

1. Why are there war graves in Nairobi?

During the First World War (1914-1918) Nairobi was the headquarters of the King's African Rifles and became the main hospital centre for the fighting which took place in East Africa. Cemeteries were used to bury those who had died of wounds, injury or illness while in military service.

During the Second World War (1939-45), Nairobi was the main base for the East African Force. It was also a hospital centre with two military hospitals treating those from the East African Force. Today, there are war graves from both world wars in cemeteries across Nairobi.

2. Where are the war graves in Nairobi?

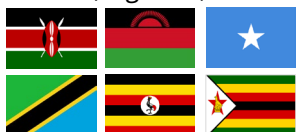
There are CWGC war graves and memorials at ten locations across Nairobi. Study the map below to see where they are.

3. Discover where these personnel came from

Use the flags to discover where some of the soldiers who are buried and remembered in Nairobi came from.

Nairobi African Memorial

From: Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe



East African Memorial

2213 names

From: Ghana, India, Kenya, Malawi, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



Nairobi Memorial

477 names

From: Kenya, Malawi, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



Quarry Road Muslim Cemetery

33 war graves

From: Ghana, Nigeria, and Zimbabwe



Park Cemetery

1 war grave

From: United Kingdom



Forest Road Cemetery

78 war graves

From: Australia, Botswana, India, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



Kariokor Cemetery

59 war graves

From: Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, Zambia



Nairobi British and Indian Memorial

1234 names

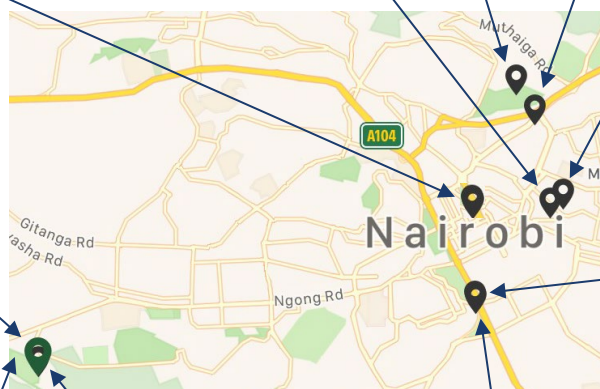
From: India, Kenya, Nepal, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



South Cemetery

157 war graves

From: Belgium, Canada, Germany, India, Kenya, Pakistan, South Africa, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



Nairobi War Cemetery

1,952 war graves

From: Australia, Canada, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, New Zealand, Nigeria, Somalia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, United Kingdom, Zimbabwe



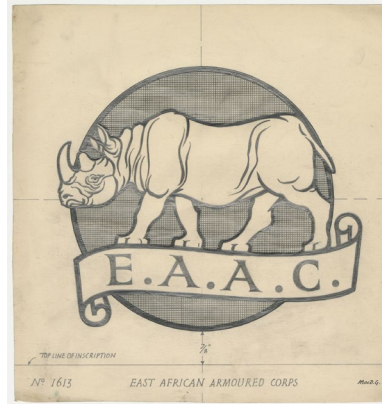
4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Kariokor Cemetery

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?

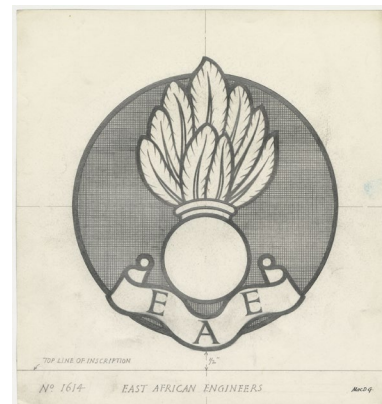
4.3 As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the person had, and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, write down the name of the person who served with that unit, or service in the box next to the badge.



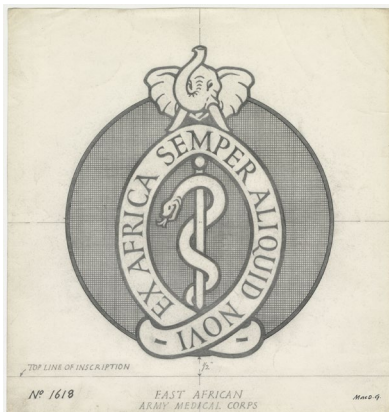
4.2 There is just one headstone which has this badge engraved on. It is the East African Armoured Corps. Who wore the rhino cap badge?



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



The East African Engineers were responsible for specialist building, engineering and maintenance tasks.



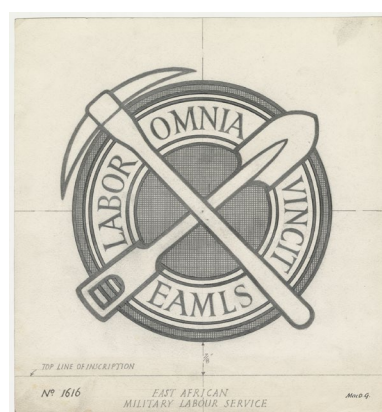
The East African Army Medical Corps provided medical support to the armies in East Africa.



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



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



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

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