

1. Why are there war graves in Bangladesh?

During the Second World War (1939-1945) Chittagong (now Chattogram) was an important military base for British Imperial troops fighting the Japanese. Airfields, naval bases and army camps were built as Chittagong was located close to the fighting which took place in Burma (now Myanmar). Hospitals were built and cemeteries were used to bury those who had died of wounds, injury or illness while in military service.

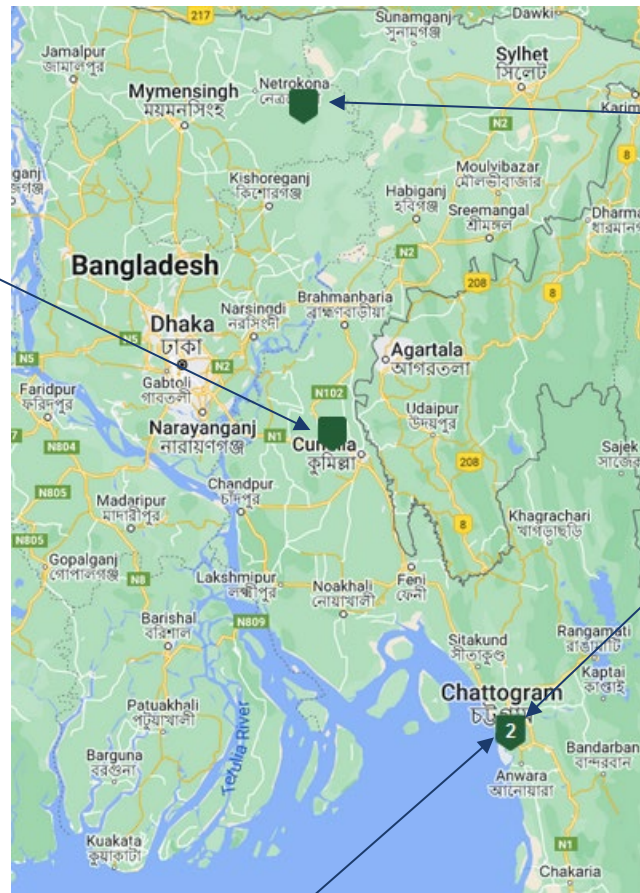
At the end of the Second World War, there were more than 20 military burial ground across Bangladesh. Many of these smaller cemeteries and isolated graves were concentrated into two main CWGC cemeteries.

2. Where are the war graves in Bangladesh?

Today, there are CWGC war graves and memorials at three locations in Bangladesh. Study the map below to see where they are.

3. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some of the soldiers who are buried and remembered in Bangladesh came from or had connections to.



Maynamati War Cemetery

737 war graves
From: *Australia, Belgium, Canada, Gambia, Ghana, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, United Kingdom, Zambia*



Kulpotak Baptist Mission Burial Ground

1 war grave
From: *Australia*



Chittagong War Cemetery

755 war graves
From: *Australia, Canada, Ghana, India, Ireland, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Sierra Leone, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA, Zimbabwe*



Chittagong Memorial

6470 names on the Roll of Honour
From: *Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka*

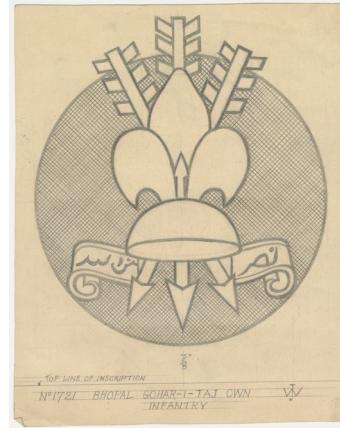


4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Chittagong War Cemetery

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, based on the information on the headstones.



4.2 There is just one headstone which has this badge engraved on. It is in **Plot 4**. The soldier was just 16 years old. Who was he?

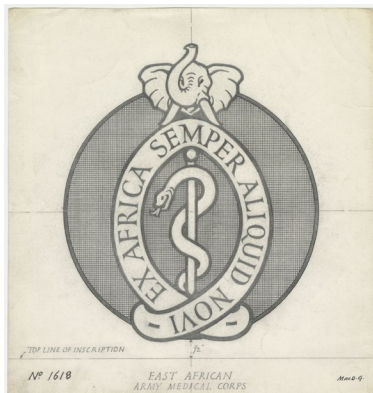
4.3 As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the person had and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, **write down the name of the person who served with that unit in the box** next to the badge.



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



There are 9 Australian airmen buried here. Six are buried in **Plot 1**. Can you find the airman awarded the DFC?



In **Plot 6** you will find a grave with the badge of the East African Army Medical Corps. Who wore it?



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



In **Plot 5** you will find The Northern Rhodesia Regiment badge. The regiment recruited in Zimbabwe. They fought in Somalia, the Middle East and Burma.



Many infantry regiments in the British Army were named after the areas from which many men came from.