

Country Name Cards

Many countries became involved in World War I, because they were part of the British, German, Russian, French or Belgian Empires. For example India, Canada and Australia all sent troops because they were part of the British Empire.

Other countries became involved because they had made agreements with Britain, France and Russia, the 'Allies'. These included the United States, Italy, Japan, Serbia, Romania, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, China and Montenegro.

Germany's main allies were Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey (the Ottoman Empire). Together they were known as the 'Central Powers'.

1. Look at the country cards divide them into Allies and Central Powers. Check to see if you are right.
2. Can you place these country name cards on the world map in the correct place?
3. All these countries were involved in some way in the war. Do you think it was easy to say no to war, or refuse to fight if you lived in one of these countries?
4. There were many more countries involved in World War I. Can you find out the names of three more and add them to the map?

Country Name Cards

Britain

France

Germany

Turkey

Russia

India

Congo

Austria–Hungary

Country Name Cards

Serbia

South Africa

Ivory Coast

Australia

New Zealand

Canada

China

Yemen

Country Name Cards

Madagascar

Morocco

Sudan

Egypt

Nigeria

Falkland Islands

Singapore

Cyprus

Country Name Cards

Burma

Sri-Lanka

Arabia

Kuwait

Oman

West Indies

Cameroon

Japan

Country Name Cards

Latvia

Lithuania

Montenegro

Romania

Honduras

Italy

Brazil

Student Fact File

World War I



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Prior to 1914 the countries in Europe had made lots of treaties, agreements and alliances to support each other if any country invaded another.

Germany began to increase its weaponry and the size of its army. All German young men had to join the armed forces (this was the same in France) and do 'military service'. Germany had a large army and the German king - Kaiser Wilhelm II, decided to build a navy of ships that would rival that of Britain's (the biggest navy in the world at that time).

The German government also began to look for countries that could be colonised to increase Germany's Empire (an Empire is a collection of countries all which are ruled by one single country). Kaiser Wilhelm II wanted to make Germany the most powerful country in Europe.



All this meant that Britain, France and Russia began to be concerned about the possibility of war. They increased their own weapons, armies and navies and made agreements to help each other if war broke out.

The main agreements between Britain, France and Russia became known as the 'Triple Entente'.

There had been war in 1912 and 1913 in Serbia. On the 28th of June 1914 in a city called Sarajevo, the heir to the Austrian-Hungarian throne, Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was killed by a Bosnian Serb student called Gavrilo Princip. Austria-Hungary's government believed Serbia's leaders to have planned this and supported by Kaiser Wilhelm II, they made demands on the Serbian government that could not be met; as a result they declared war on Serbia on the 28th of July 1914.

Russia supported Serbia against Germany and asked France to do the same. Germany then declared war on Russia on the 1st of August 1914. This meant that Germany was vulnerable from attack on two fronts, from France as well as Russia. So they prepared to implement the "Schlieffen Plan", which was to quickly attack France and then Russia.

To invade France the German army had to go through Belgium which was a neutral country. This means that they didn't want to be involved in any war. An agreement called the Treaty of

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World War I

London had been signed by France, Germany and Britain in 1839. It said that Belgium must not be attacked and must be defended if a war broke out. In August 1914 Germany asked Belgium to let their army pass through to attack France, Belgium said no, so Germany invaded Belgium.

France who had resisted doing so, then declared war on Germany on the 2nd of August. When Germany refused to remove its army from Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany on the 4th of August. This meant that all Britain's colonies also joined the war, offering military and financial assistance. These included Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa. World War I had begun.

In Britain the newspapers had reported trouble and unrest in Europe for quite a while, but many people still didn't think war was going to happen and it was a shock when it did.

Some people tried to warn that war was coming and that it shouldn't! They campaigned for peace before and during the war. Many of these 'pacifists' refused to fight or support the war in any way, they were 'absolutists'. Some were Conscientious Objectors, due to their political, religious or moral beliefs. The voices of these people were heard before and during the war, growing louder (although not always listened to or heard) when conscription (compulsory military service in Britain) was introduced in 1916.

Most British people didn't care about Archdukes, alliances, Empires or government agreements, but they did care when the newspapers began to report that ordinary men (not soldiers) women and children, were being killed by German soldiers as they marched through Belgium and attacked France.

As a result there was anger and anti-German feeling. Thousands of young British men and boys encouraged by slogans like 'Your Country Needs You!' began to volunteer to join the armed forces, to take on the 'Hun'.

Many believed the war would be over by Christmas and were keen not to miss the chance to be part of a great patriotic adventure. In actual fact they 'joined up' to fight in 'The Great War' which was to last four long years and result in the deaths of millions of men and boys on both sides. A war so horrific that it would be described as 'the war to end all wars' and so far reaching that it became the first war to involve countries from across the globe – World War I.

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World War I



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Key
Questions

What do you think?

Why did Britain go to war in 1914?

Should Britain have gone to war?

Who made the choice?

What were the consequences of this choice?

What did it mean for ordinary people?

What choice would you have made?

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World War I

4th August 1914 – a day that changed the world?

Whose choices?	4th August 1914 the start of World War I
The Government and the country's leaders	Would you declare war on Germany?
Men and teenage boys	19 + Would you decide to fight? Would you join the army or navy? Would you help the war effort at home? If you were younger than 19 would you lie about your age to join the armed forces? Why?
Women and teenage girls	Where would you buy your food? (if in Bradford would you shop at German stores?) How much food would you get? Would you sign up to get extra help if your husband went to war (war relief)? Would you contribute to the war effort? How? Why?
Children of school age	What would you do at school that might be different? Would you contribute to the war effort? How? Why?
Germans and people of German background living in Britain and Bradford	What would you do? Would you stay? Would you try and leave? Would you change your name? Why?



Key Questions

What choices would you make?

What might be the consequences of your choices?

Going to War: Choices and Consequences



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WWI Choices and Consequences	Make a list of the major reasons for and against the British Government declaring war on Germany on the 4th August 1914	Make a list of the major reasons for and against the German Government deciding to mobilise their armed forces in Europe in July 1914	Make a list of the consequences (for both sides) of going to war.	Why do you think some people spoke out against and opposed war in both Britain and Germany?	What choices would you have made in 1914 and what might the consequences have been?

Your Country Needs You Poster



Alfred Leete, b.1882 d.1933, Your Country Needs You, Reproduced by The Imperial War Museum
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No 1 Platoon B. Coy. Bradford Pals Batt. 1914.



Photos of World War I Soldiers



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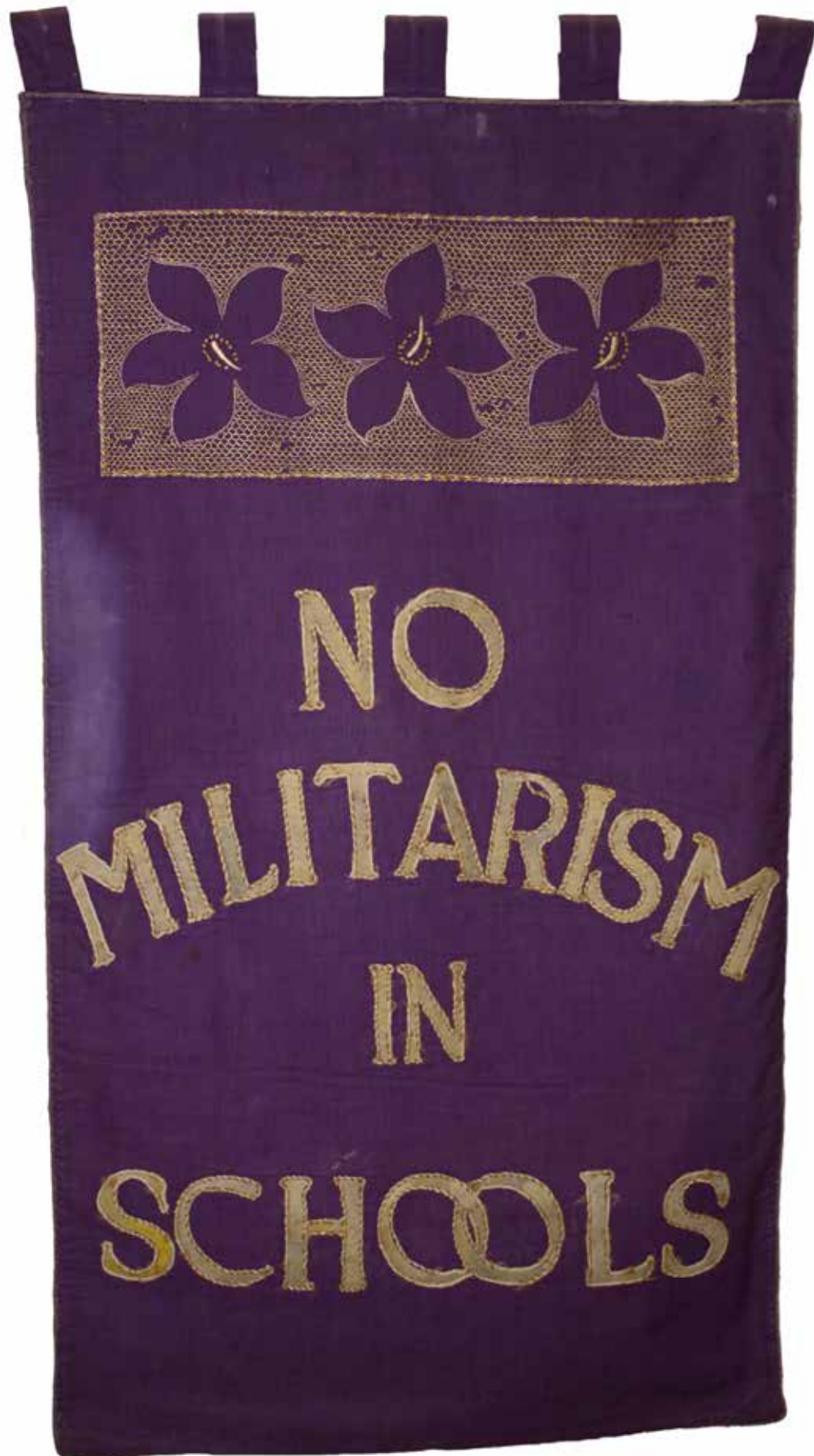


Image of Bradford Pals © The Innovation and Cohesion Works
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No Militarism in Schools



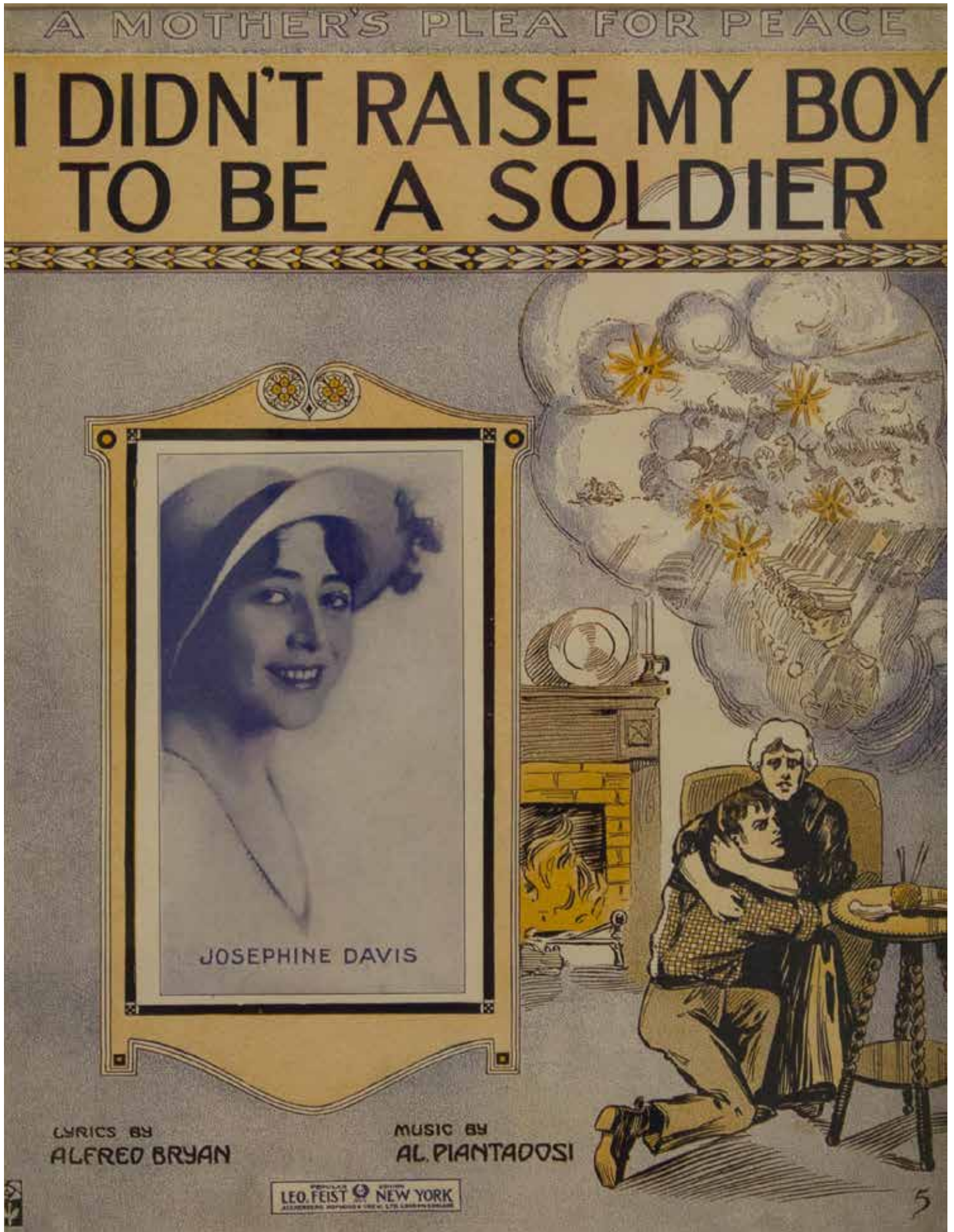
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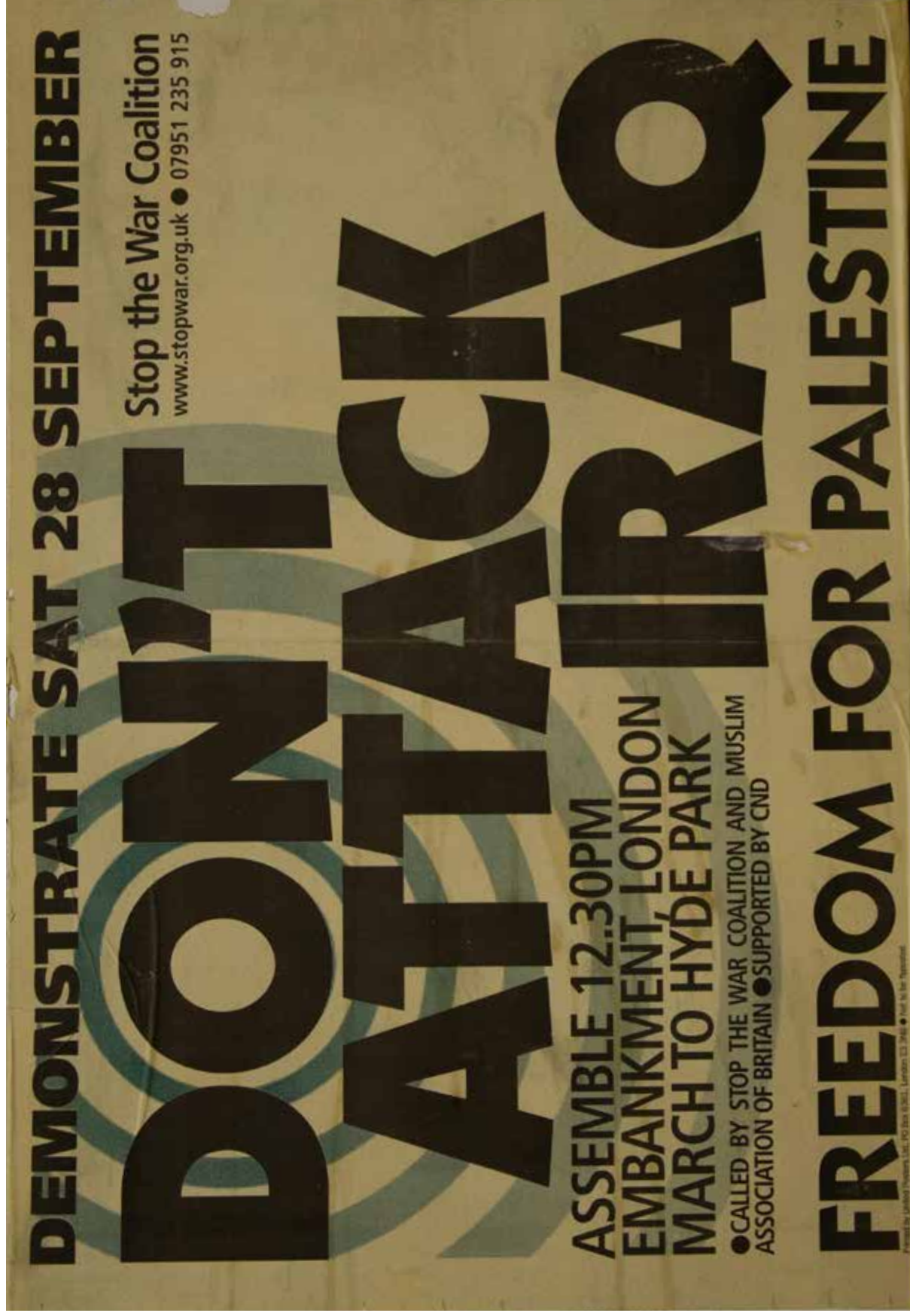
I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier



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Iraq Campaign Poster



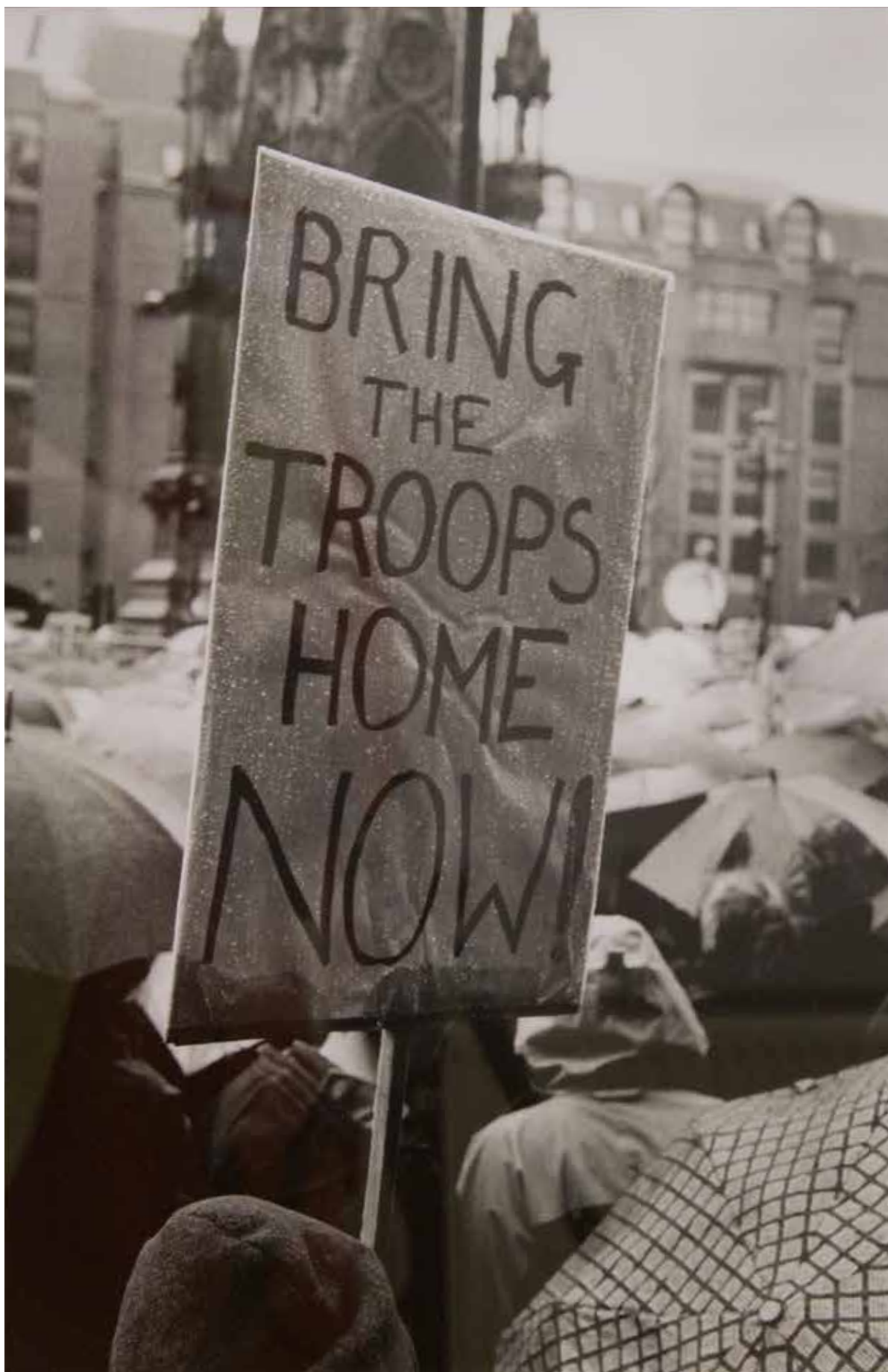
Demonstrations Against the Iraq War



Demonstrations Against the Iraq War

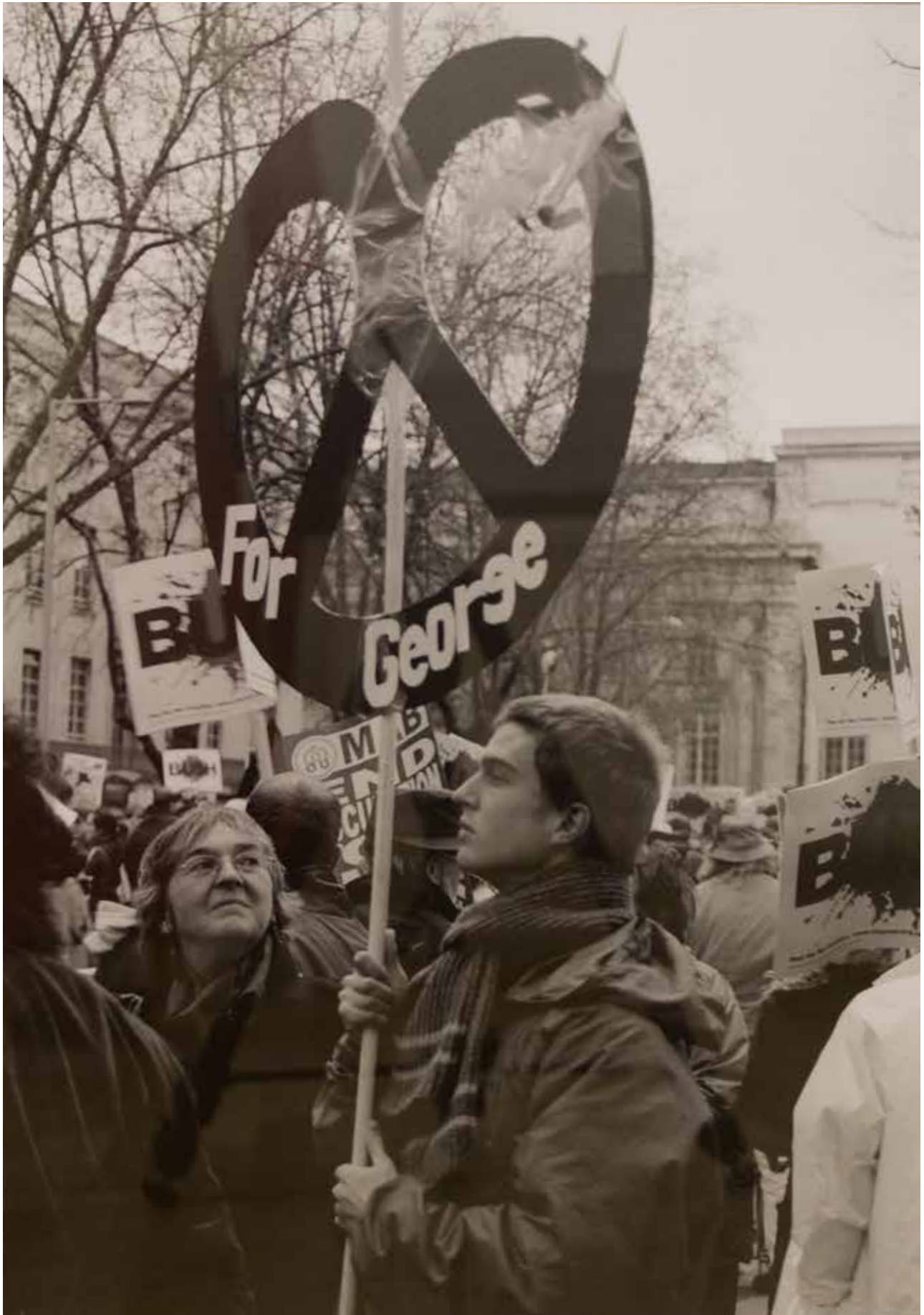


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Maureen McDonnell, b.unknown d.unknown
2000s. © Maureen McDonnell, Reproduced by The Peace Museum for educational purposes only

Demonstrations Against the Iraq War



Harry Robert's Medals



A Letter From Harry's Sister



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This is a letter describing Harry Robert's war. It was sent a long time after World War I, by his sister to Harry's daughter Joan. What do you think Harry's sister thought about his experiences? As a young woman she wrote a letter to the military expressing her feelings. What do you think she said? Do you think she got a reply?

2nd LT. HARRY ROBERTS M.C.
Greengates Wesleyan Football team all decided to join up when the war started. Harry was 17 & told them he was 19. I remember Billy Dufton (later a famous golfer) joined the navy & had a very smart uniform with brass buttons. Harry joined Bfd. Pals. They trained in their civis in Morningside Park & later had dark blue uniforms supplied by a Bfd manufacturer. Eventually they were given khaki uniforms & went on marched to Epsom for further training & later on to Salisbury Plain where they could practice manoeuvres, & finally being sent to Egypt. He sent mother a book of photos of Egypt & the Nile, Cairo & the Pyramids. After this in Feb. they were sent to France to a foot of snow, as the 1st Battle of the Somme wiped out many regular soldiers. Harry still fighting as in the Boer War. They were busy digging trenches, mother didn't know but he had taken her engagement ring & wore it on his little finger, of course the digging snapped it in two. Harry's boy got pneumonia & died with the sudden change of climate - this was typical of the boys at the top - Harry again.
He was made Lance Corporal & later Corporal (acting Sergeant on Corporal's pay) Mother used to send parcels of fruit cake & parkin but many of these disappeared in transport but the postage was free to serving soldiers. He was shot through the elbow at Arras (a slightly wound) & was in hospital at Manchester (one of the Universities) used as a hospital. He was there 6 weeks

A Letter From Harry's Sister

2/ then one week at home & again back in action in France, at this time the Pals were nearly all gone. They re-formed the regiment & then much later he was sent to Bihl for officer training - about 2 or 3 months I believe, - short leave home & then back to France, when he was in what is now the Prince of Wales Own Regt. At the last "push" his captain & major were both killed & they lost more men. He reformed the remaining lads & led them over the top to capture the gun which had killed his senior officers. I must have got well behind the German lines & was still fighting until about 13th as they had lost touch & didn't know about the Armistice. Many of the Germans taken prisoners were only young boys of 17 & 18 yrs. of age & were all very hungry & had been without food for a few days, but Harry ordered them to have some rations.

He then served in the occupation of Germany for about another year as there was a shortage of experienced officers to train the men ~~at~~ called up

A Letter From Harry's Sister

3/ for the occupation of Germany.

I was 6 yrs old when the war started & 10 when it finished. If we asked Harry what he won his medal for, he used to grin & say "for getting rations up to the front line".

He said he wouldn't believe anyone who said they were never frightened as at times they were all terrified. One had deserted & was shot by Haig's orders. How my brother detested that man, as most of the others did too.

He had to take the personal possessions of his senior officers to their mothers in England & I was very sad about all that.

My brother died after much suffering at the age of 54 & he looked 70.

He never spoke well of Haig & said he was responsible for the loss of thousands of young lads who were sent straight up to the front & not used to gunfire & the noise & were scared stiff. He said he wouldn't believe anyone who said they were never frightened as he himself often was. over the 4 years of sheer terror. Far worse than this last war - the civilians got the worst of that, with the bombing.

One of the lads accidentally or

A Letter From Harry's Sister

4/ on purpose found a sheep & Harry being brought up in butchering dressed it, & the cook cut it up, & they all had a lovely time enjoying the poor sheep, but being on bully beef it was a rare treat for them at the time.

Later he was called to Buckingham Palace to receive his Military Cross from King George the Fifth. He had to buy a dress uniform for this, & Dad thought he was slightly mad, as he spent all his spare cash on this. My brother Bill had worn out all his old suits, so he went to a very good tailor in town & ordered three very expensive suits & gave the bill to Dad who nearly went mad, but of course had to pay up. Harry put the medal in the bookcase in the front room & I often went in & pinned it on myself, but he said they all deserved a medal & it belonged to all the lads who served with him.

P.S. ~~at Catholic Hospital Sister gave Harry~~
a Rosary to give comfort to the lads to hold when dying as it gave them great comfort! at that sad time & he gave it to me when he came home & I thought they were just beads
one dead with the Rosary and explained them to me & said not to wear them

Extracts from a Tribunal Statement



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Reason
I claim total exemption from military service upon Moral Grounds.
3. Physical Infirmitly.

As a believer in Universal Brotherhood I ^{hold} believe that all war is immoral & can take no part in that section of State Service which has for its object the slaughter of H. B.

Fifteen years ago I became impressed by humanitarian ideals & associated myself with movements the objects of which, are universal peace & goodwill.

For ten years as a Socialist ^{School} Sunday Teacher & a lecturer on Co-operation I have ^{consistently} spoken against Militarism & war as inimical to ^{the} Human welfare & Society.

Part of my duties during the past two years has been to educate children in the Principles of Co-operation & to over 30,000 children I have delivered the message of Peace Love & Brotherhood, & ~~against~~ War Hatred & Selfishness.

I believe work of this nature is in the Nation's best interests & is essential if it is intended to prevent a recurrence of the present slaughter.

I believe that this Country is in great danger of ~~becoming~~ Militarist.

Holding these views against Militarism & War, sincerely, I cannot conscientiously take part in that which I believe is diametrically opposed to my beliefs.

As a Socialist I ^{recognise} believe that it is the duty of every individual to give of his strength to the people, & would welcome such a re-organisation of our national life as would make this possible.

In my present occupation working for an organisation of ^{improved} people & recognised ^{as} ~~because of it~~ ^{after} service I do content that I am doing work of national importance.

Enclose letters verifying the sincerity of my beliefs; also a Medical Certificate showing that on physical grounds I am not fit for military service.

Letter from a Conscientious Objector



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6 East Ave
N.Y.

June 9th 1916

Dear Comrade.

In view of the fact that before many weeks have passed I shall be "deemed" to have enlisted in H. M. Forces, I am anticipating events.

It is my intention to claim total exemption from Military Service, basing my claim on moral grounds.

As an internationalist I believe that the interests of all workers are identical, and I am opposed to all war as militating against the liberties of the people.

The wholesale slaughter of human beings, accompanied by hatred, and followed by misery and suffering, will not, in my opinion, help to bring about, but on the other hand will hinder, that universal "Brotherhood of Man" which so many of us have preached, and worked in various organizations for so long.

Holyoake said, "Without honesty to principle there can be no progress in public affairs"

For 14 years as a Socialist and Co-operator I have held these views, and the present conflict has not led me to believe they are erroneous. Judging by the recent decisions in the Tribunals, However, it will be no easy task to convince the gentlemen who sit thereon of one's beliefs, therefore I am collecting from friends and others as much evidence as possible to place before them.

If during our acquaintance you have heard me, either on the platform or in private conversation, express these views, and if you believe that I hold them sincerely, I shall esteem it a favour if you will testify as to how long you have known me to embrace them.

Faithfully yours
F. C. Crowther

Prison Pictures



Kingsway Real Photo Series, S8172, Prison Quarry, Princetown, c1914-1918 © Peace Museum



Kingsway Real Photo Series, S8161, Dartmoor Prison, Princetown, c1914-1918 © Peace Museum

Prison Pictures



Unknown creator, The Visit, c1914-1918, © Peace Museum

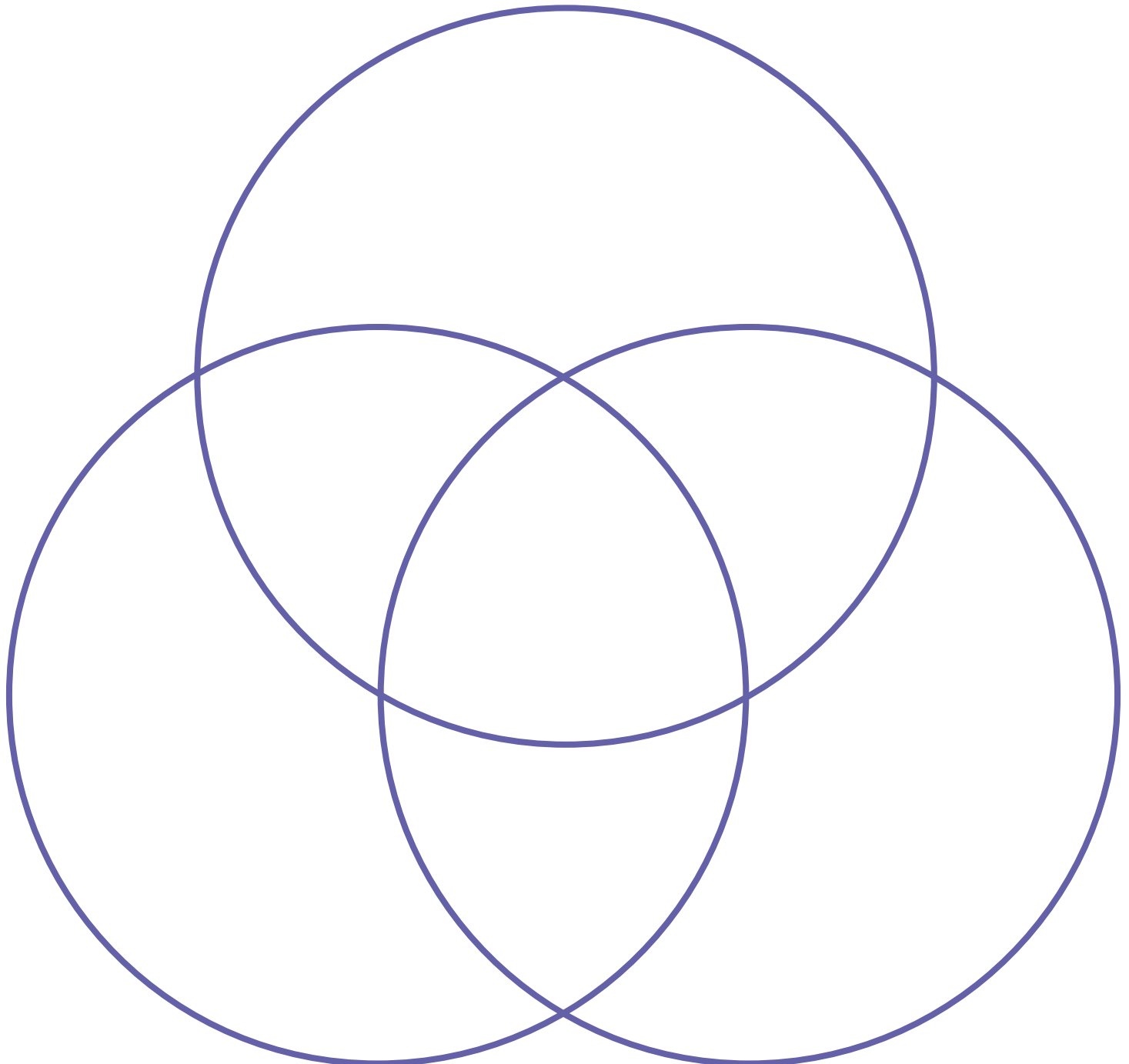


Richmond Castle, by Jez Smith from Whitefield, Bury, via wikimedia commons (CC BY 2.0).

What is Bravery?

1. What does it mean to be brave? Are there different kinds of bravery? Make a list.
2. What does it mean to be a hero or a heroine? With your group make a list of all the heroes and heroines that you admire and say why. Are they always brave?
3. The armed forces, pacifists and COs, pressure groups and activists (like the Women's Peace Crusade) in their own way might all be described as brave. In each of the circles below write words or phrases that describe how each one of these groups might be brave. Where the circles overlap write down words or phrases that describe how their bravery is sometimes similar.

Community groups and activists



Pacifists and COs

Armed forces

Remembrance is Not Enough



Choices
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We Are Running Out of Poppies



Emily Johns b.unknown d. unknown, We Are Running Out of Poppies, 1995.
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Poppies



Photos of the Twin Towers – Before 11 September 2001



by Yann Forget via wikimedia commons (CC BY-SA 3.0)

Photos of the Twin Towers – During 11 September 2001



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Courtesy of the Prints and Photographs
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Photos of the Site of the Twin Towers – After 11 September 2001



Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

Why a War on Terror? The main reason given for a global War on Terror is the attacks on America on the 11th of September 2001 usually called (9/11), including the destruction of the Twin Towers of the World Trade Centre in New York, an important building to countries across the world. But the term War on Terror pre-dates these events by almost twenty years. In 1984 the US President Reagan's advisors first talked about a need for a "war against terrorism". On the 16th September 2001, President George W. Bush used the phrase war on terrorism when he said:

"This crusade – this War on Terrorism – is going to take a while..."

The phrase War on Terror has been used by governments and the media alike.

On the 11th September 2001 (9/11) the United States of America (US) and people from countries across the world who were in the US, were victims of a terrorist attack. These events had far-reaching consequences. The attacks caused anger across the world. America and its allies (including Britain) vowed to find the leaders of al-Qaeda, the terrorist network behind the attacks, and bring them to justice.

What is al-Qaeda?

Al-Qaeda is an extremist organisation. Its supporters say they want to get rid of Western - especially American - influence in Muslim countries, and set up an extreme form of Islamic rule. Most of the world's Muslims do not support al-Qaeda or their methods. At the time of the 9/11 attacks al-Qaeda was led by Osama bin Laden. After these attacks, America set out to capture him. He was finally found living in Pakistan and killed by US forces in May 2011. Al-Qaeda has targeted both civilians and soldiers in other serious attacks around the world.

Before 9/11

Afghanistan is a country on the border of North-West Pakistan. Before 9/11 an extreme group called the Taliban were in charge of the country and they supported al-Qaeda. People thought the network's leader Osama bin Laden was living there. The US's foreign policy (how they dealt with other countries) angered the Taliban, al-Qaeda and supporters of other extremist Muslim groups. Many people from all sorts of backgrounds did not support the US's (or Britain's) foreign policy and actions, but would never have used terrorism or violence to make their views known, (for example the British 'Stop the War Coalition').

What happened on 9/11?

- Al-Qaeda extremists hijacked four planes that were flying above the US
- Two of them were flown into the twin towers of the World Trade Centre, the highest buildings in New York, famous throughout the world and the work place of people from across the globe
- Another plane was crashed into the Pentagon, the main military building in the US capital city, Washington DC
- The fourth plane crashed into a field, 80 miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania after passengers on the plane realised what was happening and struggled with the hijackers
- The attacks shocked the international community and families from across the world lost loved ones. It was the biggest terrorist attack ever on America
- Nearly 3,000 people died in the attacks on the World Trade Centre, the Pentagon and the crash in Pittsburgh.

Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

The attacks had a huge international impact. Some people think 9/11 is a day that changed the world. What do you think?

After 9/11

In October 2001, the US and Britain invaded Afghanistan to try and destroy al-Qaeda and bring down the government which sheltered its leaders. Troops from other countries became involved too. The Taliban were quickly driven out of the capital city, Kabul, but even today Afghanistan remains a dangerous place. British troops and forces from other countries are still there, trying to help the Afghan government build a stable nation - but Taliban fighters continue to carry out surprise attacks, and soldiers and Afghan civilians are still dying.

It was in 2011, ten years after the war in Afghanistan began, that Osama bin Laden was eventually found by US soldiers in Pakistan, where he was shot and killed.

The war in Iraq

In 2003 the United States and Britain led an invasion of Iraq, overthrowing the government led by President Saddam Hussein. The American and British governments said that, as well as being a threat to other countries, Iraq was making chemical weapons, abusing and killing sectors of its own community and that the Iraqi government was sympathetic to the actions of terrorists, including al - Qaeda. In Britain, there was much debate over whether all this was true and the invasion of Iraq was controversial. Many people, from a wide variety of backgrounds, campaigned and demonstrated against the Iraq war.

There continues to be a great deal of violence in Iraq, between different groups struggling for power. Many thousands of Iraqi civilians, men, women and children have died in the violence (and continue to do so) as well as thousands of foreign troops.

Britain and the War on Terror

Britain joined the US in this War on Terror and sent troops to Iraq in 2003. British forces are still in Afghanistan.

The need for Britain's involvement was strengthened in some people's minds by the terrorist bombings in London on the 7th of July 2005 (7/7). For others this was proof that British foreign policy was badly thought out, leading to revenge attacks from extremist groups and resulting in the radicalisation of some individuals.

Similar arguments were aired following the murder in Woolwich, of soldier Fusilier Lee Rigby in June 2013; some blamed foreign policy, others extremist groups who were 'brainwashing' young people with false information and propaganda, via the internet and other sources.

Extremism and radicalisation in any quarter may lead to terror attacks (far right groups also 'brainwash' with propaganda and false information) and Britain has experienced in 2013 revenge attacks on mosques and ordinary Muslims from far right groups (such as the English Defence League (EDL)) and individuals. The response from some of the mosques was to offer tea to those who were harassing them! As they explained to the press, Islam means peace and that is what the majority of Muslims wish for.

In July 2013 the BBC began to report that far right attacks on Muslims, their homes, businesses

Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

and mosques, were also acts of terror by extremists and so would be investigated and treated as such, by the authorities.



Key Questions

What do you think?

Should Britain have got involved in fighting terrorism?

How has this war affected life on the 'Home Front' in Britain?

Note: Islam is a religion; Muslim is a person who follows Islam. Muslims come from many different countries, cultures and ethnicities as do Christians.

Student Fact File

A War on Terror 2001

The 11th September 2001 - A day that changed the world?

Whose choices?	11th September 2001 – 9/11
The Government and the country's leaders	<p>Would you declare War on Terror?</p> <p>Would you support military action against another country?</p> <p>Would you state that not all Muslims are represented by al-Qaeda?</p> <p>Would you be confident about the accuracy of the information leading to taking military action?</p>
Men and women	<p>Would you see this as an attack on all countries?</p> <p>Would you try to understand the background to the event?</p> <p>Would you support government action?</p> <p>Would you be confident with naming an 'enemy'?</p> <p>Would you campaign /protest? Peace? War?</p> <p>Would you try to stop this happening again?</p> <p>Would you say that aggression is the only response?</p> <p>Would you argue for dialogue?</p>
Children of school age	<p>Would you discuss the situation with you parents and friends?</p> <p>Would you still be friends with people of different faiths, cultures and ethnicities?</p>
Muslims of all nationalities, ethnicities and backgrounds living in Britain and Bradford	<p>Would you oppose the attack?</p> <p>Would you talk to people about Islam and make it clear that the terrorists do not represent all Muslims?</p> <p>Should you have to do this?</p> <p>If you feel uncomfortable or experience hate crime, would you speak out?</p> <p>Would you be public about your faith?</p>

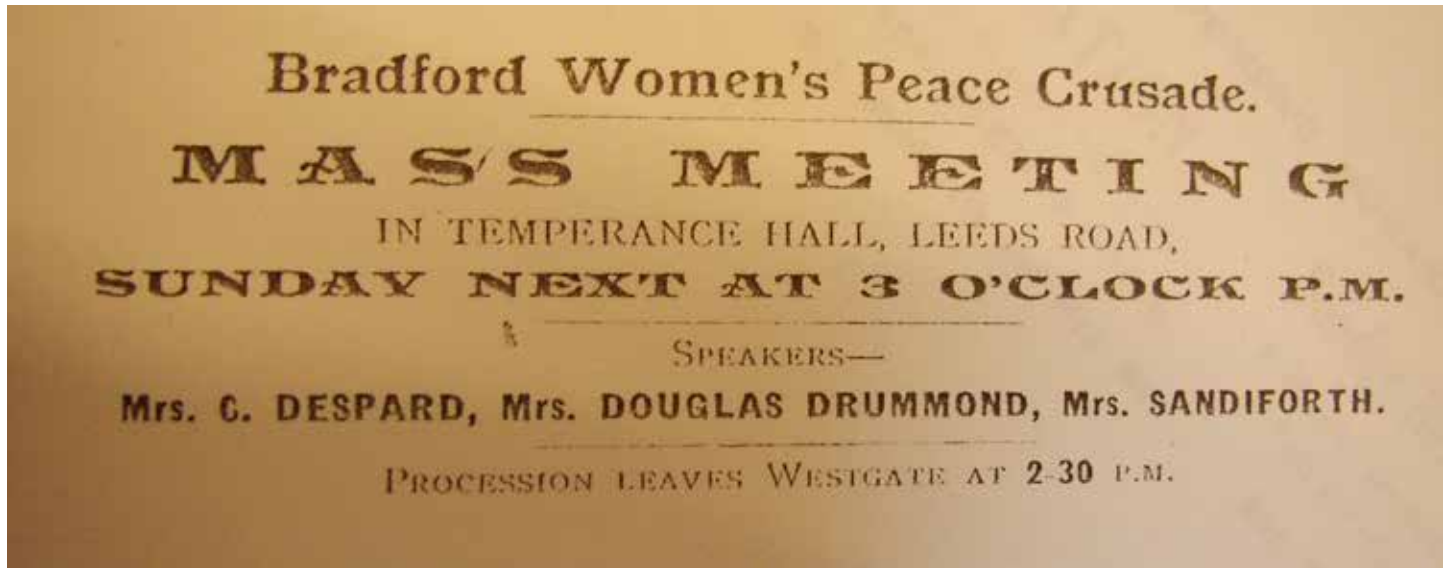
An Action Plan for Change



Choices
Resource Bank

What we want to change	How we will do it	Who will do it	When	How much it will cost	How we will know we have been successful	What we will do next

Women's Peace Crusade Banners




Malala Yousafzai



Malala Yousafzai, the 16-year-old who was shot by the Taliban in Pakistan in 2012, speaks at United Nations headquarters in New York, USA, 12 July 2013.

English Defence League Homepage



ENGLISH DEFENCE LEAGUE
ON SURRENDER

ENGLISH DEFENCE LEAGUE
MORE

NEXT DEMO **BRADFORD**
SATURDAY 12TH OCTOBER


HOME ABOUT US NEWS FOLLOW US DONATE

If we fail to show courage now, we will leave revolution, civil war or subjugation to our children and our childrens children!

Welcome to the new EDL Website. This site is now optimised for news, demos & social networking.

A separate forum will be launched very soon!

TOMMY ON BLOGTALK RADIO




Tommy On Blogtalk Radio

Leave a reply

SEP 15

99

2 MILLION BIKERS TO DC RIDE



2 Million Biker Ride To Celebrate 9-11 2013


There is a streak of the pure, old-fashioned American spirit that still survives on its ...

Leave a reply



SEP 11

163

9/11 REFLECTIONS



Who can forget those events twelve years ago, on 11th September 2001, when 19 Muslim ...



Post 16 Key Activities – Whose Poppy?



Whose Poppy?	Objectives	Key Activities
<p>Key Concepts :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poppies, remembrance, respect and action • Whose poppy is it anyway? • The Royal British Legion, the Peace Pledge Union and Animal Aid - Red, white or purple? <p>Key Vocabulary : Poppy, remembrance, Co-Operative Women's Guild, Peace Pledge Union, General Haig, Haig Appeal, Animal Aid, courage, debate, British Legion</p> <p>NC Links : English, Citizenship, Art, History</p>	<p>Students should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make comparisons between different types of bravery and be able to recognise when a certain action has taken courage • know why poppies may arise strong feelings and be a cause of tension • be able to say if this is justified • provide an opinion on the importance of remembrance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss what it means to be brave, courageous, a hero, or heroine? In groups brainstorm recent heroes and heroines and make a list • Can anyone be brave? Is all courage always exactly the same? Did it take courage to refuse to fight in World War I? Why? Did it take courage as a soldier, to fight and go 'over the top'? Look at pictures of CO's, prison photographs, explain Isaac Hall's experiences; any one heard of him? Why not? A hidden history? Watch final scene from Blackadder 'Over the Top' – funny but??? Bravery? Different but similar? • Some people who fought in the war were Black or South Asian. Ask students to name someone who served in the British army in the 'Great War' who was not White (in some instances this may be a family member) Do they know of any famous ones? If not why not? Many died fighting for 'King and Country'. Is this another hidden history Is it one worth campaigning for to make public? • How do many people remember those who died in the Great War? Poppies.....so who are the poppies for and why poppies? Are poppies for every one (e.g. the Shot at Dawn campaign boys and men?) • Share 'Whose Poppies?' • Look at the two banners 'Remembrance is Not Enough' and 'We are Running Out of Poppies'. What are their hidden messages? What do they want people to do? • In groups create a presentation in favour of wearing a red poppy or against; for wearing white poppies or against; in defence of the need for a purple poppy or against. Hold a group debate and vote for the winner.



Post 16 Key Activities – Whose Poppy?

Whose Poppy?	Objectives	Key Activities
		Extension Activities : <i>Reflective diary, write 250 words that explain why remembrance is not enough.</i>