

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 this part of the Somme battlefields?

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.

Hawthorn Ridge Cemetery No.2

214 war graves
From: Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, USA



Hunter's Cemetery

46 war graves
From: United Kingdom



Y Ravine Cemetery

428 war graves
From: Ireland, Newfoundland, United Kingdom, USA



Beaumont-Hamel (Newfoundland) Memorial

810 names
From: Canada, Chile, Newfoundland, Portugal, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA



Serre Road Cemetery No.2

7,138 war graves
From: Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, United Kingdom, USA



Ancre British Cemetery

2,543 war graves
From: Brazil, Germany, Ireland, Newfoundland, New Zealand, United Kingdom, USA



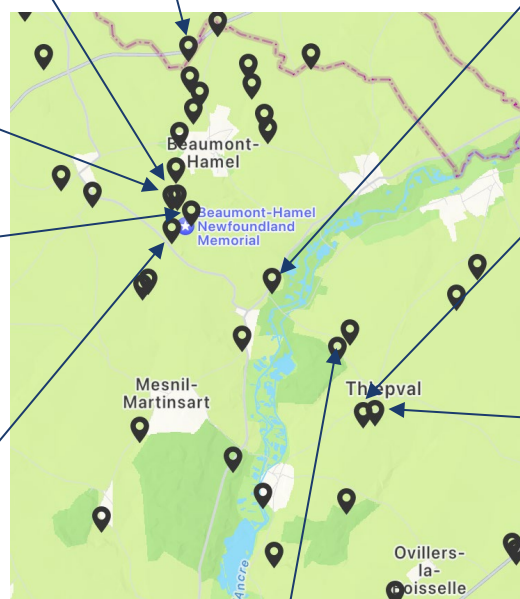
Thiepval Anglo-French Cemetery

600 war graves
From: Australia, France, Ireland, New Zealand, United Kingdom



Thiepval Memorial

72,150 names
From: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA, Zimbabwe



Connaught Cemetery

413 war graves
From: Ireland, United Kingdom



4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Ancre British 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.

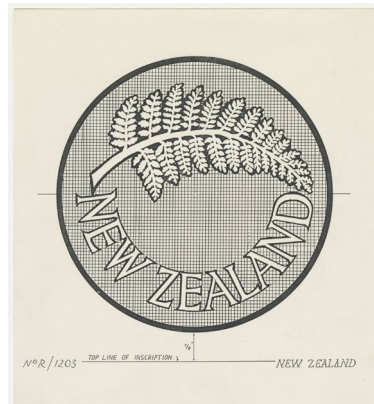


4.2 Vere Harmsworth is buried in **Plot 5**. What rank was he and when did he die?

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.



This ground was a major battlefield for the Royal Naval Division in November 1916. Formed in 1914, they saw service in Belgium, Gallipoli and in France.



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



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



This ground was also a major battlefield for the Royal Marines in November 1916. they served at sea and on land during the war.



The Machine gun Corps was formed in 1915 as there was an increased use in the machine gun on the Western Front.



The Royal Artillery fired the large guns which bombarded the enemy positions. Artillery was the biggest killer in the First World War.

Discover more at cwgc.org/stories