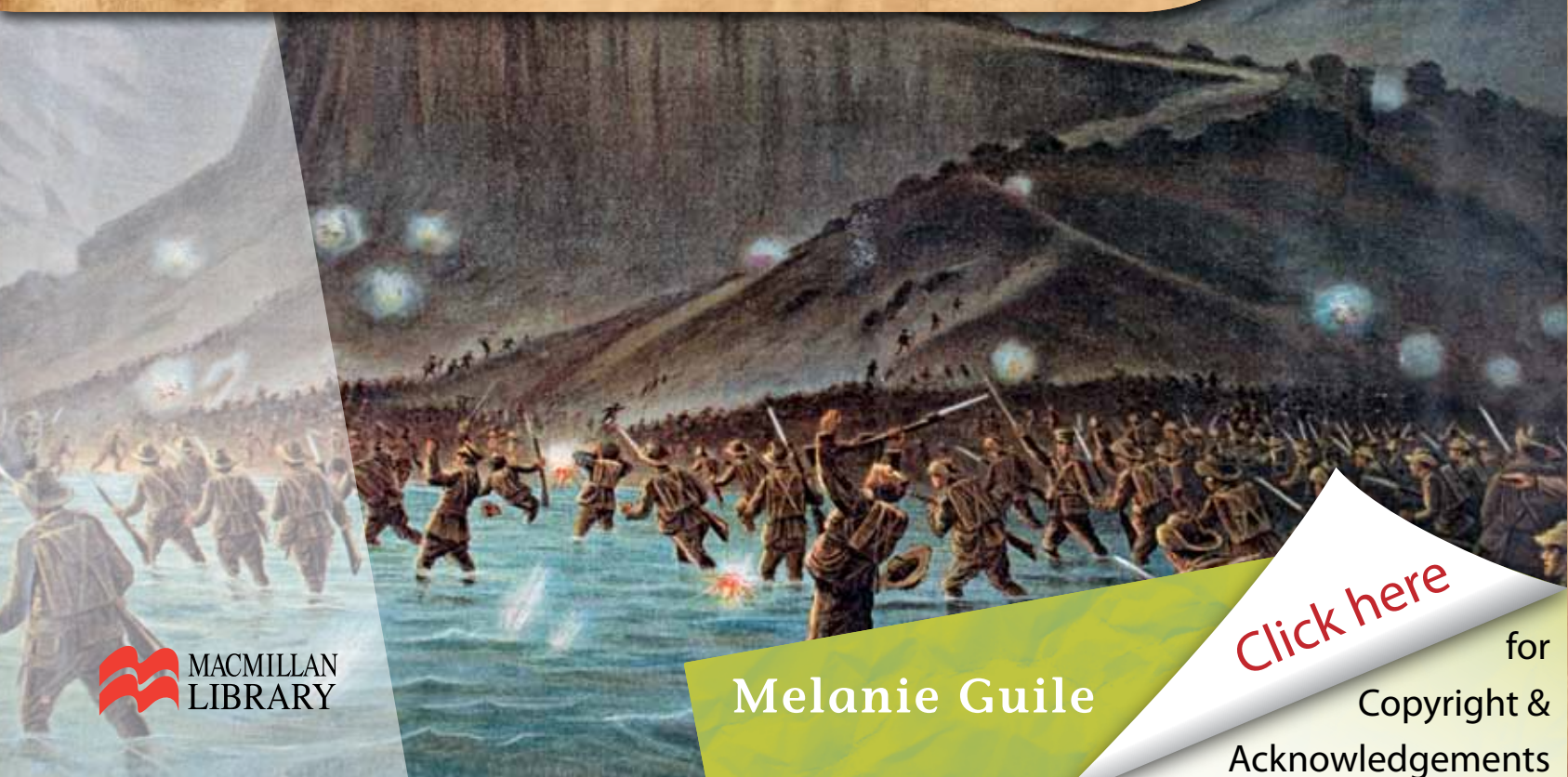


Stories from Australia's History



The Anzacs and the Battle for Gallipoli



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GRAPHIC PAGES!

When a word is printed in **bold**, click on it to find its meaning.

ON THE GRAPHIC PAGES, TEXT WITH THIS COLOURED BACKGROUND COMES FROM A HISTORICAL SOURCE.

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Stories from Australia's history

The story of modern Australia starts on 26 January 1788. On that day, Captain Arthur Phillip arrived at Sydney Cove from England with the **convict** ships of the First Fleet. The new **settlement** brought disaster to Australia's **Indigenous peoples** because the newcomers took their lands. This event marks the beginning of Australia as we know it today.

Since 1788, Australia has grown from a tiny convict settlement into a free and **multicultural** nation. During those 200 or so years, a number of key events have changed Australia forever. The landing of the **Anzacs** at Gallipoli in 1915 is one of these events.



Every year on Anzac Day, 25 April, thousands of Australians gather at Gallipoli in Turkey.

What does it mean?

Anzacs: Anzacs stands for the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, who fought in World War I.

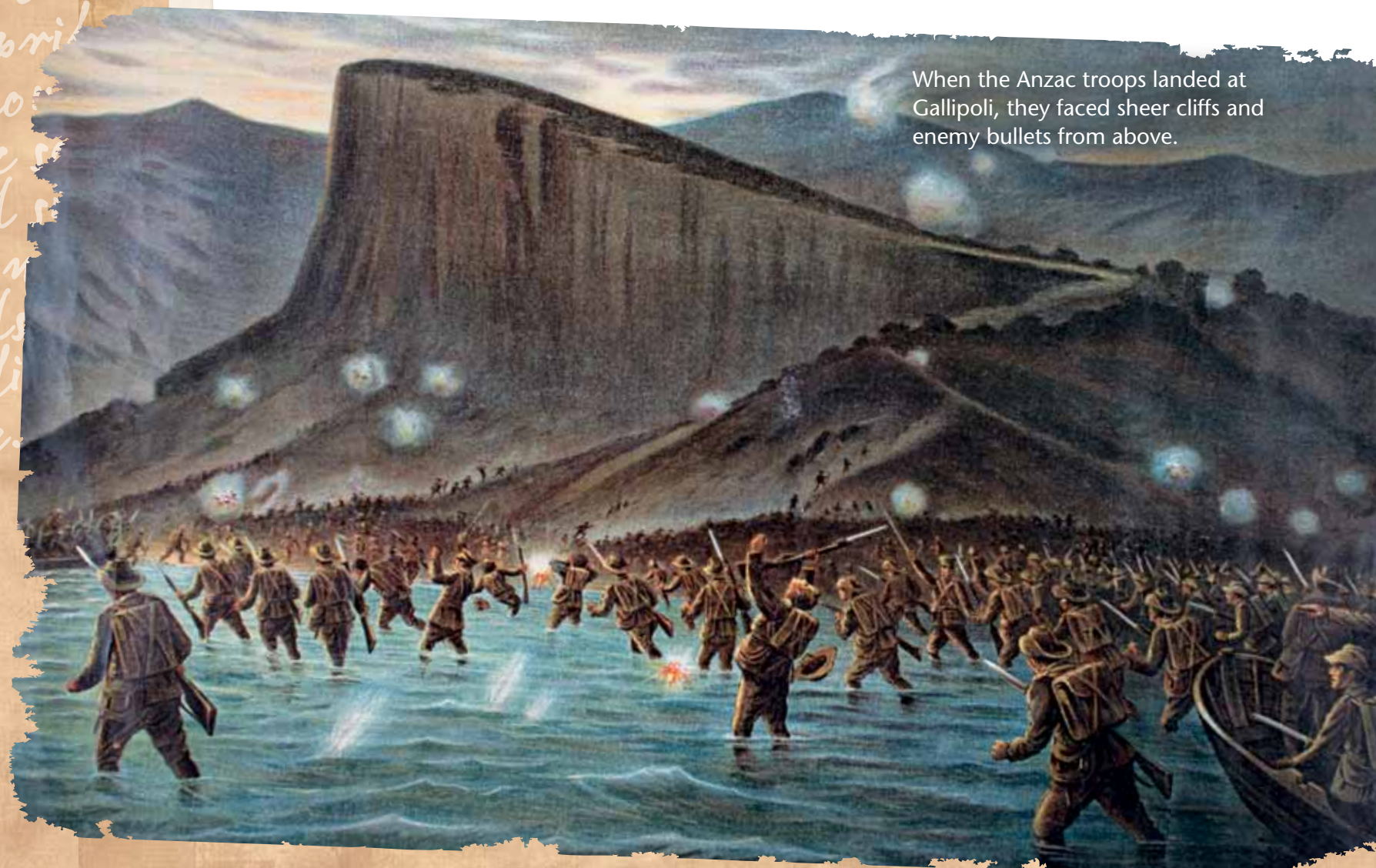
The Anzacs and the battle for Gallipoli

Just before dawn on 25 April 1915, thousands of Anzac soldiers huddled silently in boats being towed towards the shores of Gallipoli in Turkey. Their orders were to attack the Turks and **invade** the land.

They fought furiously for eight months, but had to **retreat** in the end. Although the battle for Gallipoli was a failure, it was also one of Australia's greatest moments, remembered because the Anzac troops fought so bravely.

This is the story of the people, the ideas and the events that led to that terrible battle, and how it changed Australia forever.

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When the Anzac troops landed at Gallipoli, they faced sheer cliffs and enemy bullets from above.

The big picture

In August 1914, Germany invaded Belgium and France, and World War I began. Britain sent troops to France to help fight the Germans. The two sides dug trenches and hurled bombs at each other, but neither side could win. By early 1915, thousands of men were dead and nothing had been gained.

Britain's leaders looked for ways to win the war. Some thought that they should attack somewhere else to draw the German soldiers away from France. They also wanted to use the powerful British Royal Navy. But where?

A narrow stretch of water called the Dardanelles near Gallipoli was controlled by Turkey. Using this route, the British Navy could strike at Germany from behind. However, Turkey would not let any ships through the Dardanelles. Winston Churchill, the politician in charge of the British Royal Navy, believed his warships could force their way through with the help of a new army.



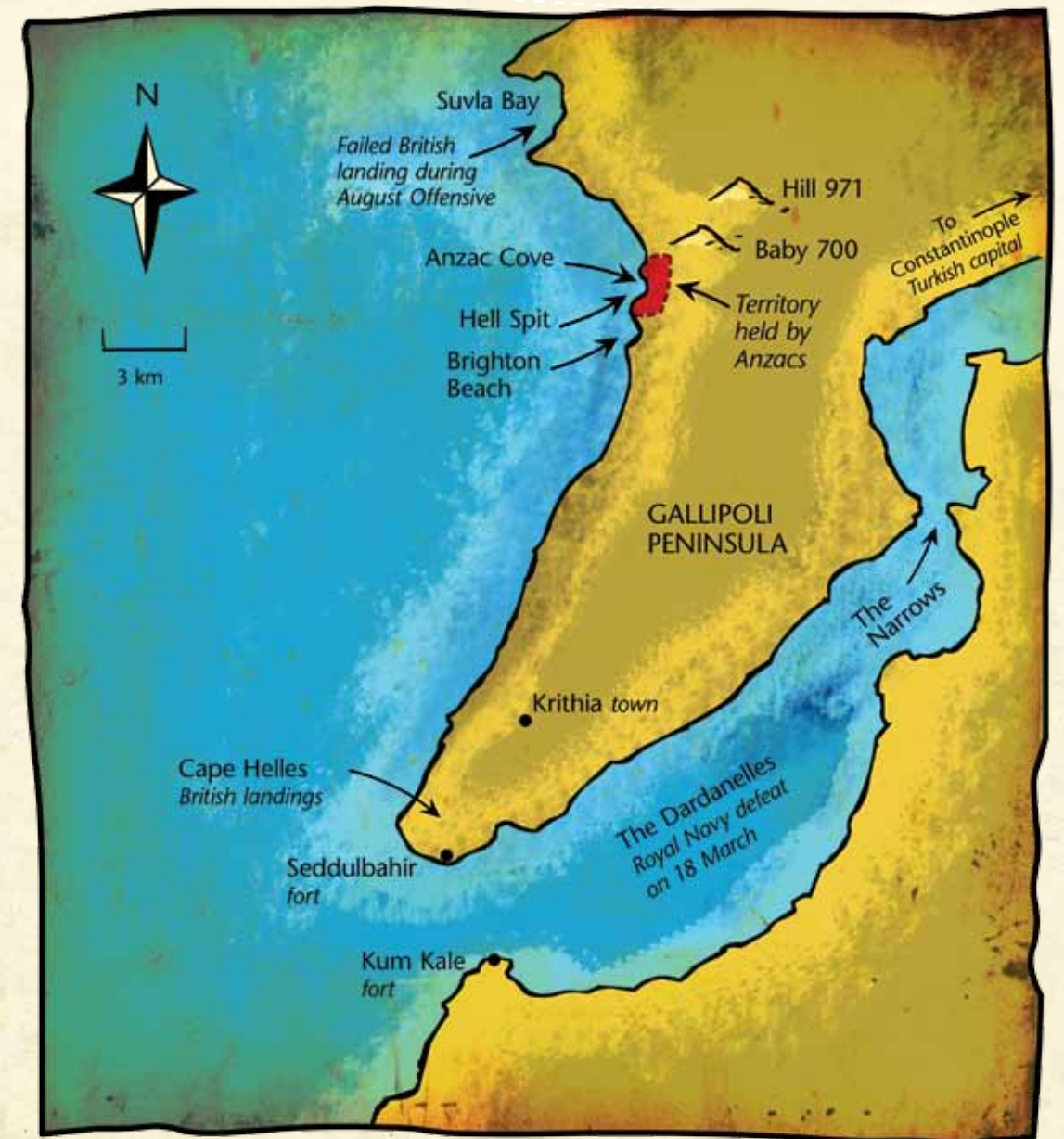
The Dardanelles in Turkey was heavily defended by forts armed with cannons.

Eyewitness words

Australian newspaper reporter CEW Bean went to Gallipoli with the Anzacs. He noticed the difference between Australian soldiers and other troops:

“the Australian when he fights, fights all in... the wild... independent life of Australia, if it makes rather wild men, makes superb soldiers.”

This map shows Gallipoli as it was in 1915. Turkey controlled both sides of the Dardanelles, a narrow waterway.



The Anzacs

As the citizens of a new nation, Australian men were keen to prove themselves in battle. By 1915, thousands had **volunteered** to fight in the war. Along with New Zealand troops, they sailed towards Europe, but were first taken to training camps in Egypt. The British **commanders** decided to use these new soldiers for the attack on the Dardanelles at Gallipoli.

The Anzacs trained hard in Egypt. The Australian troops were fit, tough and rather wild. They had never been in battle before.

Anzac troops training in Egypt had not fought in war before, but proved to be brilliant in battle.



Key people

These three people played key roles in the Gallipoli landing.

Sir Ian Hamilton

Born: 1853 in England

Role: Commander of the Allied troops (British, Australian, New Zealand and others) at Gallipoli

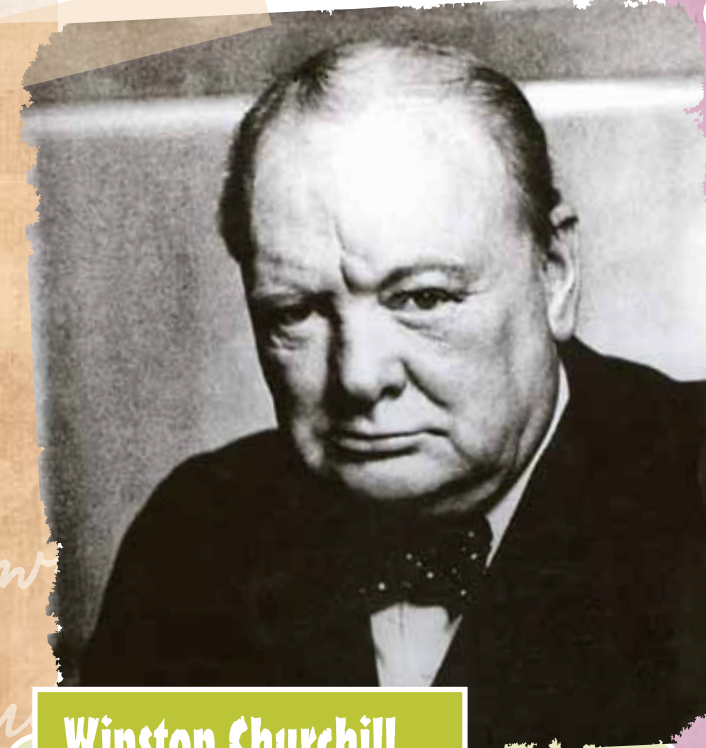
Age at Gallipoli landing: 62

Died: 1947

Appearance: Tall, slim, thinning hair and moustache, gentleman-like, one hand paralysed, walked with a limp

Character: An experienced general who was used to battle, but also well-read, kind and polite

Comments: A poet and writer, Hamilton was not the sort of man to run a ruthless war. He was slow to make decisions or ask for help, and did not interfere when his officers made mistakes. Hamilton turned out to be a weak leader who did not understand the seriousness of the disastrous battle for Gallipoli.



Winston Churchill

Born: 1874 in England

Role: Politician in charge of the British Royal Navy

Age at Gallipoli landing: 41

Died: 1965

Appearance: Short, stout, round-faced, determined-looking

Character: Strong, aggressive, moody and a brilliant speaker

Comments: The invasion at Gallipoli was Churchill's idea. It was badly planned and a total failure, but Churchill never accepted the blame. However, his toughness made him a great leader as British Prime Minister during World War II (1939–45).

Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal

(later Atatürk)

Born: 1881 in Macedonia

Role: Commander of the Turkish troops at Anzac Cove

Age at Gallipoli landing: 34

Died: 1938

Appearance: Lightly built, square jawed, steely eyed

Character: Determined, fearless, ruthless, and a brilliant soldier and leader in battle

Comments: Kemal was everything that the British officers at Gallipoli were not: organised, bold, single-minded, a good planner, and familiar with the rugged landscape. He became a great hero in Turkey for defending Gallipoli.



The attack at Gallipoli

The war in France was going badly and the British war leaders were getting desperate. First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, had a new idea: to attack Germany from the rear.

Early 1915



GENTLEMEN, WE CANNOT WIN THIS WAR IN FRANCE.

WE MUST OPEN UP A NEW FIGHTING FRONT...



... HERE AT GALLIPOLI. THE TURKS ARE WEAK. WHEN OUR GUNSHIPS FIRE ON THE DARDANELLES, THE TURKS WILL RUN AWAY!

BUT MR CHURCHILL, THAT AREA IS DEFENDED BY FORTS AND GERMAN GUNS.

DAMN THE DARDANELLES! THEY WILL BE OUR GRAVE!

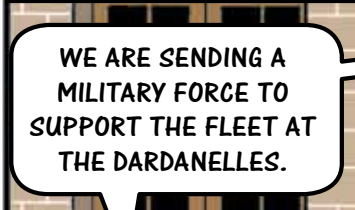
Churchill persuaded Lord Kitchener, commander-in-chief of the troops, to attack Gallipoli.



PLAN OF ATTACK

- Aim:** To defeat the Turks, open up shipping lanes through the Dardanelles and attack Germany from the rear.
- Method:**
- Navy gunships will destroy defences at the Dardanelles.
 - A 75 000-strong army, the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force (MEF), will invade Gallipoli Peninsula and defeat Turkey.
 - The MEF will include British, French, Australian and New Zealand (Anzac) troops.

Lord Kitchener appointed General Sir Ian Hamilton to lead the new army.



WE ARE SENDING A MILITARY FORCE TO SUPPORT THE FLEET AT THE DARDANELLES.

YOU WILL COMMAND THIS ARMY.

YES, SIR... BUT I WILL NEED 150 000 MEN TO CAPTURE GALLIPOLI.

HALF THAT NUMBER WILL DO YOU HANDSOMELY. THE TURKS ARE BUSY ELSEWHERE.



YOU WILL LEAVE FOR GALLIPOLI ON 13 MARCH.

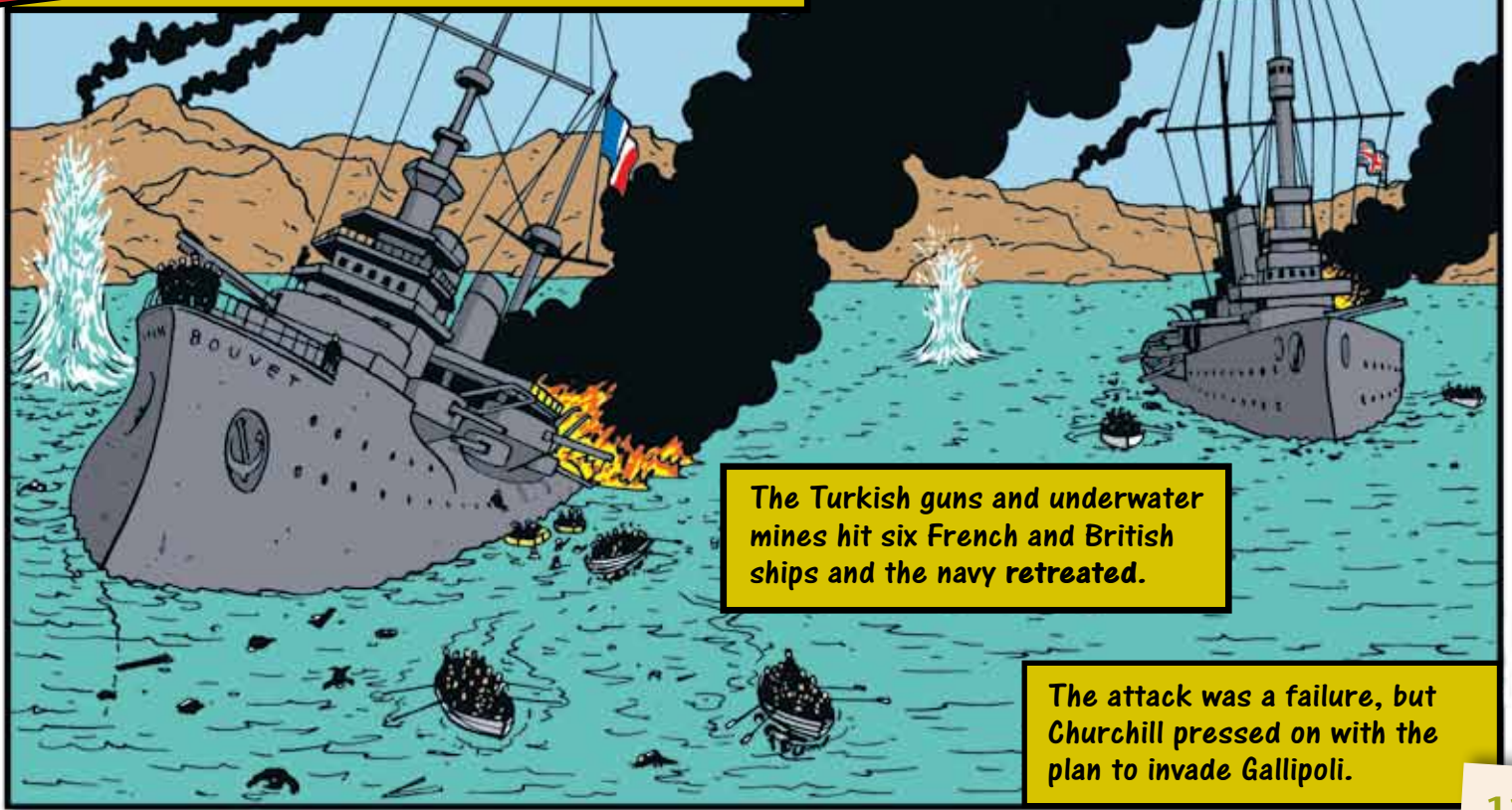
TOMORROW! JUST ONE DAY TO PREPARE?

YES, SIR.

General Hamilton had no time to make arrangements for his army.

18 March 1915

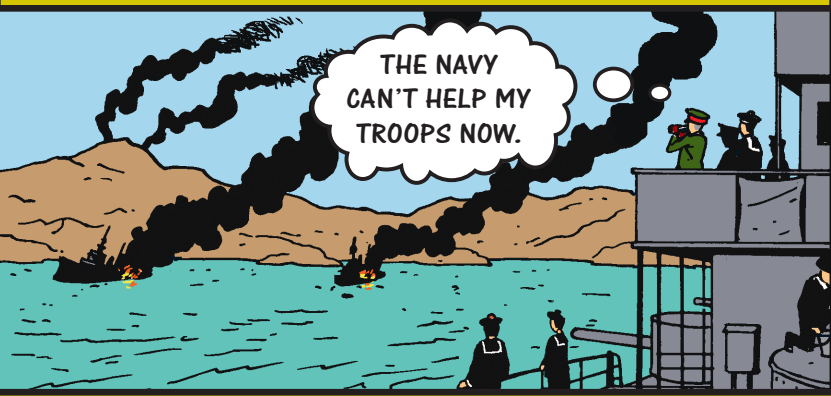
At the Dardanelles, British and French warships bombarded the Turkish forts.



The Turkish guns and underwater mines hit six French and British ships and the navy retreated.

The attack was a failure, but Churchill pressed on with the plan to invade Gallipoli.

On board HMS Phaeton near Gallipoli, General Hamilton watched the disastrous sea battle.



THE NAVY CAN'T HELP MY TROOPS NOW.



THE TURKS ARE NOT WEAK, THEY'RE FIGHTERS. BUT OUR ARMY IS STRONG...

General Hamilton had just three weeks to organise an attack using 75 000 soldiers and 200 ships. There were many problems...



GALLIPOLI IS DRY. HOW WILL WE GET WATER TO THE MEN?

WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH DOCTORS OR HOSPITAL SHIPS.

OUR MAPS ARE OLD AND FULL OF ERRORS.

WE DON'T KNOW HOW MANY TURKISH TROOPS THERE ARE OR WHERE THEY ARE.

General Hamilton explained the plan of attack to his officers. Lieutenant General Sir William Birdwood was in charge of the Anzac troops.



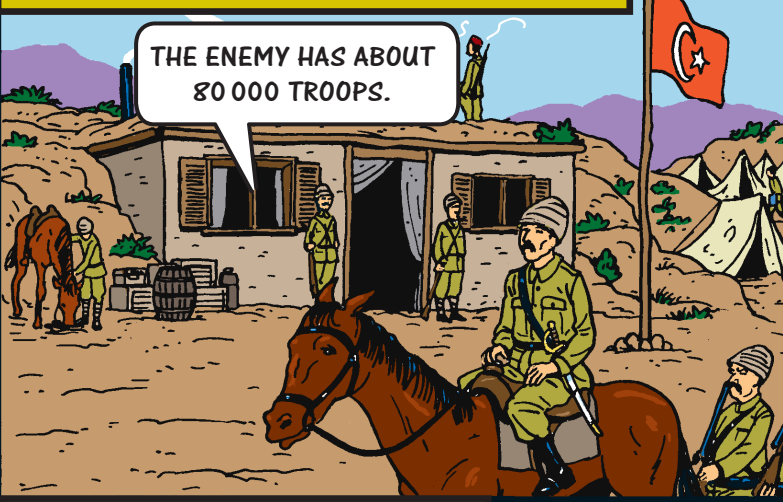
BIRDWOOD, YOUR ANZACS WILL LAND HERE.

THEY WILL CAPTURE HILL 971 AT ALL COSTS. YOUR TROOPS HAVE NOT BEEN IN BATTLE BEFORE?

NO, SIR, BUT THEY ARE WELL TRAINED AND READY TO FIGHT.

On 25 April 1915, before dawn, the transport ships with the Anzac troops on board moved into position off the Gallipoli coast, ready to attack.

Meanwhile, at Gallipoli, the Turks could see the British warships. They expected an invasion, but did not know where it would come from. The Turks' commander was a German, General Liman von Sanders.



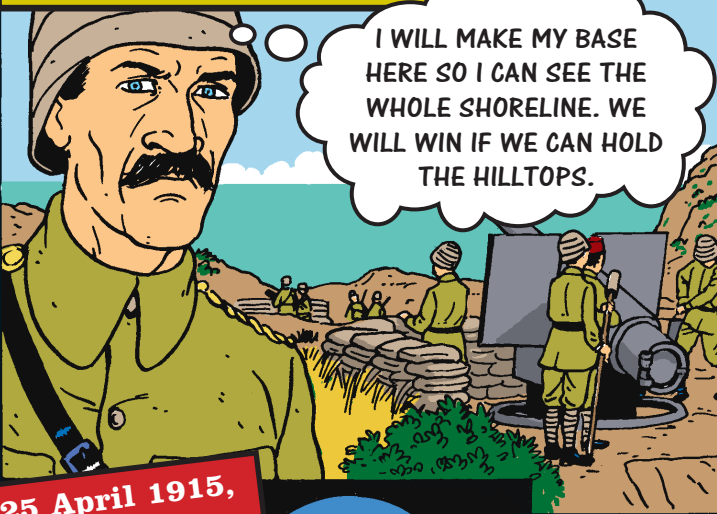
THE ENEMY HAS ABOUT 80 000 TROOPS.

WE HAVE THE SAME NUMBER, BUT IT'S NOT ENOUGH.

NO, SIR, AND OUR TROOPS DON'T HAVE ENOUGH GUNS OR BULLETS. BUT THEY WILL FIGHT TO DEFEND THEIR HOMELAND!

General von Sanders placed his troops across the peninsula, leaving around 10 000 soldiers to guard the area that is now Anzac Cove.

The leader of this fighting force was Lieutenant Colonel Kemal.



I WILL MAKE MY BASE HERE SO I CAN SEE THE WHOLE SHORELINE. WE WILL WIN IF WE CAN HOLD THE HILLTOPS.

AIM THE MACHINE GUNS AT THE BEACH.

I WANT SMALL GROUPS DEFENDING EACH LIKELY LANDING PLACE. WHEN THE ENEMY ATTACKS, I WILL SEND MORE TROOPS.

25 April 1915, before dawn...



COLONEL KEMAL, THE ENEMY IS COMING!

I DO NOT ORDER YOU TO ATTACK; I ORDER YOU TO DIE. IN THE TIME WHICH PASSES UNTIL WE DIE, OTHER TROOPS AND COMMANDERS CAN TAKE OUR PLACES.

25 April 1915,
4 a.m.

Meanwhile, the Anzac troops prepared to attack.

The troops were towed into shore by steam tugs.

Soon, the Turks saw them and opened fire.

In the dark, the landing boats got confused. They put the troops ashore at Anzac Cove, two kilometres north of the planned landing place.

KEEP YOUR HEADS DOWN, MEN!

HOW CAN WE ATTACK THOSE CLIFFS? WE'RE NOT MOUNTAIN GOATS!

PRESS ON!

Some attacked the Turks on top of the first ridge.

Others captured the Turkish big guns on Hell Spit.

Fighting was fierce at Anzac Cove. The Turks were outnumbered, so they retreated.

THEY'RE HEADED FOR THAT HILL. AFTER THEM!

The retreating Turks met Colonel Kemal on the hilltop.

STOP!

WHY ARE YOU RUNNING AWAY?

YOU HAVE YOUR BAYONETS.

TURN AROUND, LIE DOWN AND FACE THE ENEMY!

When the Turks lay down, the Anzacs did too. Kemal had stopped the Anzac advance at The Nek.

THE ENEMY IS COMING!

WE'VE NO AMMUNITION.

Meanwhile, at 400 Plateau...

At Lone Pine...

At Quinn's Post on the second ridge...

THE TURKS' TRENCH IS JUST OVER THE HILL.

WELL DONE! DIG IN MEN AND HOLD THE LINE.

WE'RE DIGGING TRENCHES NEAR LONE PINE.

RETREAT MEN! WE CAN'T HOLD THE RIDGE!

By the end of the first day, the attack had failed. The Anzacs had not captured the hills above Anzac Cove and were stuck in trenches on the cliffs. Above them, the Turks shot at anything that moved. It was a stalemate.

Viewpoints

The Turks saw the Anzacs as **invaders** of their homeland. The Anzacs saw themselves as defenders of Britain in the fight against German and Turkish **warlords**. These different points of view are shown in the following words from each side of the **conflict**.

The Turks: Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal, commander at Anzac Cove

Kemal believed that his Turkish troops should fight to the death to protect their homeland. As the battle for Anzac Cove raged, he put out this order:

“Every soldier who fights here with me must realise that he is in honour bound not to **retreat** one step. Let me remind you all that if you want to rest there may be no rest for our whole nation... I am sure that all our comrades [fellow soldiers] agree on this, and that they will show no signs of (tiredness)... until the enemy is finally hurled into the sea.”

Mustafa Kemal, April 1915

Lieutenant Colonel Mustafa Kemal commanded the Turkish troops in the **trenches** at Gallipoli.

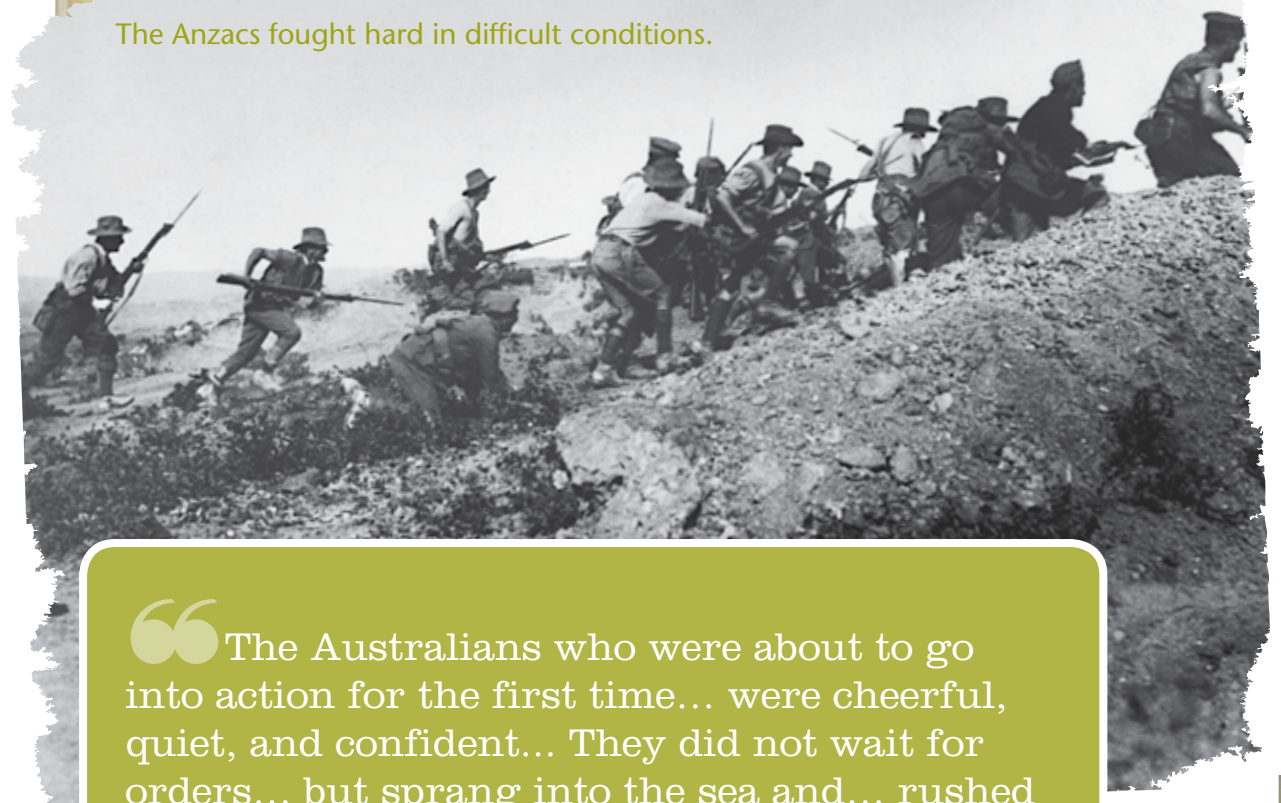


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soldiers
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The Anzacs: Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, British newspaper reporter at Anzac Cove

English reporter Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett saw the Anzacs landing at Gallipoli. He wrote of the Australians' **courage** and daring in an article published by Melbourne newspaper *The Age*. Ashmead-Bartlett's report led Australians to see the Anzac troops as heroes.

The Anzacs fought hard in difficult conditions.



“The Australians who were about to go into action for the first time... were cheerful, quiet, and confident... They did not wait for orders... but sprang into the sea and... rushed the enemy's trenches... There has been no finer feat [achievement] in this war than this sudden landing in the dark and storming the heights, and, above all, holding on while the reinforcements [more troops] were landing. These raw... troops, in these desperate hours, proved worthy to fight side by side with the heroes of (the Western Front in France).”

Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, *The Age*, 8 May 1915



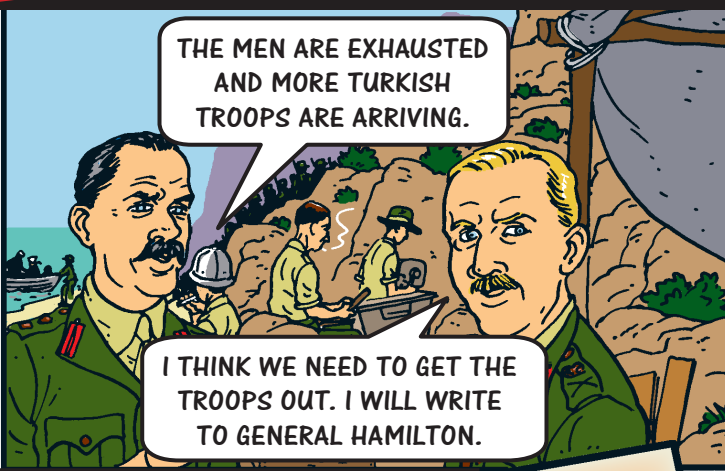
The battle at Anzac Cove

26 April 1915

The day after the landing at Anzac Cove, the officers were worried.



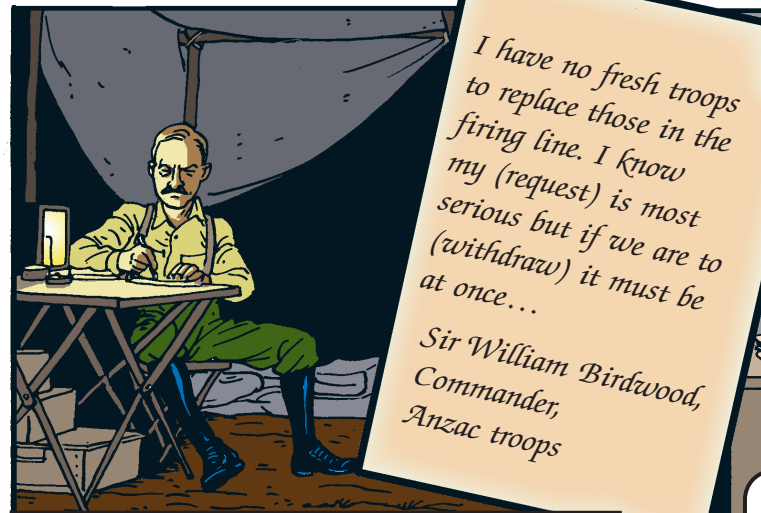
WE'VE LOST 5000 MEN, DEAD AND WOUNDED.



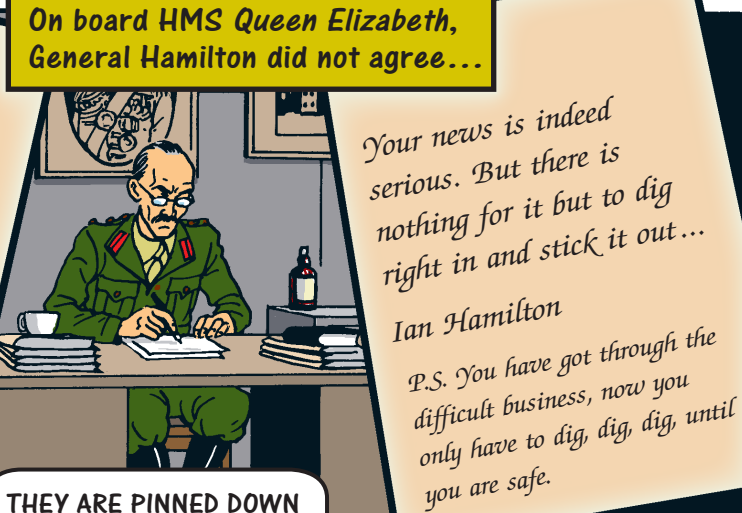
THE MEN ARE EXHAUSTED AND MORE TURKISH TROOPS ARE ARRIVING.

I THINK WE NEED TO GET THE TROOPS OUT. I WILL WRITE TO GENERAL HAMILTON.

On board HMS Queen Elizabeth, General Hamilton did not agree...



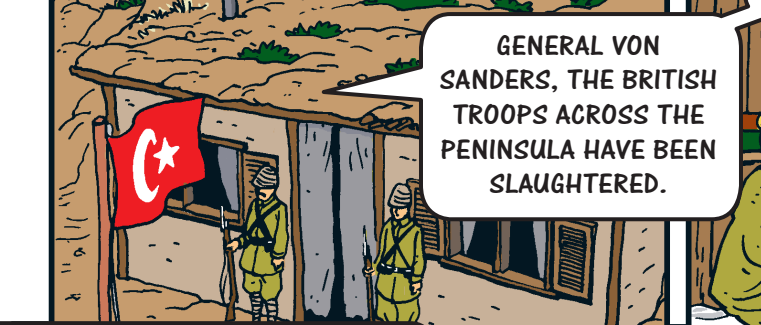
I have no fresh troops to replace those in the firing line. I know my (request) is most serious but if we are to (withdraw) it must be at once...
Sir William Birdwood, Commander, Anzac troops



Your news is indeed serious. But there is nothing for it but to dig right in and stick it out...
Ian Hamilton
P.S. You have got through the difficult business, now you only have to dig, dig, dig, until you are safe.

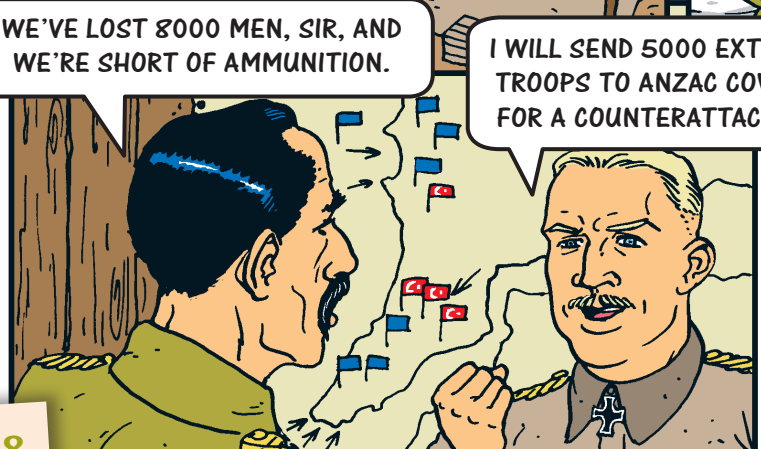
Later that day, at Turkish headquarters...

THEY ARE PINNED DOWN ON THE BEACHES AND CANNOT ADVANCE.



GENERAL VON SANDERS, THE BRITISH TROOPS ACROSS THE PENINSULA HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED.

GOOD WORK. COLONEL KEMAL IS HOLDING THE LINE AT ANZAC COVE.



WE'VE LOST 8000 MEN, SIR, AND WE'RE SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

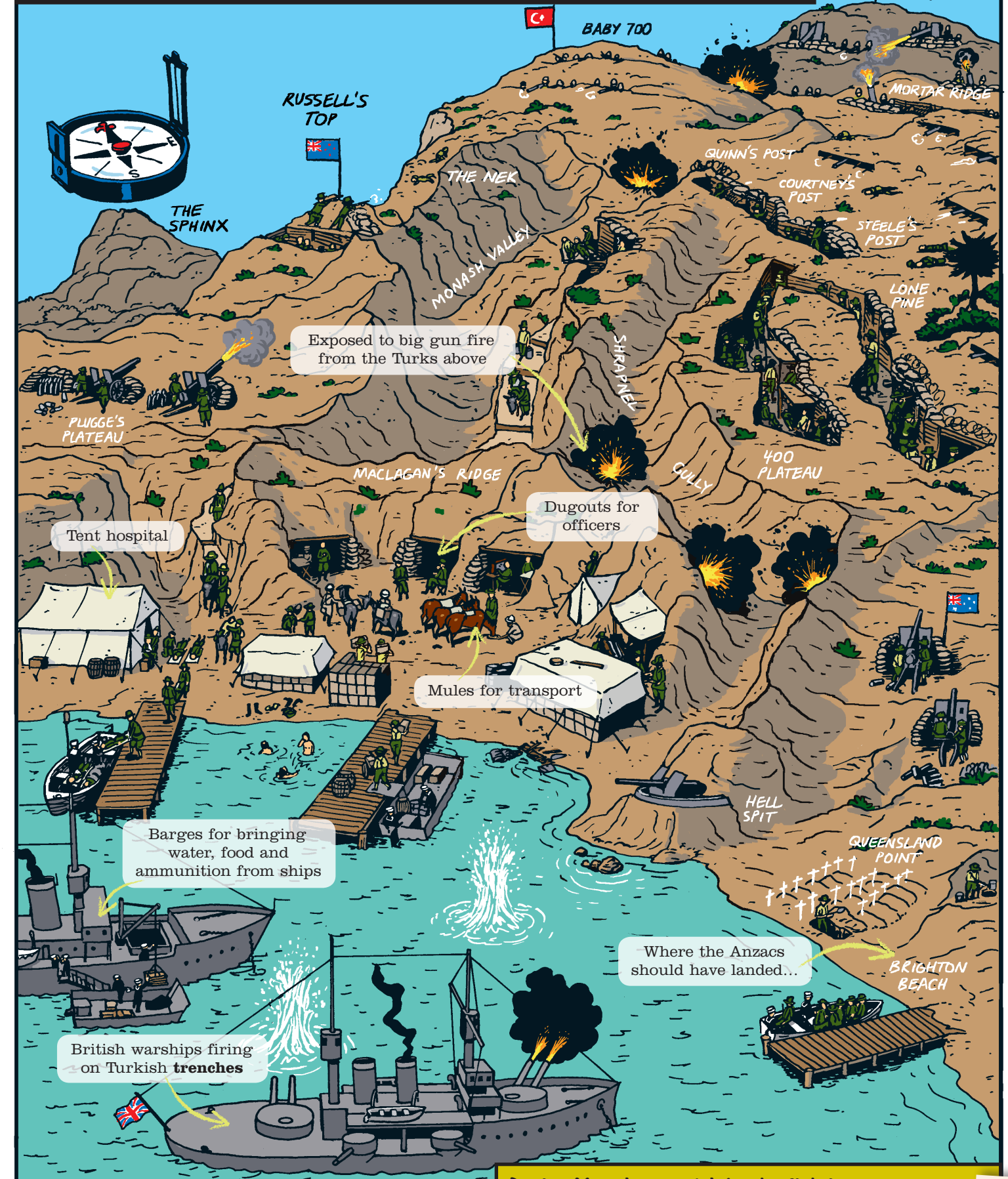
I WILL SEND 5000 EXTRA TROOPS TO ANZAC COVE FOR A COUNTERATTACK.



WE WILL THROW THE ENEMY INTO THE SEA!

However, the Turks could not drive the Anzacs away.

At Anzac Cove, there was constant fighting but neither side could gain ground. Bodies of Turks and Anzacs piled up, but nothing changed. Days and weeks went by...



PLUGGE'S PLATEAU

Tent hospital

Barges for bringing water, food and ammunition from ships

British warships firing on Turkish trenches

Exposed to big gun fire from the Turks above

Dugouts for officers

Mules for transport

Where the Anzacs should have landed...

During May, June and July, the fighting went on...

Meanwhile, back at the British War Council in London...

GALLIPOLI IS A FAILURE. WE MUST BREAK THE DEADLOCK.

Winston Churchill

I CAN SEND HAMILTON 20 000 MEN FROM THE NEW ARMY. WE'RE TRAINING THEM NOW.

WHEN WILL THEY BE READY?

NOT UNTIL AUGUST. THEY'RE YOUNG AND UNTRIED. THEY NEED A LOT OF TRAINING.

AN AUGUST OFFENSIVE, EXCELLENT! WE'LL DRIVE THE TURKS FROM GALLIPOLI AND GET OUR SHIPS THROUGH THE DARDANELLES AT LAST!

At Anzac Cove, the conditions worsened: heat, smells, lice, flies and disease...



...and every day, more Anzacs were killed and wounded.

Wounded men were carried down to the beach then rowed to hospital ships.



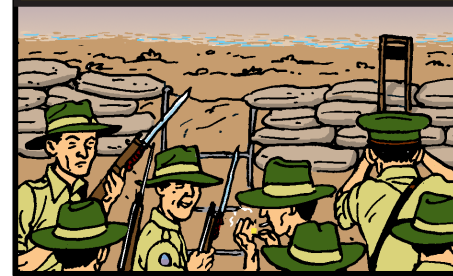
Private John 'Simpson' Kirkpatrick, with his donkey, Murphy, was one of the many brave people who helped the wounded.



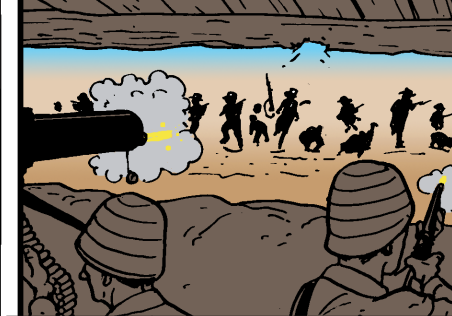
Simpson was killed on 19 May 1915.

6 August 1915, 5.30 p.m.

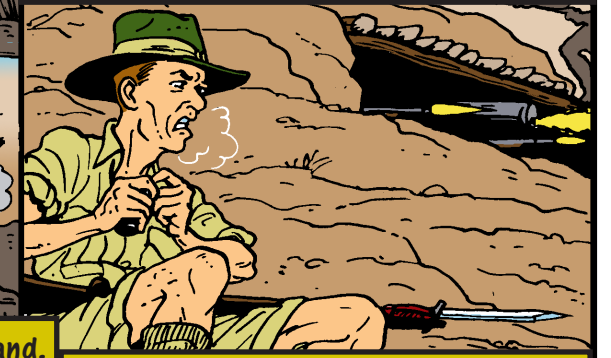
The Anzacs were ordered to capture the Turkish trenches at Lone Pine on 400 Plateau.



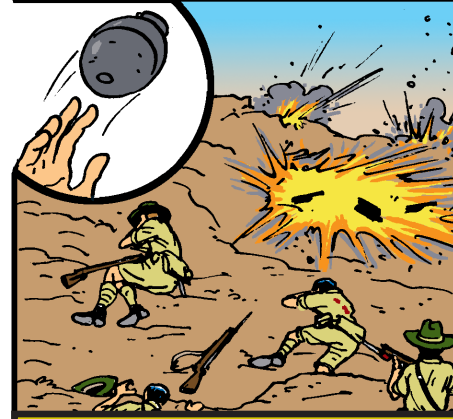
They attacked amid heavy gunfire.



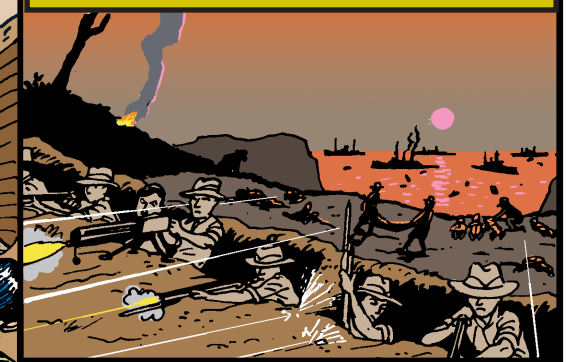
When they reached the Turkish trenches, they found log roofs covering them, so used their grenades.



They fought the Turks hand to hand.



By 6 p.m., the Anzacs had captured the Turkish trenches at Lone Pine.

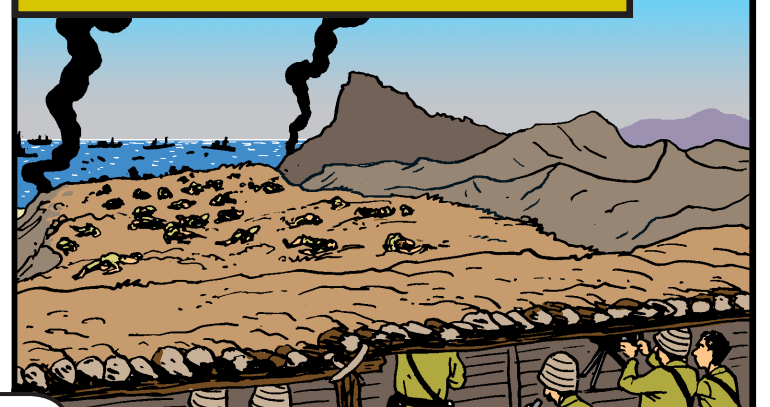


The next morning, on the other side of Anzac Cove, Australian troops led by Lieutenant Colonel Noel Brazier prepared to attack Hill 971 across The Nek.



FIRST WAVE, ATTACK!

The second wave was killed, like the first.



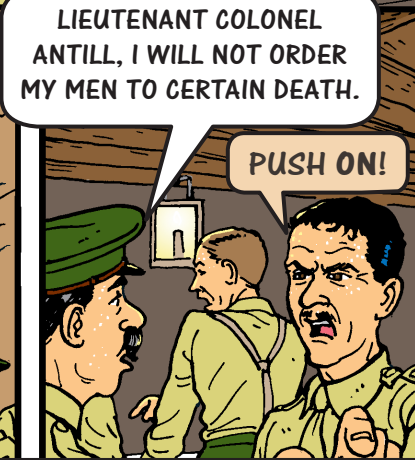
THIS IS SENSELESS...

LIEUTENANT COLONEL ANTILL, I WILL NOT ORDER MY MEN TO CERTAIN DEATH.

PUSH ON!

SORRY BOYS, THE ORDER IS TO GO.

GOODBYE COBBER. GOD BLESS YOU.



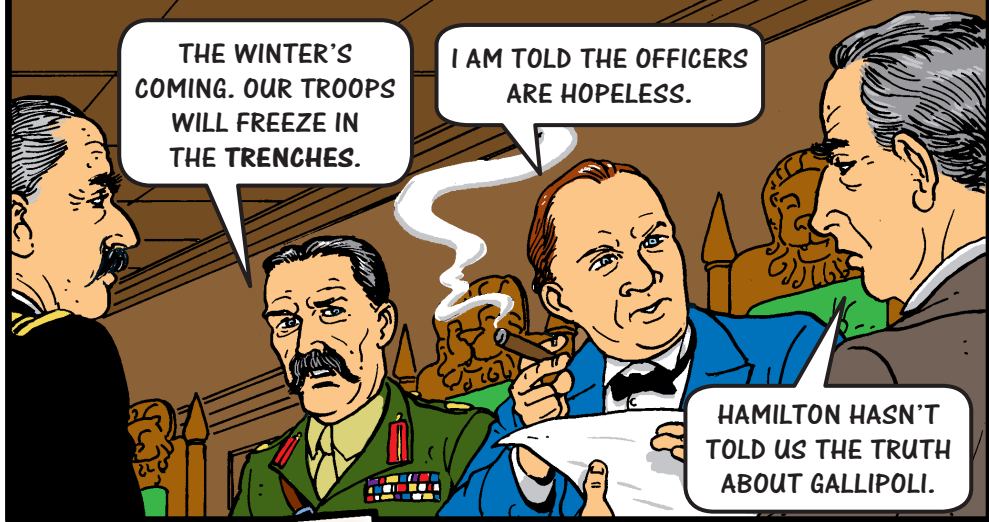
The third and fourth waves were cut down and 230 Australians lay dead. Nothing had been gained.

The August Offensive had failed and thousands of troops had died for nothing. General Hamilton insisted that his army could succeed, so asked for more troops. Lord Kitchener refused.

September 1915
The War Council, London



WE CANNOT WIN AT GALLIPOLI.



THE WINTER'S COMING. OUR TROOPS WILL FREEZE IN THE TRENCHES.

I AM TOLD THE OFFICERS ARE HOPELESS.

HAMILTON HASN'T TOLD US THE TRUTH ABOUT GALLIPOLI.

In the office of British Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith...



PRIME MINISTER, HERE'S A LETTER FROM AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERMAN, KEITH MURDOCH.

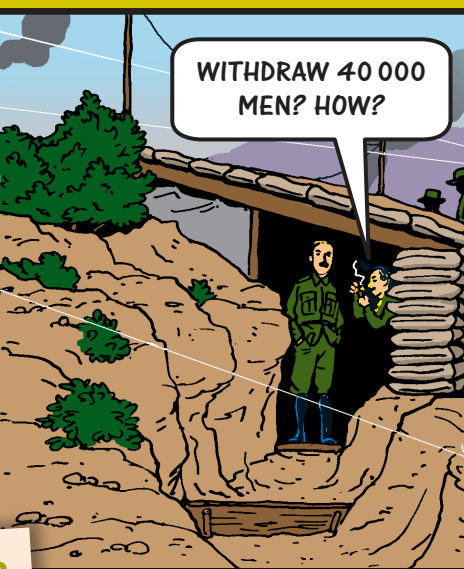
General Hamilton has failed... Australians now loathe and detest any Englishmen (officers)... hopeless bungling... disaster...
Keith Murdoch

Other people were saying the same things to Lord Kitchener and Churchill.



On 14 October 1915, General Hamilton was sacked. In November, Lord Kitchener agreed to withdraw the troops from Gallipoli.

Back at General Birdwood's headquarters at Anzac Cove...



WITHDRAW 40 000 MEN? HOW?



WE CAN DO IT, BUT WE MUST PLAN EVERY DETAIL.

BUT SIR, THE TURKS WILL CHASE US INTO THE SEA.

OUR WOUNDED ARE BEING MOVED BY DAYLIGHT, BUT WE'LL MOVE EVERYONE ELSE AT NIGHT SO THE TURKS DON'T KNOW WE'RE LEAVING.



Birdwood decided to withdraw the troops secretly over ten nights. First, he tricked the Turks with a 'silent stunt'.

24 November 1915

Order of the Day:
Total silence.
No firing.
Every man must stay in his dugout.
Silence must last for three days and nights.

26 November

The Turks thought the Anzacs had left and came to look...



...BUT!

10 December, midnight

The withdrawal began, with the men following a trail of flour...



FOLLOW THE FLOUR, MEN.

The Anzacs used tricks to fool the Turks:

20 December, 2 a.m.



Blankets underfoot to quieten their steps...

Anzac Cove looked exactly the same, but thousands of troops had left.

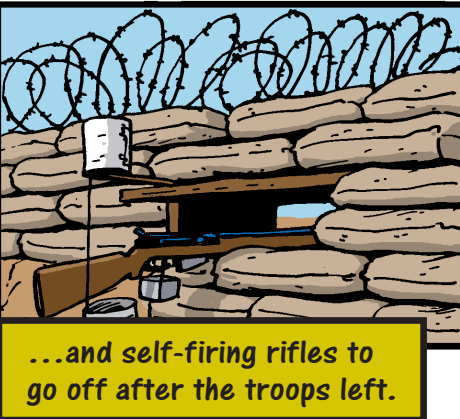


The next morning...

I HOPE (OUR FALLEN MEN) WON'T HEAR US MARCHING BACK TO THE BEACH.



By 4.10 a.m., every Anzac had left Gallipoli. The withdrawal was a complete success. Not a single man had been killed.



...and self-firing rifles to go off after the troops left.

What happened next?

At Gallipoli, 27 600 Anzacs were killed or wounded. Those who survived were sent to fight in France and the Middle East. By November 1918, when Germany surrendered and World War I ended, around 15 million soldiers on both sides had died. About 63 000 of these were Australian.



Around 150 000 Australian soldiers were wounded during World War I.

After the disaster at Gallipoli, Winston Churchill resigned from the British Government. Lord Kitchener was killed in 1916 and General Hamilton never led another army. Reporter Keith Murdoch started the famous international television and newspaper company News Limited.

Whatever happened to ...

Mustafa Kemal?

After World War I, Mustafa Kemal led the Turks in a successful war to gain Turkey's independence. In 1923 he became the country's first president. Renamed 'Atatürk', which means 'the Father of Turkey', Kemal modernised his country and created today's successful nation. He died in 1938, a national hero.

The legend begins

In Australia, people were horrified at the way British **commanders** had wasted Australian lives. However, they were proud of the Australian soldiers' **courage**. Keith Murdoch's letter praising the Anzacs and blaming the British officers was published in Australian newspapers and the Anzac **legend** grew. The Anzacs came to represent the best Australians could be: physically strong, standing by their mates, never giving up and facing terrible circumstances with good humour.

The date of 25 April was first celebrated in Australia in 1916, with marches to remember the Anzacs at Gallipoli. Anzac Day became a national public holiday in 1927. Today, a dawn service is held at Gallipoli every Anzac Day and thousands of Australians attend.

Though thousands died, the soldiers who returned were celebrated as heroes, such as at this Anzac Day march in Sydney, New South Wales, in 1919.

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The effects of Gallipoli

The events at Gallipoli in 1915 had wide-ranging effects across Australia.

The legend

Gallipoli changed the way Australians saw themselves. At Anzac Cove, Australians shook off their **convict** past and won the world's respect. The Anzacs showed that Australians were proud, strong and independent from Britain. It is often said that the young nation of Australia 'grew up' at Gallipoli.

For the families of the 27 000 men killed and wounded at Gallipoli, the Anzac **legend** provided comfort and helped give meaning to such a terrible loss of life.

Australian sailors proudly march in front of the Atatürk monument during Anzac Day ceremonies at Gallipoli.



Eyewitness words

After the war, Mustafa Kemal became Atatürk, Turkey's greatest president. In 1934, he said of the Anzacs:

“Those heroes that shed their blood and lost their lives... you are now lying in the soil of a friendly country... Therefore rest in peace... having lost their lives on this land they have become our sons as well.”

Today, these words are written on a **memorial** at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli.

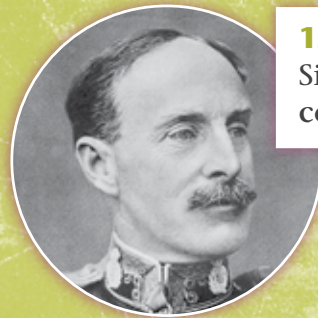
The Anzac spirit

The Anzac spirit is alive today. In 2003, then Prime Minister John Howard used the legend of the Anzacs to create support for sending Australian troops to the war in Iraq. Anzac Day services are becoming more popular every year. Many Australians believe that the Anzac spirit stands for **courage**, mateship and good humour. These are all qualities that they feel make Australians special.

Timeline

This timeline shows the main events of the battle at Anzac Cove, Gallipoli.

August 1914
Germany invades France and Belgium. World War I begins.



12 March 1915
Sir Ian Hamilton is appointed **commander** of the army at Gallipoli.



18 March
The Turks defeat the British Royal Navy at the Dardanelles.

6 August
The 'August Offensive' begins. The battle of Lone Pine is fought.



7 August
The Anzacs attack across The Nek.

September
Keith Murdoch writes a letter blaming British leaders for the disaster at Anzac Cove.



10-20 December
The Anzacs **retreat** from Anzac Cove.

11 November 1918
World War I ends.

1914

1915

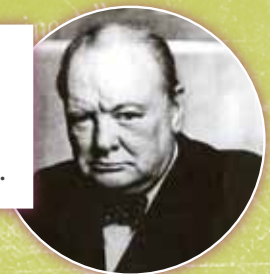
1918



25 April
The Allied troops invade Gallipoli. The Anzacs land at Anzac Cove.

14 October
General Ian Hamilton is sacked.

15 November
Winston Churchill resigns from the British Government.



What do you think?

The story of the Anzacs at Gallipoli raises many questions about the rights and wrongs of war.

Who was right?

During World War I, the British **commanders** assumed that the Anzac troops should take orders from them. However, many Australians disagreed. Read the following opinions and have a discussion in class about who you think was right.

The British

Britain was Australia's 'mother country'. British officers were experienced war leaders and had the right to command the new and untried Anzac troops.



The Anzacs

Australian soldiers fighting in World War I should have been led by Australian officers, who knew their men best and would not have wasted so many lives.



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What would you do?

The following scenes actually occurred at Anzac Cove in 1915. Read each scene, then choose what you would do.

Scene 1

You are British General Harold Walker. On 20 May 1915, the Turks call a ceasefire so they can bury their dead. Would you...

- A refuse
- B pretend to agree to the ceasefire, then shoot the Turks as they come out of their **trenches**
- C agree to a ceasefire then chat to the Turks in **no man's land**?

Scene 2

You are Australian Lieutenant Colonel John Antill, responsible for the terrible loss of life at The Nek. After the disaster, would you...

- A deny any responsibility and seek promotion
- B ask for an independent enquiry
- C accept all responsibility and leave the army?

Scene 3

During the **evacuation** of Anzac Cove in December 1915, you find that you have tonnes of explosives left over. Would you...

- A load them onto ships for re-use
- B blow them up on the beach so that the Turks cannot use them
- C use them to blow up as many Turks as possible before you leave?

Once you have chosen what you would do in each scene, find out what actually happened on page 31.

Find out more



Website

<http://www.awm.gov.au/education/>

This is the website of the Australian War Memorial in Canberra. 'Kids HQ' includes soldier profiles and quizzes.



Book

Gallipoli Correspondent: The Frontline Diary of CEW Bean,
edited by Kevin Fewster

Australia's official war historian, CEW Bean gives eyewitness accounts of the Anzacs at Gallipoli. Students will need guidance.



DVD

Gallipoli (1981), directed by Peter Weir, starring Mel Gibson

This film shows the terrible conditions at Anzac Cove and the spirit of the Anzacs. However, it falsely claims that British officers caused the needless deaths at The Nek.



Places to visit

Australian War Memorial, Canberra

This is Australia's main military museum, where you can attend an educational tour. A 'Discovery Zone' for kids includes a reconstructed World War I **trench**.

Each state's capital city also has an Anzac war **memorial**.



The Australian War Memorial, Canberra

Glossary

commanders officers in charge of military forces

conflict war

convict someone serving a sentence in jail for committing a crime

courage showing no fear during hard times

evacuation an organised retreat

indigenous peoples the original peoples of a country or region

invade to enter another country in large numbers

legend an important and historic story

memorial a structure that has been set up to remember an event or person

multicultural with many different cultures

no man's land the neutral territory between opposing armies

retreat to withdraw from battle

settlement a place where people live

trenches pits dug by soldiers to provide shelter and protect them from enemy gunfire

volunteered freely offered

warlords military leaders

What actually happened in the 'What would you do?' scenes described on page 29:

Scene 1: C. A general truce was called four days later. The Turks and Australians shook hands and shared cigarettes in **no man's land**.

Scene 2: A. Antill denied responsibility. He was promoted and commanded again in France. Antill was awarded a special honour after the war.

Scene 3: C. Leftover explosives were packed under the Turkish trenches above Anzac Cove and blown up as the last Anzacs left. Over 70 Turks were killed.

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