

1. Why are there war graves on the Somme?

During the First World War, much fighting took place across this region. There was fighting here throughout 1914-1917, and again in 1918. The British Army arrived on the Somme in 1915, taking over the sector from the French Army. It was here that the Battle of Somme was fought between July and November 1916. The cemeteries and memorials across the region reflect that fighting; the small cemeteries made during trench warfare where soldiers buried their mates, or the large post-war created cemeteries built to bury those killed in battle. The memorials built here remember the 'missing' – those with no known grave.

2. Where are the war graves on the Somme?

There are CWGC war graves and memorials at many locations across this part of France. Study the map below to see where some of them are.

3. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some of the soldiers who are buried and remembered on this part of the former Somme battlefield came from.

Pozières Memorial

14,699 names

From: Australia, Canada, France, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa, Switzerland, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



London Cemetery and Extension

4,039 war graves

From: Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, India, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA



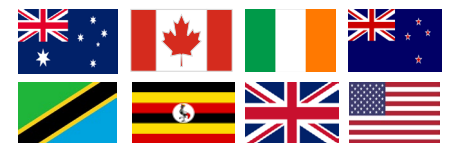
South African (Delville Wood) National Memorial



Delville Wood Cemetery

5,523 war graves

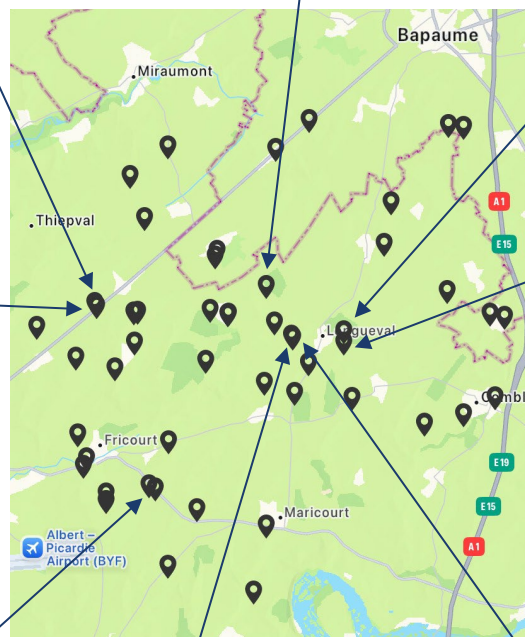
From: Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, USA



Pozières British Cemetery

2,771 war graves

From: Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Trinidad, United Kingdom, USA



Devonshire Cemetery

163 war graves

From: United Kingdom



Caterpillar Valley Cemetery

5,572 war graves

From: Australia, Denmark, Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom



Caterpillar Valley (New Zealand) Memorial

1,205 names

From: Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom,



4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Caterpillar Valley 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 find the following;

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



4.2 This is Horace Twigger. He is buried in **Plot 8**. Who was he serving with and how old was he when he was killed in action?

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.



More than 430,000 people enlisted into the Australian forces in the First World War. They fought in the Middle East, in Greece and on the Western Front. **(Plot 2)**



The Tank Corps was created in 1916, to operate a new weapon of war – the tank. They fought here in 1916 and in 1918. **(Plot 5)**



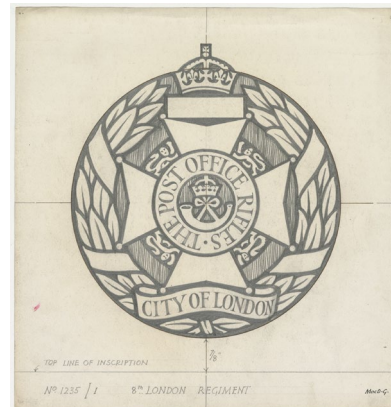
More than 100,000 troops, including native Māori's left New Zealand for service overseas in Samoa, Gallipoli, the Middle East, Belgium and France. **(Plot 8)**



Soldiers from South Africa fought in many campaigns in East and South West Africa and on the Western Front including at Delville Wood. **(Plot 14)**



Many infantry regiments in the British Army were named after the areas from which many men came from. Can you find the 17-year-old in **Plot 16**?



Many men were recruited from workplaces. Some even formed their own units such as the Post Office Rifles. **(Plot 16)**

Discover more at cwgc.org/stories