

The Gallipoli Centenary Education Project

Learning Resources

Information for teachers

The Gallipoli Centenary Education Project (GCEP) website <http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/> contains a wealth of material about the Gallipoli campaign. This ranges from academic commentary through to artists' responses from participating schools. This is the key resource for students to use when learning about the Gallipoli campaign.

In this document you will find whole class activities (typically suited to students from 10 years of age upwards), suggestions for small group work and extension activities for individual learning. Many of these activities can be adapted for use in smaller or larger group settings.

To find out more about how to get the best learning experiences from the Gallipoli story please visit this link <http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/getting-started/how-should-we-teach-children-about-gallipoli/>

This document is available in Word and PDF formats so that you can cut and paste content into your own lesson plans, add or remove web links as required and delete the answers to quizzes.

Introducing Gallipoli

Use the following PowerPoint presentations to provide an overview of the Gallipoli story.

- **Gallipoli – an overview**
- **Gallipoli – stories**
- **Gallipoli – images**

You may also wish to allow students some time to study these links:

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/useful-links-2/>

... as well as the content held at the GCEP website.

Whole Class Activities: Gallipoli Quizzes

These quizzes are designed to work in a 'game show' style (for example by asking students to stand in areas of the classroom labelled A, B or C depending on their answer).

The first quiz can be used to benchmark learners' levels of knowledge and part 2 (which contains questions that cover similar subjects to part 1) may be used to monitor progression. (Correct answers are marked *)

Gallipoli Campaign Quiz 1

1. Where is Gallipoli?
 - a. In modern day Turkey *
 - b. Iraq
 - c. North Africa
2. Who suggested the Gallipoli campaign?
 - a. Winston Churchill *
 - b. Sir Thomas Mitchell
 - c. Kemal Ataturk
3. Who ruled the area that the Allied troops were invading?
 - a. The Russian Empire
 - b. The Ottoman-Turkish Empire *
 - c. Germany
4. What is the Dardanelles?
 - a. A narrow strait of water in north-western Turkey *
 - b. A river between Russia and Greece
 - c. A mountain range
5. The first ship sunk during the campaign belonged to which country?
 - a. Britain
 - b. Turkey *
 - c. France
6. When were the main Allied landings at Gallipoli?
 - a. 1st October 1915
 - b. 20th April 1914
 - c. 25th April 1915 *
7. How long did the campaign last?
 - a. 2 years
 - b. 6 weeks
 - c. 8 months *
8. Were submarines used in Gallipoli?
 - a. Yes *
 - b. No

- c. Yes, but they could not be submerged for more than 60 seconds
- 9. What happened if a soldier was captured?
 - a. He was always executed
 - b. He could be imprisoned *
 - c. He was allowed to go free
- 10. What was the outcome of the campaign?
 - a. The Ottoman forces were destroyed
 - b. The invasion was unsuccessful *
 - c. The Allies occupied Gallipoli until 1918

Gallipoli Campaign Quiz 2

1. World War I was also known as what?
 - a. The Great War *
 - b. The Imperial Civil War
 - c. The War of Four Islands
2. What is the name of the sea closest to the beach at Gallipoli?
 - a. The Atlantic
 - b. The Red Sea
 - c. The Aegean Sea *
3. On what date did the initial naval attack at Gallipoli take place?
 - a. 18th March 1915 *
 - b. 25th April 1915
 - c. 1st April 1913
4. At the time of the Gallipoli campaign what position did Winston Churchill hold?
 - a. First Lord of the Admiralty *
 - b. Prime Minister of England
 - c. Field Marshall
5. What does ANZAC stand for?
 - a. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps *
 - b. Australian and National Zeal African Command
 - c. Austrian, Netherlands, Zaire, Africa and Cuba
6. Who were the ANZAC troops?
 - a. Soldiers from Australia and New Zealand *
 - b. Soldiers from Anzacia
 - c. Troops that had been conscripted
7. Which of these did Allied soldiers NOT use while in their trenches?
 - a. Jam jar grenades
 - b. The periscope rifle
 - c. The AK47 *

8. On 6th May the Allied force at Helles attacked the Ottoman-Turkish positions in an attempt to take the hill called Achi Baba. Roughly how many Allied soldiers were killed in the battle?
 - a. None
 - b. 6,000 *
 - c. 20,000
9. Why were the British so interested in controlling the Dardanelles Straits?
 - a. To have access to unlimited fresh water for troops
 - b. To control North Africa
 - c. To re-establish a connection with the Black Sea and Russia *
10. Following the defeat at Gallipoli what did Winston Churchill do?
 - a. He was demoted from First Lord of the Admiralty and later commanded an infantry battalion during WWI *
 - b. He escaped to France
 - c. He became Prime Minister in 1917
11. Were aeroplanes used during the Gallipoli campaign?
 - a. No
 - b. Yes *
 - c. Only airships were used

Mapping the Conflict

Draw a large map of the Gallipoli peninsula out on the floor (using chalk, a large sheet of a paper or other method). Add the words from the word cloud to the map.



Key words for cloud:

Suvla Bay, Dardanelles, ANZAC Cove, Krithia, Cape Helles, Aegean Sea, Achi Baba, Çanakkale, Sari Bair, ASIA, EUROPE, Gallipoli Peninsula, Gallipoli, Eceabat, Sea of Marmara

Activities for Smaller Groups

Discussing Gallipoli

Having explored the overview of the conflict, organise a class discussion about the Gallipoli campaign.

Subjects for debate might include:

- Was the campaign doomed to failure?
- Was disease the main factor that led to the Allied defeat?
- Why do people, especially in Australian and New Zealand, commemorate the Gallipoli event?
- How might an Allied victory at Gallipoli have changed history (in terms of WWI and more generally)?

In preparation for the discussion ask the learners to find sources of evidence to support their views. Ask them to keep a log of the sources of evidence that have used (e.g. web addresses).

Reporting the Rail Disaster

Read about the rail disaster that happened in Britain to troops on their way to Gallipoli.

Research these links:

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/about-gallipoli-2/soldiers-stories/rail-disaster-on-the-way-to-gallipoli/>

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/carlisle/> Watch the film Gretna Primary School: The Great Rail Disaster

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/edinburgh-scotland-uk/leith-academy/>

Write a newspaper article about the disaster. Include pictures and real or imagined quotes from people involved in the incident.

Learning about the Turkish Experience

Listen to the interviews with Turkish students here:

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/about-gallipoli-2/the-world-at-war/what-does-gallipoli-mean-to-turkish-people/>

Watch all four films and then try to answer these questions:

1. What, in the view of the people in these films, did the experience of Gallipoli teach the Turkish people?
2. Who in Turkey is celebrated as the heroic leader of Gallipoli?
3. What ages were some of the youngest soldiers who fought for the Ottoman-Turkish Empire?
4. How do young Turkish people feel about these dead soldiers?
5. What does the concept of martyrdom mean?
6. What are the difficulties faced by Turkish researchers who want to know more about the Gallipoli story?

Learning about the ANZAC experience

Kobi Watson researched his family connection with the Gallipoli campaign, visited the site of the conflict, made a film and blogged about his experiences. He writes:

"I had the most amazing time while I was away and since coming back it has given me time to reflect on my experience. The first few hours sitting on the plane and getting to know the fellow 80 students going with me was very fun, however remembering names was a problem! We spent the first few days around Istanbul and we got a guided tour of the all the amazing sights to see! During this time I carried around with me a sense of dignity and never lost sight of the real reason why I was there.

For me this was more than a school excursion, as I have the Anzac connection in my blood. I felt saddened at the horrific sacrifices and extraordinary challenges not only my grandfather faced, but the Aussie, English, Turkish, New Zealanders, French and Canadians when they landed on these beaches. It is hard to imagine how a beautiful and tranquil landscape was the scene of such a long, brutal and barbaric battle.

During the dawn service our group stood a fair way at the back and before me was a sea of people. In reality the people in front of me represented every tragic life lost at Gallipoli.

There was a sense of sadness however many of the students didn't fully understand the monstrosity of what had taken place in this war.

Being fifteen, it could have been me 100 years ago. These young boys signed up as an adventure and took the opportunity to see the world; much the same reason I applied for this trip. These young lads were faced with the harsh reality of war... "To kill or be killed" and to live in appalling conditions and endure extreme terror, fatigue, starvation and illness. I am just grateful that I wasn't one of those young boys.

I feel privileged to be able to have taken part in what will be undoubtedly one of the biggest memorial events of the 21st century. This opportunity to represent my grandfather, and all the other Anzacs that landed on that beach and to fully understand and appreciate the horrific sacrifices they made for me."

You can find out more about Kobi's story here

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/blog/gallipolis-youngest-grandson-writes-for-us/>

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/about-gallipoli-2/soldiers-stories/an-australian-hero/>

Try to answer these questions:

1. Kobi talks about a 'sense of dignity' what do you think he means by this?
2. Why do you think Kobi writes "...many of the students didn't fully understand the monstrosity of what had taken place in this war."
3. Do you agree that "...young boys signed up as an adventure"? What other reasons might young men have had to join the army?

Present your Investigations

Create a PowerPoint presentation about one or more of these stories.

The story of Indian troops at Gallipoli

Include information on the number of Indian troops involved in WWI and the way they were treated by the British military. Include also how many Indian troops served in Gallipoli and what their role was.

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/about-gallipoli-2/the-world-at-war/india-and-the-first-world-war/>

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Indian-soldiers-at-Gallipoli.pdf>

The Great Storm of November 26th 1915

To find out what happened, visit:

<http://today-in-wwi.tumblr.com/post/134025105058/the-great-storm-at-gallipoli>

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/barnstaple-and-ilfracombe-devon/drama-projects/> (Watch the film The Flood and Frostbite of November 26th-27th.)

The Allied Evacuation from Gallipoli

Include details of when the evacuation began, what happened to Sir Ian Hamilton and your ideas about how it would feel to leave the peninsula.

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/about-gallipoli-2/the-campaign/the-evacuation-why-was-it-so-successful/>

http://www.firstworldwar.com/battles/evacuation_dec15.htm

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/barnstaple-and-ilfracombe-devon/drama-projects/> (Drama Project – The Extraordinary Evacuation from Gallipoli.)

Individual learning

Research a Soldier

Use the guidance here to find WWI records:

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/getting-started/researching-gallipoli-soldiers/>

There is a link on this page to the wealth of learning resources created by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission <http://www.cwgc.org/learning-and-resources.aspx>

You could try to research some of the names shown on local war memorials, family names from your class or known soldiers from Gallipoli.

Make an Exhibition

Create your own exhibition about the Gallipoli story. This could include maps, photographs and any objects that you have access to that soldiers would have known from the campaign (e.g. sandbags or bandages).

Watch the film 'Researching Gallipoli in Carlisle':

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/carlisle/>.

Write to a Relative

Write a letter to the grandchildren of troops that were killed during the Gallipoli campaign. Use this as an opportunity to acknowledge the past and build a future in which conflict is less likely.

Have a look at the letters written by students from TED Mersin College for inspiration:

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/ted-mersin-college-turkey/>

Sounds of the War

Research and perform a song that might have been sung by soldiers at Gallipoli.

Examples include:

[Keep The Home Fires Burning Sung By John McCormack](#) (1914)

[It's A Long Way To Tipperary Sung By John McCormack](#) (1912)

[Hold Your Hand Out Naughty Boy Sung By Florrie Ford](#) (1915)

[Daisy Bell Sung By Gerald Adams](#) (1892)

More songs and lyrics can be found here:

<http://www.ww1photos.com/WW1MusicIndex.html>

Listen to an arrangement of a WWI song by students from Dublin.

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/ireland-dublin/>

Listen to some newly composed songs about the Gallipoli story here:

Visit <http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/islington-london/music-project/> and <https://youtu.be/4gJNs5nTH0k> to investigate the music the Ottoman-Turkish soldiers would have known.

Dramatic Events

Write a short play about an aspect of the Gallipoli conflict. To get inspired have a look at some of the examples here:

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/barnstaple-and-ilfracombe-devon/drama-projects/>

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/barnstaple-and-ilfracombe-devon/film-project/>

Animated Stories

Create a stop-frame animation (there are several ways to do this. See <http://tinkerlab.com/easy-stop-motion-animation-kids/>)

Watch the example of stop frame animation created by children from Bury and Rochdale

<http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/schoolprojects/bury-and-rochdale/>

Your Feedback

Although the Gallipoli Centenary Education Project has come to an end, we're always interested to hear how these resources have been used and would welcome the opportunity to discover how your learners have responded to the material provided.

If you'd like to get in touch please find the link on the website: <http://gallipoli100education.org.uk/>

Other Educational Resources

See the 'Useful links' page of the Gallipoli Centenary Education Project website for a range of links.

Also:

Two good overviews of the conflict:

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pathways/firstworldwar/battles/gallipoli.htm>

<http://www.greatwar.nl/frames/default-gallipoli.html>

A challenging article about the human experience of Gallipoli:

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2015-04-23/green-remember-the-brave-and-the-timid/6414116>

Learning resources from the Imperial War Museum:

http://www.iwm.org.uk/sites/default/files/learning_resource/Suggested%20Activities_10.pdf

Fascinating personal accounts from ANZAC soldiers:

<http://www.anzacsofgallipoli.com/personal-accounts.html>