

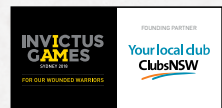
Primary Schools

ANZAC DAY

2018 EDUCATIONAL KIT



 **CASTLE HILL**
RSL CLUB



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ABOUT ANZAC DAY

On the 25th April we celebrate ANZAC Day. On ANZAC Day we remember and give thanks to all the brave men and women who have served our country at war time.

ANZAC Day is such an important day that it has been made a public holiday so families can all go to the ANZAC march in their towns. At these marches, ANZAC badges are often worn and Australian flags are waved to show how proud we are.

At an ANZAC Service you will hear The Ode and the Last Post.

The Ode is part of a special poem that is said during the ANZAC Day service.

The words are:

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old;

Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning

We will remember them.

The Last Post is played on ANZAC Day to remind us of all the soldiers who were killed or hurt during war time.

A war memorial is a place that honours all those who have died in wars. On ANZAC Day wreaths and flowers are laid there as a way of showing how we have remembered these brave men and women. At Castle Hill RSL, there is a war memorial located at the front of the Club.

We also remember all the brave people who have fought for our country on other special days during the year. These include Remembrance Day on the 11th November, where we have a minutes silence at 11am. Australia, and many other countries, celebrate this day as it was the day that all the countries that were at war signed an important piece of paper to say that they would no longer fight and this ended World War 1.

We must never forget these brave Australians. Lest We Forget.

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THE ANZAC DAY TRADITION

What is ANZAC Day?

ANZAC Day, 25th April, is probably Australia's most important national occasion. It marks the anniversary of the first major military action fought by Australian and New Zealand forces during the First World War.

What does ANZAC stand for?

ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps. The soldiers in those forces quickly became known as ANZACs, and the pride they took in that name endures to this day.

Why is this day special to Australians?

When war broke out in 1914, Australia had been a federal commonwealth for only 13 years. The new national government was eager to establish its reputation among the nations of the world. In 1915 Australian and New Zealand soldiers formed part of the allied expedition that set out to capture the Gallipoli peninsula in order to open the Dardanelles to the allied navies. The ultimate objective was to capture Constantinople (now Istanbul in Turkey), the capital of the Ottoman Empire, an ally of Germany.

The Australian and New Zealand forces landed on Gallipoli on 25 April, meeting fierce resistance from the Ottoman Turkish defenders. What had been planned as a bold stroke to knock Turkey out of the war quickly became a stalemate, and the campaign dragged on for eight months. At the end of 1915 the allied forces were evacuated, after both sides had suffered heavy casualties and endured great hardships. Over 8,000 Australian soldiers had been killed. News of the landing on Gallipoli had made a profound impact on Australians at home, and 25 April soon became the day on which Australians remembered the sacrifice of those who had died in the war.

Although the Gallipoli campaign failed in its military objectives, the Australian and New Zealand actions during the campaign left us all a powerful legacy. The creation of what became known as the "ANZAC legend" became an important part of the identity of both nations, shaping the ways they viewed both their past and their future.

Early commemorations

The 25th of April was officially named ANZAC Day in 1916. It was marked by a wide variety of ceremonies and services in Australia, a march through London, and a sports day in the Australian camp in Egypt. In London over

ANZAC DAY

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2,000 Australian and New Zealand troops marched through the streets. A London newspaper headline dubbed them “the knights of Gallipoli”. Marches were held all over Australia; in the Sydney march, convoys of cars carried wounded soldiers from Gallipoli attended by nurses. For the remaining years of the war, ANZAC Day was used as an occasion for patriotic rallies and recruiting campaigns, and parades of serving members of the AIF were held in most cities.

During the 1920s ANZAC Day became established as a national day of commemoration for the 60,000 Australians who had died during the war. In 1927, for the first time every state observed some form of public holiday on ANZAC Day. By the mid-1930s, all the rituals we now associate with the day – dawn vigils, marches, memorial services, reunions, two-up games – were firmly established as part of ANZAC Day culture.

With the coming of the Second World War, ANZAC Day also served to commemorate the lives of Australians who died in that war. In subsequent years the meaning of the day has been further broadened to include Australians killed in all the military operations in which Australia has been involved.

ANZAC Day was first commemorated at the Memorial in 1942. There were government orders prohibiting large public gatherings in case of a Japanese air attack, so it was a small occasion, with neither a march nor a memorial service. Since then, ANZAC Day has been commemorated at the Memorial every year.

What does it mean today?

Australians recognise 25 April as an occasion of national remembrance, which takes two forms. Commemorative services are held at dawn – the time of the original landing – across the nation. Later in the day, ex-servicemen and women meet to take part in marches through the major cities and in many smaller centres. Commemorative ceremonies are more formal and are held at war memorials around the country. In these ways, ANZAC Day is a time when Australians reflect on the many different meanings of war.

The Dawn Service

The Dawn Service observed on ANZAC Day has its origins in a military routine which is still followed by the Australian Army today. During battle, the half-light of dawn was one of the most favoured times for an attack. Soldiers in defensive positions were woken in the dark before dawn, so by the time first light crept across the battlefield they were awake, alert, and manning their weapons; this is still known as the “stand-to”. As dusk is equally favourable for attacks, the stand-to was repeated at sunset.

ANZAC DAY

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After the First World War, returned soldiers sought the comradeship they had felt in those quiet, peaceful moments before dawn. A dawn vigil, recalling the wartime front line practice of the dawn 'stand-to', became the basis of a form of commemoration in several places after the war. There are claims that a dawn requiem mass was held at Albany on 25 April 1918, and a wreath laying and commemoration took place at dawn in Toowoomba the following year. In 1927 a group of returned men, returning from an ANZAC function held the night before, came upon an elderly woman laying flowers at the as yet unfinished Sydney Cenotaph. Joining her in this private remembrance, the men later resolved to institute a dawn service the following year. Thus in 1928 150 people gathered at the Cenotaph to for a wreath laying and two minutes silence. This is generally regarded as the beginning of organised dawn services. Over the years the ceremonies have developed into their modern form and also seen an increased association with the dawn landings on 25 April 1915.

Today dawn services include the presence of a chaplain, but not the presence of dignitaries such as the governor general. They were originally very simple and followed the military routine. In many cases, attendance at the dawn service was restricted to veterans, while the daytime ceremony was for families and other well-wishers. Before dawn, the gathered veterans would be ordered to "stand to" and two minutes' silence would follow. At the end of this time a lone bugler would play the Last Post and then conclude the service with Reveille, the bugler's call to wake up.

In more recent times families and young people have been encouraged to take part in dawn services, and services in Australian capital cities have seen some of the largest turnouts ever. Reflecting this change, those services have become more elaborate, incorporating hymns, readings, pipers, and rifle volleys. Other services, though, have retained the simple format of the dawn stand-to, familiar to so many soldiers.

The ANZAC Day Ceremony

At the Australian War Memorial, the ceremony takes place at 10.15 am in the presence of people such as the prime minister and the governor general. Each year the ceremony follows a pattern that is familiar to generations of Australians. A typical ANZAC Day ceremony may include the following features: an introduction, hymn, prayer, an address, laying of wreaths, a recitation, the Last Post, a period of silence, either the Rouse or the Reveille, and the national anthem. After the Memorial's ceremony, families often place red poppies beside the names of relatives on the Memorial's Roll of Honour, as they also do after Remembrance Day services.

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ANZAC DAY STORY

Write a story on what ANZAC Day means to you and to Australia.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are approximately 20 lines visible. The paper has a slightly textured appearance and some minor discoloration or foxing, particularly towards the top edge. The background behind the paper is dark and out of focus.

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MIX N MATCH COOKING

Match the ingredients used to make the famous ANZAC biscuit.



During the early period of the First World War, ANZAC biscuits were created as a nutritious treat for our soldiers. The recipe contains ingredients that would not perish quickly and would survive the long journey to the soldiers.

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ANZAC MESSAGE

Write your very own ANZAC message in the blank space on the wreath.



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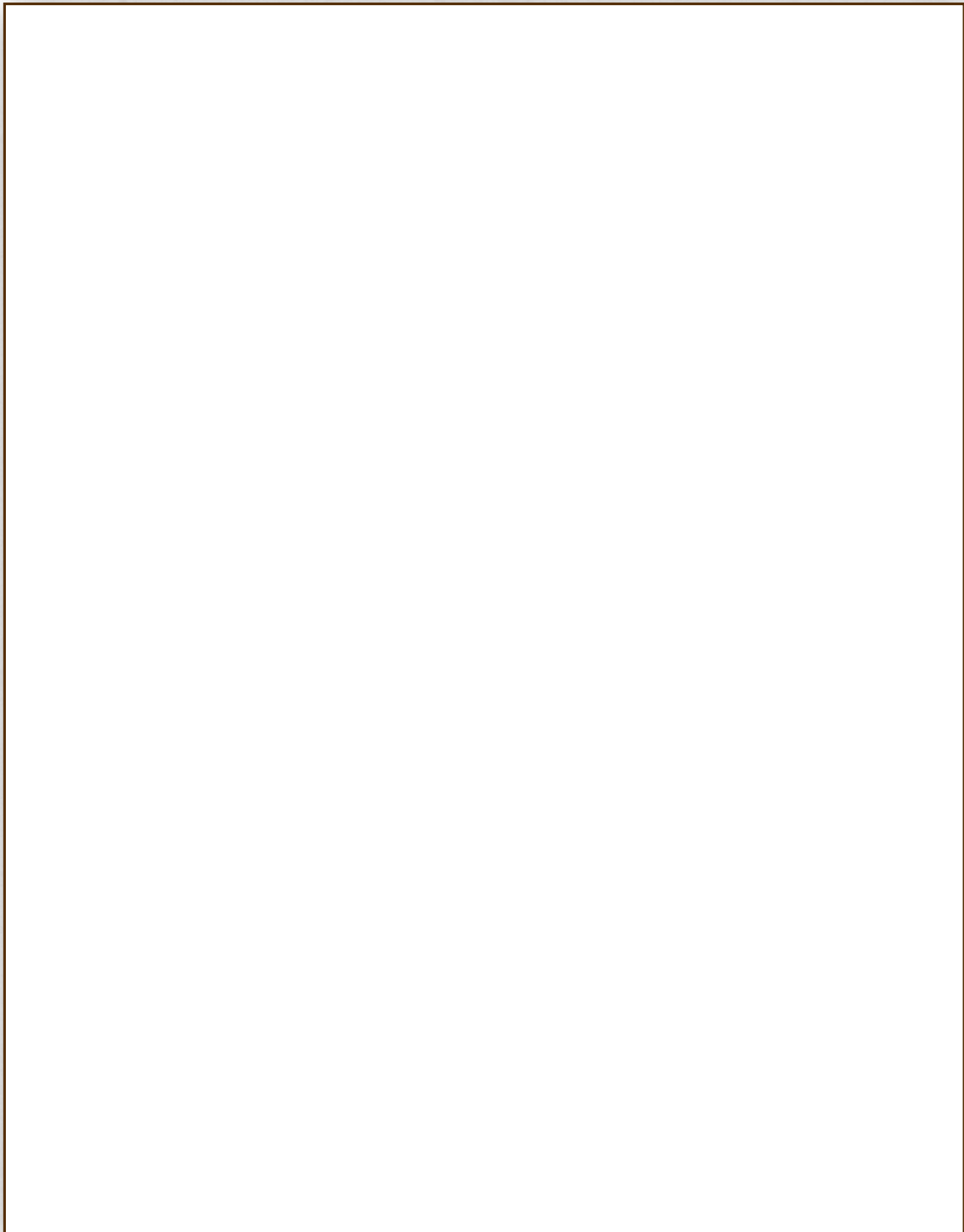
COLOURING IN



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DESIGN A POSTER

Design a poster encouraging your local community to attend your local ANZAC Day service.



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FIND-A-WORD

O	I	R	E	F	E	N	S	O	L	D	I	E	R
P	I	H	S	E	T	A	M	U	Q	N	A	Y	L
L	E	S	T	W	E	F	O	R	G	E	T	G	O
F	I	R	S	T	W	O	R	L	D	W	A	R	S
Q	D	P	O	S	J	I	E	B	C	Z	U	G	R
E	T	U	P	S	T	Y	F	I	S	E	S	R	E
I	C	R	K	Z	A	H	P	D	N	A	T	L	E
Q	O	E	A	D	G	C	D	O	B	L	R	O	T
C	U	G	R	N	K	T	R	O	M	A	A	Y	N
H	R	G	M	U	Z	N	B	I	E	N	L	E	U
X	A	I	Y	N	W	A	T	C	F	D	I	O	L
A	G	D	C	H	C	E	C	F	K	I	A	T	O
D	E	O	T	S	O	P	T	S	A	L	C	M	V
G	A	L	L	I	P	O	L	I	V	R	B	E	P

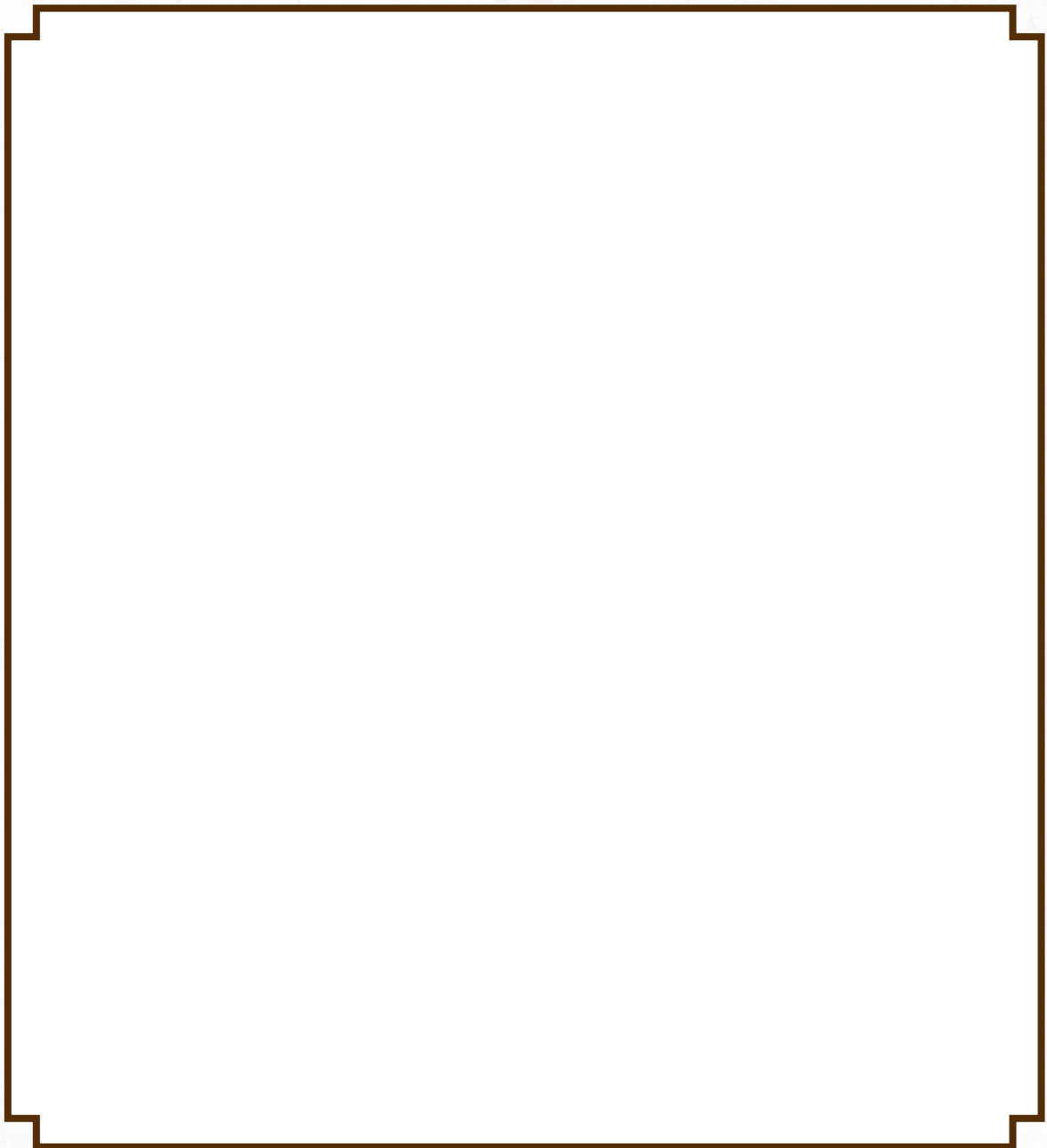
Look up & down, sideways, diagonally and even backwards to find these words:

ANZAC, Gallipoli, Australia, New Zealand, Army, Corps,
Digger, Soldier, Last Post, Lest We Forget, Mateship,
Courage, Sacrifice, First World War, Volunteers

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PEACE GARDEN

Design and collage a peace garden as a tribute to the ANZACs. Materials that can be used for your collage include: magazine clippings, recycled materials, stickers, paint, crayons and pencils.



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THE ODE

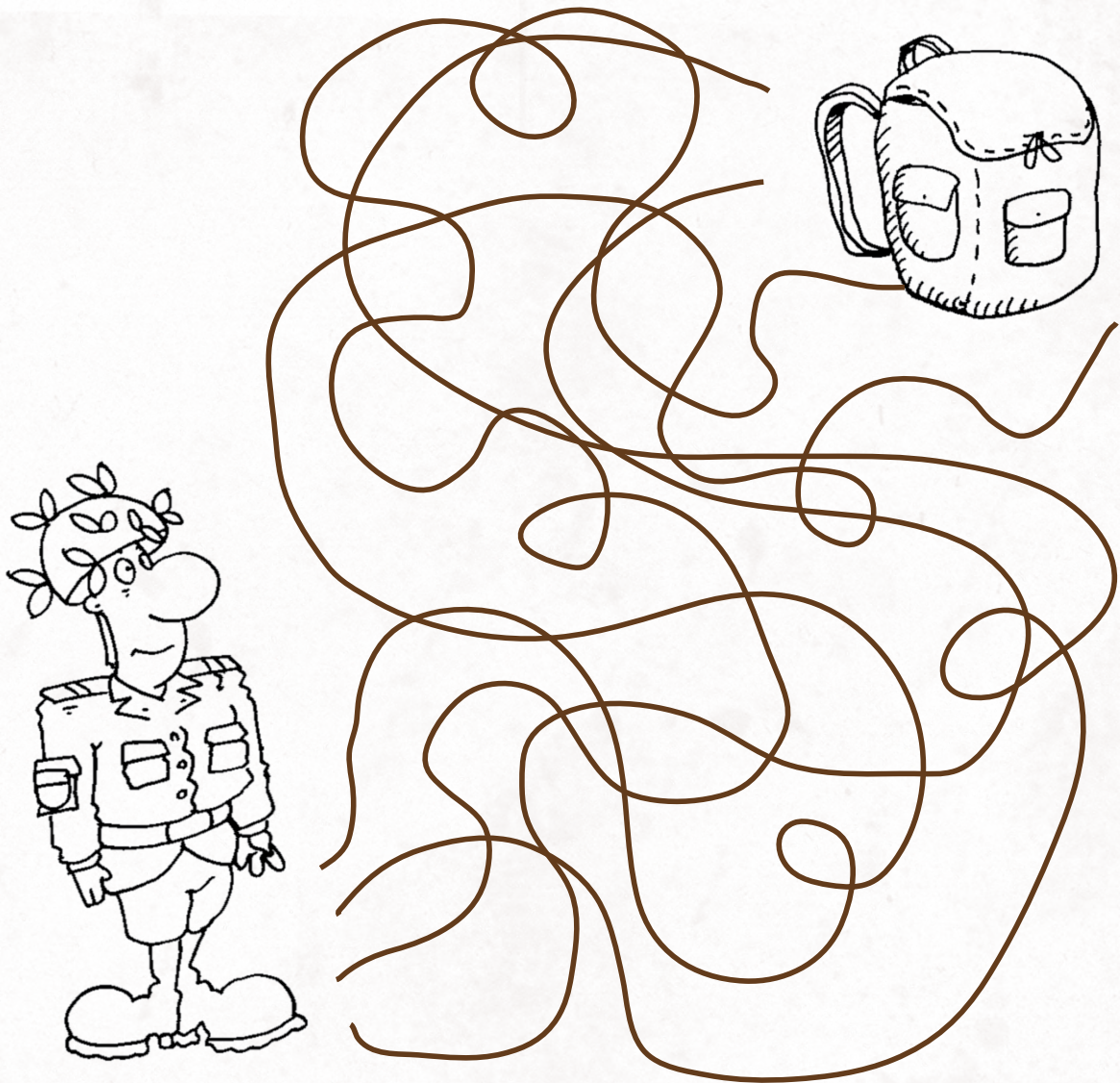
The Ode is part of a very special poem that is said during the ANZAC Day service. Fill in the blanks:

They shall grow not ____ ____ ____ ,
as we that are left ____ ____ ____ ____ old;
Age shall not ____ ____ ____ ____ them,
nor the ____ ____ ____ ____ condemn.
At the ____ ____ ____ ____ down
of the ____ ____ ____
and in the ____ ____ ____ ____ ____
We will ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ ____ them
Lest ____ ____ forget.

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UNTANGLE

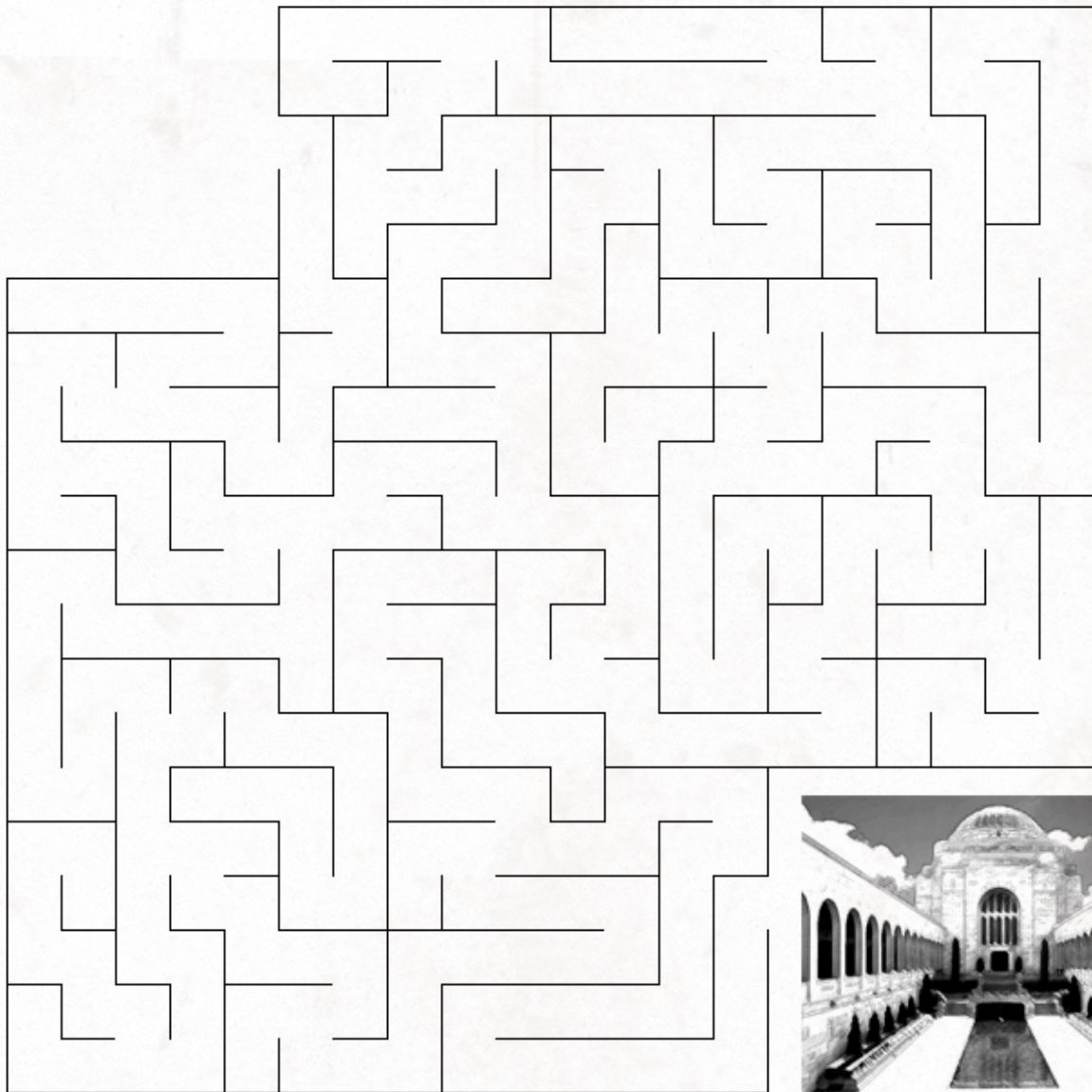
This soldier is in a tangle.
See which rope is attached to his backpack.



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MAZE

Find your way to the War Memorial.



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ODD ONE OUT

Circle the word or item that is different to the others.



soldier trench march doll

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BAKE GIANT ANZAC COOKIES



INGREDIENTS

- 1 cup plain flour
- 1 cup rolled oats
- 1 cup desiccated coconut
- 3/4 cup brown sugar
- 125g butter, chopped
- 2 tablespoons golden syrup
- 1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda

METHOD

Preheat oven to 180°C. Line 2 baking trays with non-stick baking paper. Sift flour into a large bowl. Stir in oats, coconut and sugar.

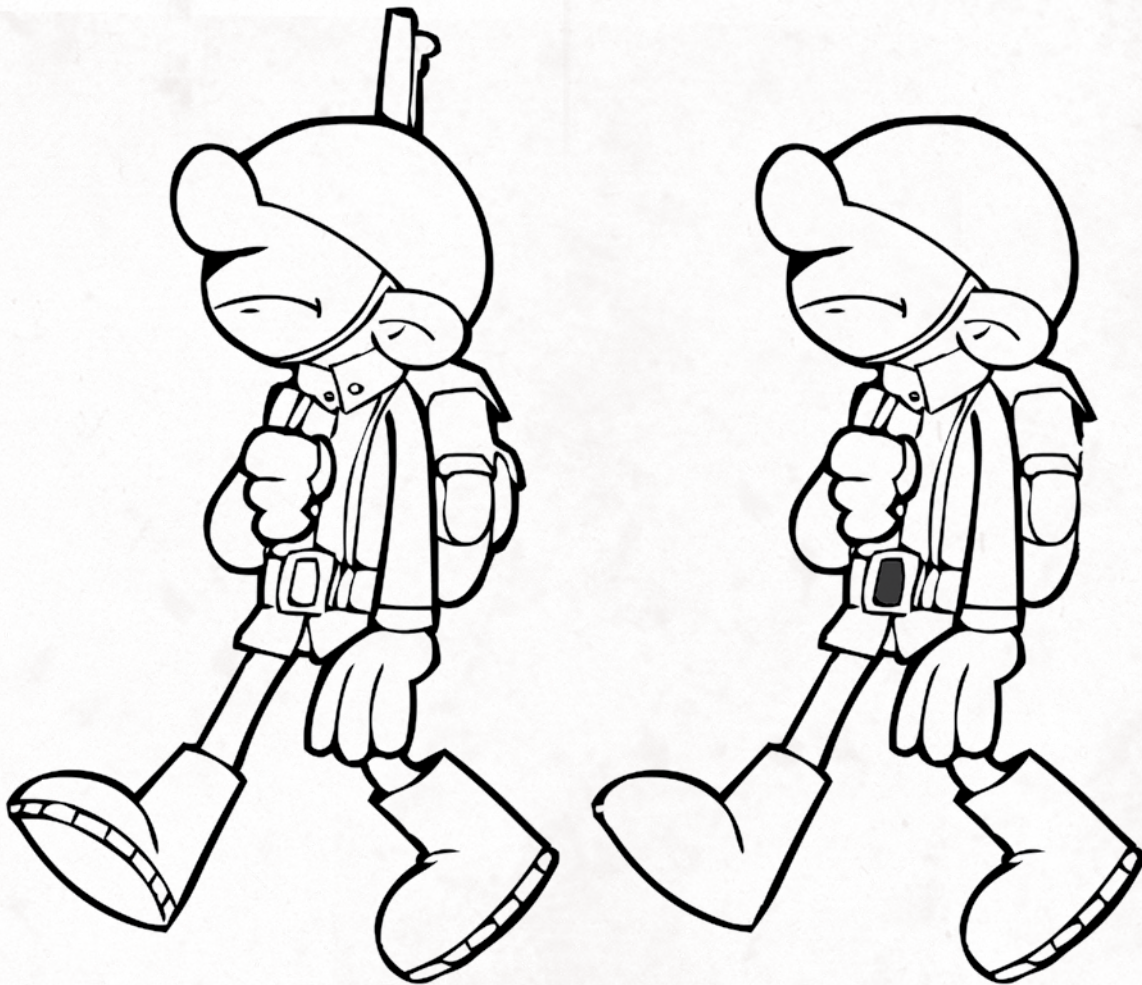
Place butter and golden syrup in a small saucepan over medium-low heat. Stir until melted. Remove from heat. Combine bicarbonate of soda and 2 tablespoons water in a small bowl. Stir into golden syrup mixture (mixture might become frothy). Add immediately to flour mixture and stir until well combined.

Roll mixture, 1/4 cup at a time, into balls. Place 4 biscuits on each baking tray. Flatten to about 12cm (diameter) round, allowing room for biscuits to spread. Bake for 15 to 18 minutes, swapping trays after 10 minutes, or until biscuits are golden. Allow biscuits to cool completely on trays. Serve.

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SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

Can you find 5 differences?



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UNSCRAMBLE

Unscramble the words below to complete the ANZAC messages.

**ANZAC stands for Australian
and New Zealand**

— — — — (mrAy) Corps.

**The 25th of — — — — — (rpliA)
was officially named
ANZAC Day in 1916.**

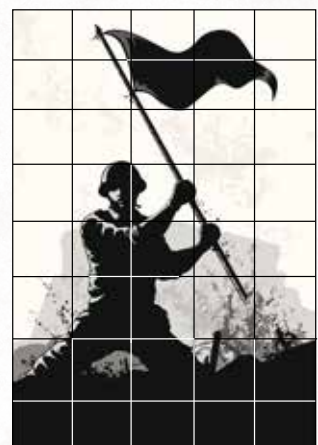
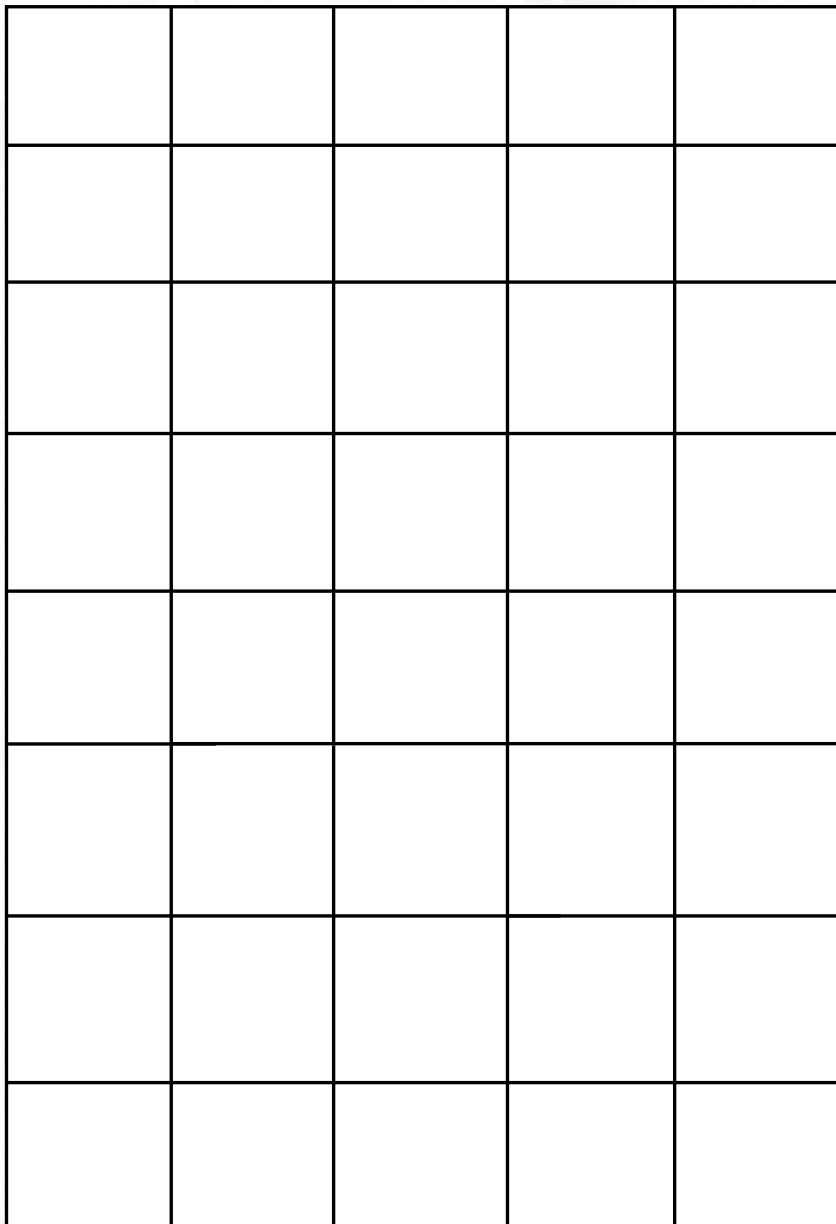
**The Australian and New
Zealand forces landed at**

**— — — — — — — —
(opiilaGll).**

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DRAW

Use the grid below to draw the soldier.



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CRACK THE CODE

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

— — — — — — —

13 1 20 5 19 8 9 16

— — — — — — —

12 15 25 1 12 20 25

— — — — — — — — — —

3 15 13 18 1 4 5 19 8 9 16

— — — — — — — — — —

3 15 13 16 1 19 19 9 15 14