on the shores of Gallipoli and began an eight month campaign. The book can also be used in the years beyond the Centenary, to raise awareness of the part that Australia played in World War I, and of the exceptional role that the Australian military still play today in defending Australian values around the globe.

The first part of the book helps students to understand how the word Anzac developed, by tracing Australia's involvement in World War I. The middle section of the book focuses on the conditions that the Anzacs in Gallipoli endured, and the final part highlights the importance of Anzac Day as a day of remembrance.

The information pages in this book are intended to be used to help students to complete the activity pages. For younger students, these information pages can be read as a class to ensure understanding. The activity sheets can be completed independently or with teacher assistance.

The answers to the activities can be found at the back of the book to make life easy for the teacher.

# The ANZACS In World War I

- Read the information to help you to complete the activity pages which follow.

World War I began in 1914 and ended in 1918. The war was between two sets of allies – the Allied Powers and the Central Powers. Russia, France, Britain, Australia and New Zealand were allies and were known as Allied Powers. Italy, Austria-Hungary, Germany and The Ottoman Empire (which included Turkey) formed a quadruple alliance – this alliance was known as Central Powers. As the war progressed, more countries took sides. When Germany surrendered on 11th November 1918, the war came to an end. This day became known as Armistice Day and later as Remembrance Day.

ANZAC stands for **A**ustralian and **N**ew **Z**ealand **A**rmy **C**orps. This corps refers to a group of 20,000 Australian and New Zealand servicemen and servicewomen who volunteered to serve their country in World War I and were sent to Gallipoli in Turkey in 1915.

The Anzacs departed by ship from Albany, Western Australia on November 1st, 1914. Before they landed in Gallipoli, they travelled to Alexandria in Egypt (near Cairo) for four and a half months of training. They then travelled from Egypt via ship to Gallipoli in Turkey and landed at a spot now known as Anzac Cove on 25th April, 1915.

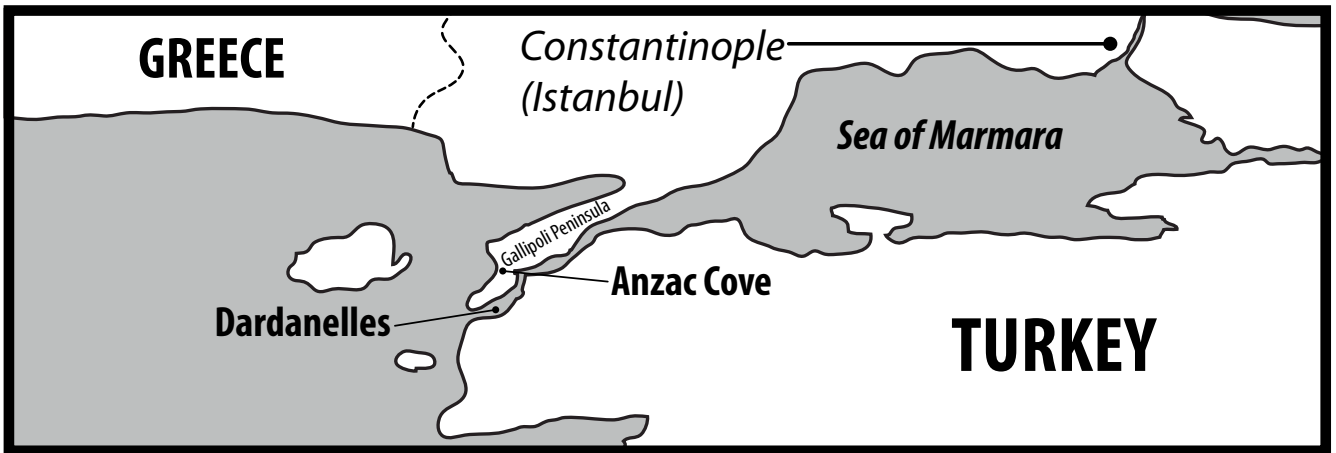


In Gallipoli, the Anzacs' job was to knock the Turkish out of the war by forcing them to surrender. They were to do this by capturing the Gallipoli Peninsular – an area almost completely surrounded by water, so that they could secure a point from which to capture Constantinople (now known as Istanbul) and open up the Dardanelles (a narrow strait/waterway) which the Turkish army were occupying and blocking.

However, when the Anzacs landed they were met by a well-organised and well-armed Turkish force. The Anzacs' attempts to break through the Turkish lines and the Turks' attempts to drive the Anzacs off the Gallipoli Peninsular both ended in failure and a stalemate ensued. The Anzacs were evacuated from Gallipoli on the 19th and 20th December 1915.

The Anzacs fought against the Ottoman Turkish army for over eight months and sadly over 8,000 brave and loyal Anzacs were killed during this time.

- Complete this activity page after reading the information on page 5.



1. On the map, colour the waterway that the Turkish army were occupying and that the Anzacs wanted to clear.
2. Why is Anzac cove significant?

---



---

3. Find a picture of Anzac Cove and draw or paste it here. Describe the picture.

Sample

---



---

4. Why do you think that people visit Anzac Cove each year?

---



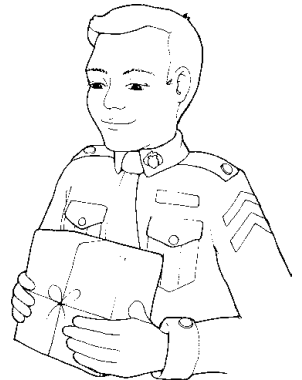
---



---

- Complete this activity page after reading the information on pages 11 and 12.

1. The Anzacs in Gallipoli now and again did receive mail. Between them, the men and women wrote hundreds of letters intended for their loved ones back home. Some of these letters are now historical artefacts displayed in museums, and they help us to understand more about the Anzacs' experiences. Use the image and information on the previous pages to describe in your own words the trenches and the terrain at Anzac Cove in 1915. Write it in the form of a letter as if you are an Anzac.

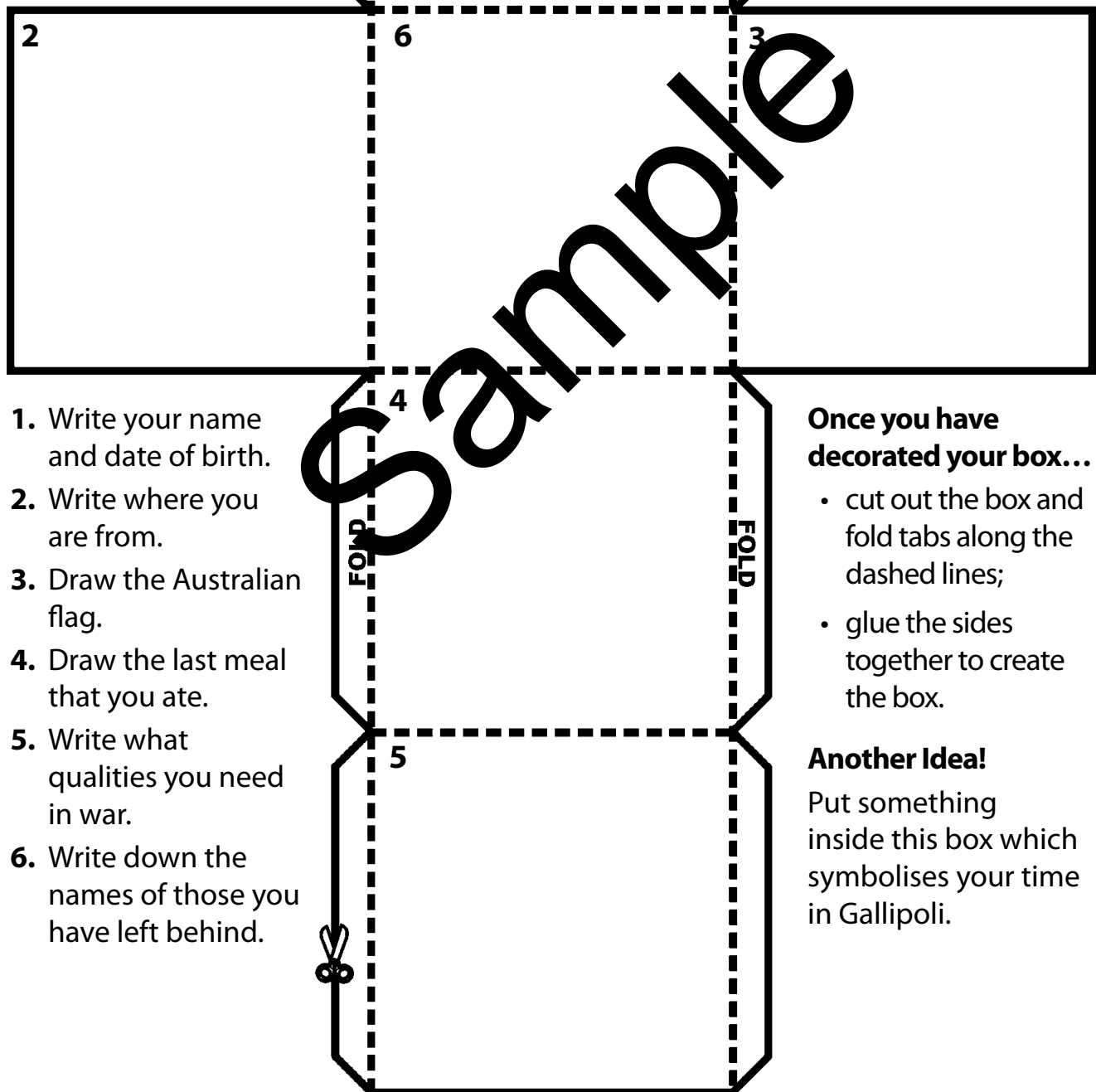


Sample

2. Go to ► [www.anzacsite.gov.au/](http://www.anzacsite.gov.au/) and trawl through the many transcripts of letters that were left behind when the Gallipoli campaign came to an end. Find a transcript of a letter which interests you that was received or sent by an Anzac during the Gallipoli campaign. Write it out on the back of this sheet or in your workbooks. There were many written by nurses as well as soldiers on this site.

Many Anzacs left their mark in the trenches by leaving keepsakes that they knew would be found years later. It is your turn to face the enemy and emerge from the trenches firing. Before you go,

you want to leave a keepsake on Gallipoli soil in case you do not return. Decorate the box by following the numbered steps. Leave your box in the trench.



1. Write your name and date of birth.
2. Write where you are from.
3. Draw the Australian flag.
4. Draw the last meal that you ate.
5. Write what qualities you need in war.
6. Write down the names of those you have left behind.

**Once you have decorated your box...**

- cut out the box and fold tabs along the dashed lines;
- glue the sides together to create the box.

**Another Idea!**

Put something inside this box which symbolises your time in Gallipoli.