

1. Why are there war graves and memorials in Malta?

During the First World War, hospitals and convalescent depots were established on the islands of Malta and Gozo and dealt with over 135,000 sick and wounded, mainly from the campaigns in Gallipoli and Salonika, although increased submarine activity in the Mediterranean meant that fewer hospital ships were sent to the island from May 1917.

During the Second World War, Malta's position in the Mediterranean was of enormous Allied strategic importance. Heavily fortified, the island was never invaded but was subjected to continual attack and blockade between Italy's entry into the war in June 1940 and the Axis defeat at El Alamein in November 1942. At the height of Axis attempts to break Malta's resistance in April 1942, the island and her people were awarded the George Cross by King George VI.

2. Where are the war graves and memorials on the island?

There are war graves and memorials at 15 locations on the island of Malta. Study the map below to see where some of the cemeteries and memorials are.

3. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some of those who are buried and remembered here came from to serve.

Malta Memorial

2,291 names

From: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Ireland, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, USA, Zimbabwe



Imtarfa Military Cemetery

1,458 graves

From: Australia, Ireland, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



Pembroke Military Cemetery

596 graves

From: Australia, Botswana, Canada, Ireland, Malta, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



Pembroke Memorial

51 names

From: Malta, United Kingdom,



Capuccini Naval Cemetery

2,656 graves

From: Australia, Bulgaria, Brazil, Canada, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malta, Netherlands, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Poland, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



Addolorata Cemetery

315 graves

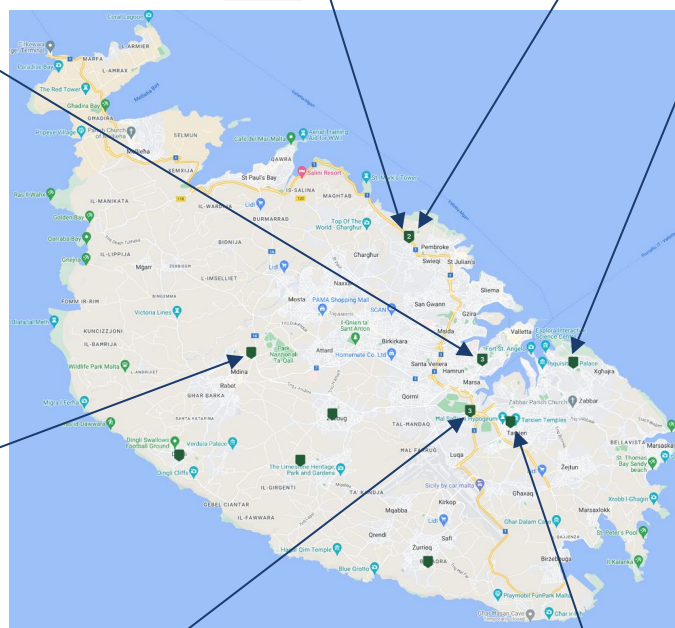
From: Australia, Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Honduras, Ireland, Malta, Newfoundland, New Zealand, United Kingdom, USA



Pieta Military Cemetery

2,255 graves

From: Australia, Barbados, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Malta, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia, United Kingdom, USA



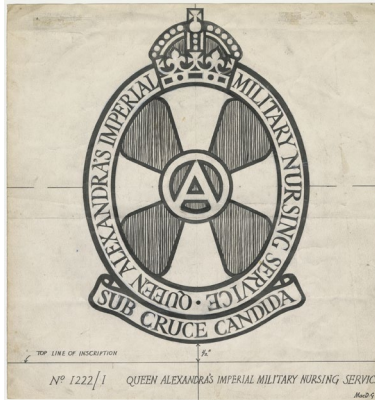
4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Addolorata Cemetery

4.1 Each headstone in the cemetery tells a different story.

As you explore the cemetery see what you can learn from the headstones. See if you can discover the following;

1. Who is the **youngest** person you can find?
2. Who is the **oldest** person you can find?
3. How many **different countries** did they come from, based on the information you can discover on the headstones?

4.3 As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the person had and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, **write down the name of the person** who served with that unit in the box next to the badge.



4.2 There is just one headstone which has this badge engraved on. Who were they and what was their role?



More than 200,000 New Zealand troops, including native Māori's left New Zealand for service overseas in the world wars. More than 30,000 died.



More than 1,500 soldiers, sailors and civilians from Malta died in the world wars. Can you find one who served in the royal Malta Artillery?



More than a million Australian troops fought across the globe in the world wars. More than 103,000 died.



The British West Indies Regiment recruited across the Caribbean. Its soldiers served in Europe and in the Middle East. More than 15,000 West Indians served in the war.



Newfoundland was a British colony in 1914. More than 3,000 Newfoundlanders fought in Gallipoli and on the Western Front.



The Royal Engineers were responsible for specialist building, engineering and maintenance tasks.

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