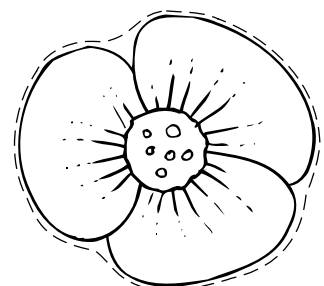
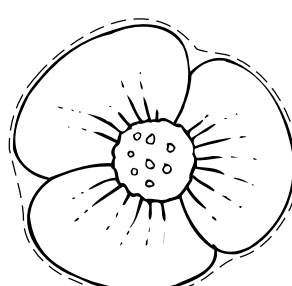
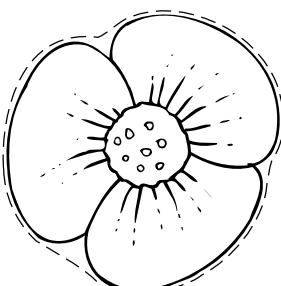
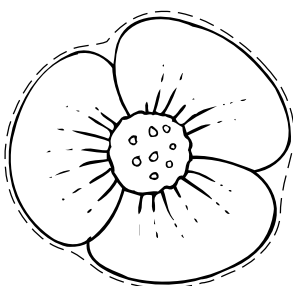
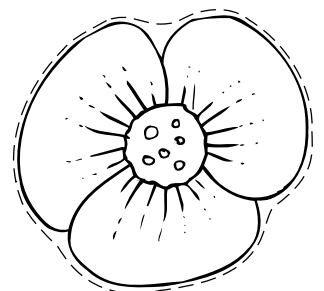
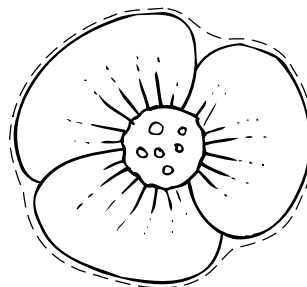


1. Colour the leaves green.
2. Colour the poppies bright red.
3. Cut out the poppies and glue them onto the Anzac wreath.



PRAYER FOR PEACE

Anzac Day is held on 25 April every year to remember the people who served Australia in a war or who serve in the defence forces today. Anzac Day is also a time to pray for peace and an end to all wars and fighting in the world.

1. Write some things you are thankful for.

I am thankful for ...

2. Write some things you hope will happen in the world.

I hope ...

3. Use the things you are thankful for and hope for to help you write your own prayer for peace.

My prayer



Soldiers' Uniforms

Read the information and colour each uniform using the correct colours.

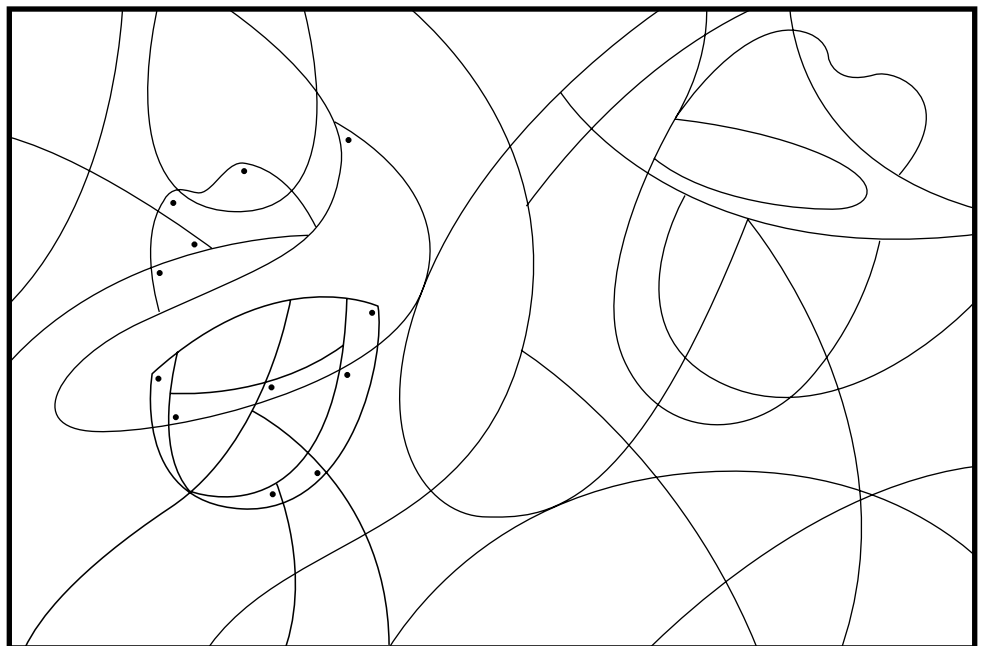


The uniforms worn by Australian soldiers in the past were a dull brown colour.



Uniforms worn by Australian soldiers today have patterns of green and brown and are called 'camouflage'.

Can you find what is camouflaged in this picture?
Colour the shapes with dots green and the shapes without dots yellow.



Anzac Day

Days and weeks celebrated or commemorated in Australia (including Australia Day, ANZAC Day, Harmony Week, National Reconciliation Week, NAIDOC Week and National Sorry Day) and the importance of symbols and emblems (ACHHK063)



Time line

(Events connected with Anzac Day)

- 1914
World War I (also called 'The Great War') begins
- 25 April 1915
Australian And New Zealand forces (Anzacs) arrive at Gallipoli
- 19 May 1915
John Simpson, soldier said to epitomise the Anzac spirit, is killed by a Turkish sniper
- December 1915
Evacuation of troops from Gallipoli
- 25 April 1916
Anzac Day officially named
- 1927
First time every state observes a form of Anzac Day public holiday
- 1942
Anzac Day first commemorated at the Australian War Memorial (and has occurred there ever since)

CELEBRATE AUSTRALIA

Teacher information

Elaboration

Understands the significance of Anzac Day, the history behind it and some of the traditions at a memorial service.

Key inquiry questions

How and why do people choose to remember significant events of the past?

Historical skills

- Use historical terms (ACHHS066) **AC**
- Locate relevant information from sources provided (ACHHS068) **AC**
- Develop texts, particularly narratives (ACHHS070) **AC**
- Use a range of communication forms (oral, graphic, written) and digital technologies (ACHHS071) **AC**

Historical concepts

- Sources
- Continuity and change
- Cause and effect
- Significance
- Empathy

B

Background information

- World War I, also known as the Great War, occurred between 1914 and 1918. It was the first conflict Australia was involved in as a whole nation, occurring 13 years after Federation. It was during this war, among other roles, that Australian and New Zealand Army Corps troops arrived in Gallipoli on 25 April 1915 to attempt to gain control of the Dardanelles. This would have enabled allied forces to regain contact with Russian forces, freeing up shipping and resources locked in the Black Sea.
- The Gallipoli Campaign was, by any military standards, a failure. But it led to recognition of what was to become known as 'the spirit of the Anzac' and was to define the way the new nation of Australia was to see itself. (At the end of the campaign, there were over 26 000 Australian casualties and more than 8000 killed. About 2500 New Zealand troops were killed.)

T

Teaching notes

- Students will need some understanding of World War I before completing this unit.
- Show students a large map of the world so they can see where Turkey is in relation to Australia and the strategic position of the Dardanelles.
- Several terms used on pages 39 to 41 may need to be explained to the students; e.g. 'defence forces', 'strait', 'trenches', 'evacuated', 'march-past', 'significance', 'bugle'. The meaning of 'The ode' could also be discussed.
- Students will need access to the internet and other nonfiction resources to find out the required information for page 41 and complete the table. Two useful websites suitable for students are:
<<http://www.forteachersforstudents.com.au/KidsMedia/ANZACDay/facts.php>>
<<http://www.anzacday.org.au/education/tff/commemserve.html>>

A

Additional activities

- Write a factual recount (handwritten or with a word processing program) about John Simpson, the stretcher bearer at Gallipoli who used a donkey to fetch the wounded. His story epitomises the Anzac spirit. An annotated time line of his life could also be completed.
- Research the history of the traditional Anzac biscuit and make a modern-day version.

R Resources

- Anzac Day: The beginning of a tradition* (Ages 8–12) by R.I.C. Publications
- Primary Australian history Book C* (Ages 7–8) by R.I.C. Publications. This book has a section focused on John Simpson and his donkey.
- This website provides background information about Anzac Day suitable for older students and teachers.
<<http://www.anzacday.org.au/education/tff/commemserve.html>>
- My Grandad marches on Anzac Day* by Catriona Hoy
- Simpson and his donkey* by Mark Greenwood
- Anzac Day parade* by Glenda Kane and Lisa Ellen

Anzac Day - 1

What is Anzac Day?

Anzac Day is held on 25 April each year. It is a day to remember the people who served Australia in a war or who serve in the defence forces today. Anzac Day is also a time to think about peaceful ways to solve conflicts rather than by war.

What is the history of Anzac Day?

The letters in 'Anzac' stand for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. Soldiers from these two countries played a very important part during World War I which was from 1914 to 1918. These soldiers became known as the Anzacs. On 25 April 1915, the Anzacs landed at Gallipoli on the coast of Turkey. Their job was to fight the Turkish army to gain control over an area called the Dardanelles. The Dardanelles is a narrow passage of water (a strait). Then allied (friendly) ships could travel up the strait with much needed food, supplies and equipment for troops further north-east of the strait.



Unfortunately, the Anzacs were landed at the wrong place. The area had a narrow beach and steep cliffs on which the Turks could easily see them. The Anzacs had to dig trenches in the hard ground to hide and live in. They had little food and water and the weather was extremely hot. Flies and rats were everywhere. In spite of all this hardship, the Anzacs 'stuck together', helped each other out and courageously continued to fight. Many thousands of Anzacs were killed and wounded. Eventually, the troops that were left were evacuated by ships. This 'spirit of the Anzac' is still recognised and remembered today.

How is Anzac Day commemorated in Australia?



Anzac Day is a public holiday in Australia. Cities and towns all over the country hold dawn services. These include events like a soldier playing special tunes on a bugle, a short prayer, a hymn, an address by an important speaker, a silence of one minute, a special poem called 'The ode', singing of the national anthem and the laying of floral wreaths. In the larger cities, there is a march-past. Here you will find men and women who served in a war or are in the services today. Often, you will see young people marching for their relatives who are no longer able to march. Many schools also hold Anzac Day services on a school day close to Anzac Day.

Anzac Day - 2

Answer the questions about the text on page 39.

1. Describe two things we should think about on Anzac Day.

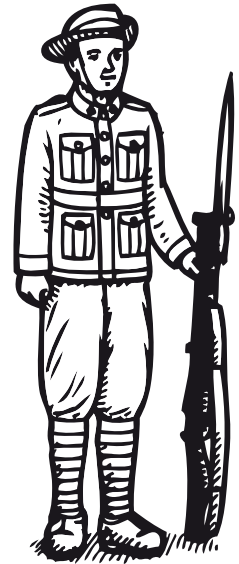
- _____

- _____

2. (a) Use a highlight pen in the text to show some of the hardships the Anzacs had to face at Gallipoli.

(b) Imagine you are an Anzac soldier at Gallipoli. Write one or two sentences to describe how you feel.

3. What is meant by 'the spirit of the Anzacs'?



4. Why do you think a one-minute silence is part of an Anzac Day service?



The traditional start time for a dawn service is 4.28 am, the time of the first landings at Gallipoli.

Anzac Day poppy

Red poppies are often in wreaths laid on Anzac Day to remember all the Australian soldiers who died in wars around the world.

Red poppies were among the first plants to bloom in battlefields in Europe during the First World War. Some folktales are told about the blood of fallen soldiers making the flowers so red.

Follow the instructions to make a red poppy for an Anzac wreath.

You will need

- 2 red paper cupcake liners
- 1 green pipe-cleaner
- 1 small black pom pom
- scissors
- glue

Steps

1. Place both cupcake liners on top of each other.
2. Keeping both cupcake liners together, fold in half and then quarters. Flatten.
3. Use the scissors to trim the pointed corners to a rounded shape. This will make the petals.
4. Open out the cupcake liners and flatten.
5. Place the liners on top of each other so that all petals can be seen.
6. Make a small hole through the centre of both layers of the flower to push the pipe-cleaner through. Bend a small length of pipe-cleaner over the centre to secure the pipe-cleaner.
7. Glue the pom pom to the centre, over the pipe-cleaner. Allow to dry.
8. Gently scrunch the flower in your hand and then release.
9. Use to make an Anzac wreath.

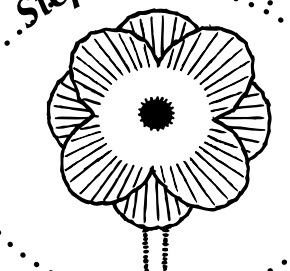
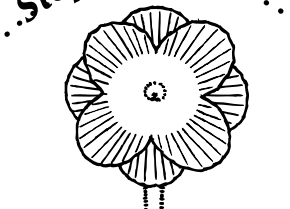
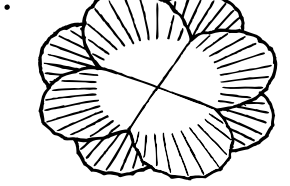
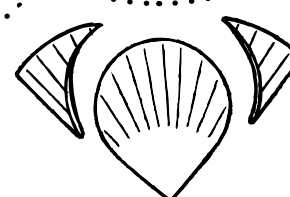
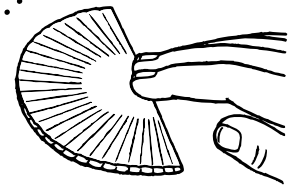
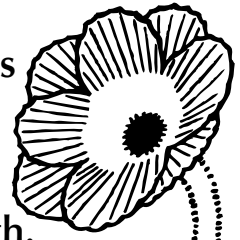
Step 2

Step 3

Step 5

Step 6

Step 7



Indicator : Understands and appreciates the importance of Anzac Day.

Instructions: Cut around the dotted lines and fold across the solid lines to make a four-page booklet.



We lay floral wreaths to thank them for our freedom.

4

On Anzac Day we remember all those who served in a war.



3



Lest we forget

25 APRIL

1



2



Australian
and
New Zealand
Army
Corps

The letters in the word
Anzac stand for:

THE DIGGER HAT — THE AUSTRALIAN SLOUCH HAT

1. Read the information.

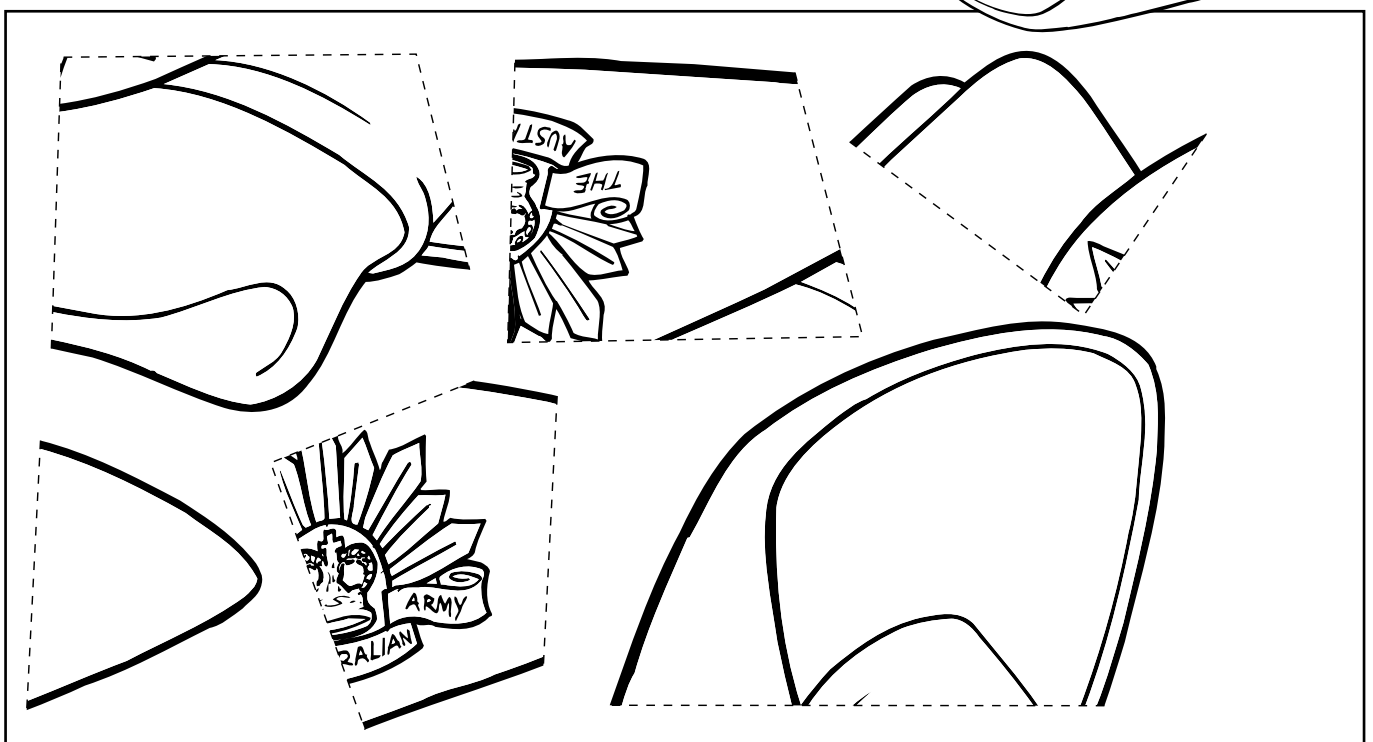
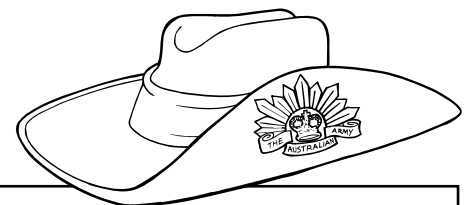
The slouch hat has been worn by many different armies for hundreds of years. However, the 'diggers' of both world wars made it famous and it is now recognised as truly Australian.

A 'slouch' hat is any hat with a brim that droops down. It was, and still is, made from rabbit fur or wool felt and turned up on the side. It has a leather chin strap and a cotton, silk or woollen hat band. The turned-up side may have originally been to keep the hat out of the way of a rifle and bayonet carried over the shoulder.

During both world wars, the slouch hat was used as everyday work dress for the diggers. Now it is usually only worn for ceremonial occasions. On these occasions, it is worn with the brim up and the chin strap buckle on the left-hand side.



2. Cut out and glue the pieces of the slouch hat together on a separate sheet of paper. Then, when dry, colour the slouch hat brown.



Indicator: Reads information, then cuts out and completes a puzzle about the Australian slouch hat. Anzac Day falls on 25 April.

S ANZAC DAY S



1. Use the words in the list to complete the cloze.
Colour or cross out each word as you use it.

memorials	Britain	safely	wreaths	Anzac	soldiers
remember	stop	wars	Gallipoli	slope	killed

On 25 April 1915, Australian _____, with troops from New Zealand, _____ and France, tried to land on a beach at _____ in Turkey. The beach had a steep _____ above it, so it was hard for the troops to land _____. The Turkish soldiers tried to _____ them and many Anzacs were _____.

Every year on Anzac Day, Australians _____ that many soldiers died at _____ Cove and in other places and at other times during _____. They lay floral _____ at war _____.

2. Draw a picture of Australian soldiers fighting to climb up the slope at Anzac Cove with other soldiers at the top trying to stop them.

Note: Anzac Day falls on 25 April each year.

Indicator: Completes information about Anzac Day in a cloze and by drawing.