

1. Why are there war graves and memorials 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



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



Hunter's Cemetery

46 war graves
From: United Kingdom



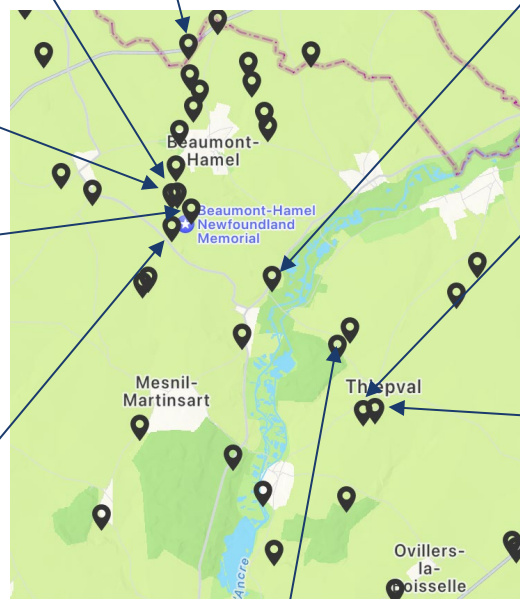
Y Ravine Cemetery

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



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 Y Ravine 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 Edward Ayre is buried in Row A. What was his rank, regiment and on what date was he killed?

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.



Newfoundland was a British colony in 1914. More than 3,000 Newfoundlanders fought in Gallipoli and on the Western Front. Many died here on 1 July 1916.



The South Wales Borderers also attacked on this battlefield on 1 July 1916. Find one and record his name, rank and age.



The next major attack took place in November 1916. The badge is of the Gordon Highlanders – a Scottish regiment. Find one and record his name, rank and age.



The Royal Naval Division also fought here in November 1916. Find a sailor and record his name, rank and age.



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



The Black Watch was a famous Scottish Regiment. Find a grave with this badge and record his name, rank and age.

Discover more at cwgc.org/stories