

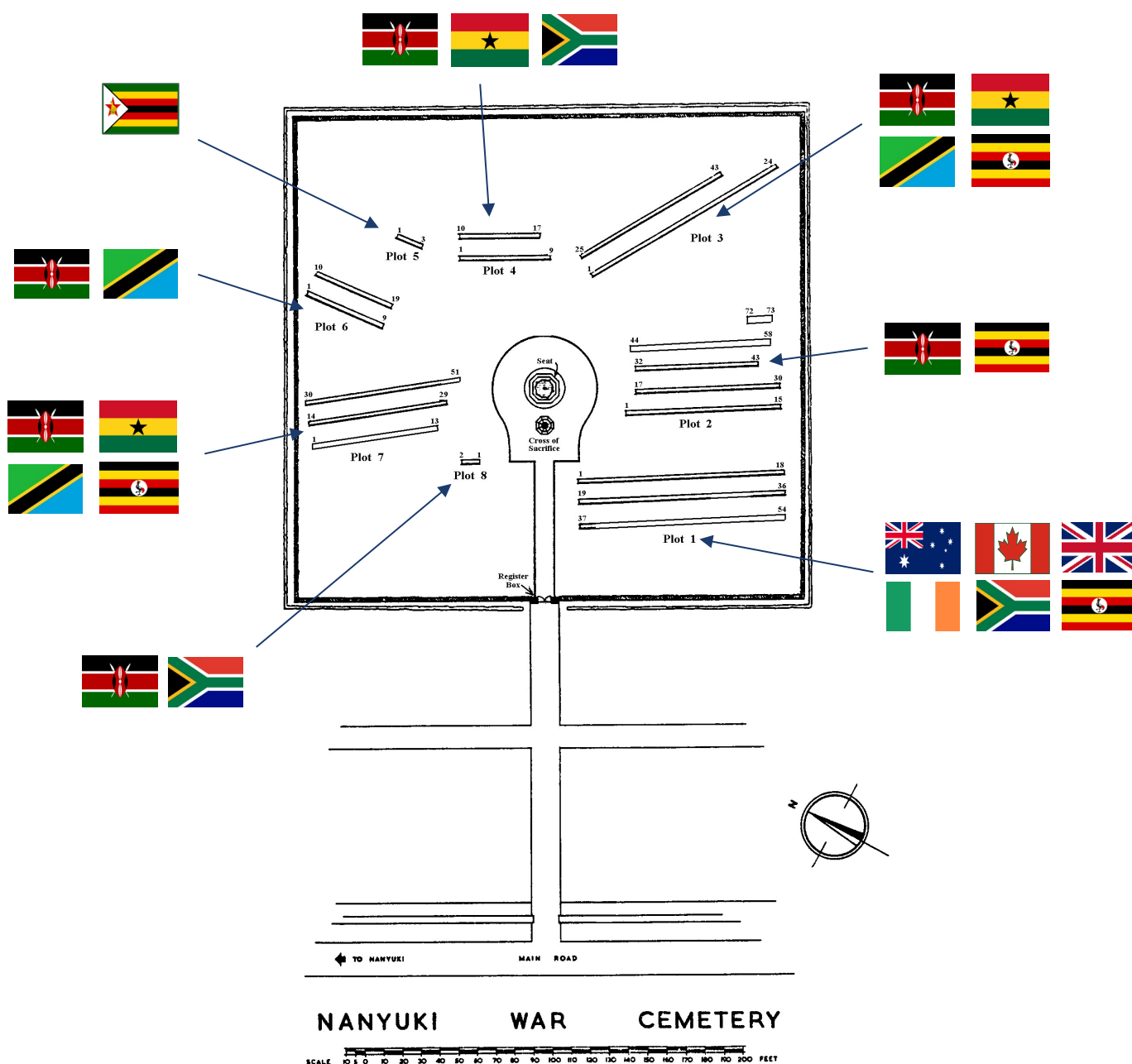
1. Why are there war graves in Nanyuki?

During the Second World War, Nanyuki was the rail head for the advance into Ethiopia, via Isiolo, Marsabit and Wajir, and was also an important advance base for the Royal Air Force.

The war cemetery was started during the war by the Army, the first burial taking place in February 1940. In 2008 the nearby Civil Cemetery burials were transferred here. Nanyuki War Cemetery now contains 196 Commonwealth burials of the Second World War. There are also 36 non-war burials and one Abyssinian war grave in the cemetery.

2. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some those who are buried in Nanyuki came from.



4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Nanyuki War 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?

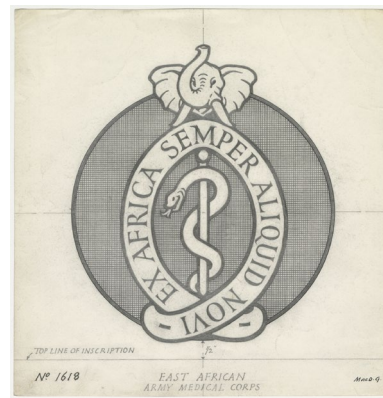
4.3 As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the person had, and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, write down the name of the person who served with that unit, or service in the box next to the badge.



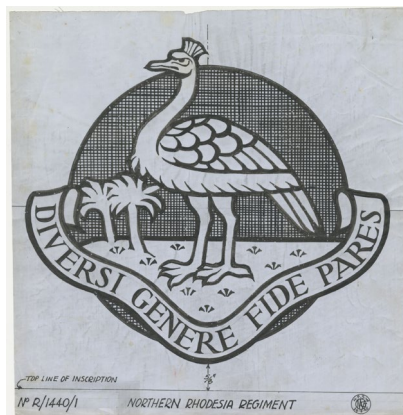
4.2 There is just one headstone which has this badge engraved on. Who were they and what was their role?



The Royal West African Frontier Force was an infantry unit which recruited in Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and and Sierra Leone.



The East African Army Medical Corps provided medical support to the armies in East Africa.



The Northern Rhodesia Regiment was recruited in Zimbabwe. They fought in Somalia, the Middle East and Burma.



The King's African Rifles was an infantry unit. It recruited in Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.



South African units served in Africa and Europe during the First and Second World Wars.



The East African Military Labour Corps provided the army with manual labourers.

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