











WW1 exhibition activity

Have a look at the exhibition and the display case and put the French words below in the correct boxes to name these objects from the war then circle the objects which were made by soldiers in the trenches (Trench art). Go to room 109 and check your answers on the interactive projector.

Cuillère - Croix de Guerre (médaille) - Briquet - Casque (canadien) - Balles - Douille d'obus - Jumelles - Lampe tempête - Coupe papier - Baïonnette

<p>1.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>	<p>2.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>
<p>3.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>	<p>4.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>
<p>5.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>	<p>6.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>
<p>7.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>	<p>8.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>
<p>9.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>	<p>10.</p> 	<p>..... In English :</p>

a. Nommez **5 pays du Commonwealth** présents à Hazebrouck durant la Grande Guerre :

1. 2. 3.
4. 5.

b. Combien de **soldats britanniques** sont enterrés à Hazebrouck :



c. Quelle était l'activité principale des troupes anglaises à Hazebrouck ?

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d. Hazebrouck comptait une dizaine de **CSS** entre 1914 et 1917.

Que signifie CCS ?

e. Comment les soldats restaient-ils en contact avec leur famille ?

.....
.....

f. **Quelles armes nouvelles** apparaissent durant cette guerre ?

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g. Pourquoi la Première Guerre Mondiale est-elle encore dangereuse à

Hazebrouck ?

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.....

h. Pourquoi Hazebrouck est-elle **une place stratégique** durant la guerre ?

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.....
.....











i. Que faisait Charles Salomé (hazebrouckois) durant la Grande Guerre ?

.....

WW1 exhibition activity (correction)

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<p>1.</p> 	<p>Lampe tempête</p> <p>InEnglish : Hurricane lamp</p>	<p>2. Trench art</p> 	<p>Douille d'obus</p> <p>InEnglish : Socket shells</p>
<p>3. Trench art</p> 	<p>Briquet</p> <p>InEnglish : Lighter</p>	<p>4.</p> 	<p>Croix de Guerre (médaille)</p> <p>InEnglish : Military cross (French medal)</p>
<p>5.</p> 	<p>Jumelles</p> <p>InEnglish : Binoculars</p>	<p>6.</p> 	<p>Casque (canadien)</p> <p>InEnglish : Canadian helmet</p>
<p>7.</p> 	<p>Cuillère</p> <p>In english : Spoon</p>	<p>8.</p> 	<p>Balles</p> <p>InEnglish : Bullets</p>
<p>9.</p> 	<p>Baïonnette</p> <p>InEnglish : (English) Bayonet</p>	<p>10. Trench art</p> 	<p>Coupe papier</p> <p>InEnglish : Paper knife</p>

a. Name five Commonwealth countries present in Hazebrouck during the Great War:

1. **United Kingdom**
2. **Canada**
3. **Australia**
4. **New-Zealand**
5. **India**

b. How many British soldiers are buried in Hazebrouck: **726 war dead**



c. What was the main business of the British troops in Hazebrouck?

There are a dozen British hospitals installed in Hazebrouck responsible for the care and sorting of the injured from Ypres battlefields. The job of the CCS was to treat a man sufficiently for his return to duty or, in most cases, to enable him to be evacuated to a Base Hospital. It was not a place for a long-term stay.

d. Hazebrouck had ten CSS between 1914 and 1917 .

What does CCS stand for? *Casualty Clearing Station.*

CCS were generally located on or near railway lines, to facilitate the evacuation of casualties from the battlefield to the hospitals.

e. How did the soldiers remain in contact with their families?

Soldiers wrote many postcards to their family

f. What new weapons appeared during the war?

Aviation & gases

Gases are used for the first time by the Germans at Ypres April 22, 1915 in the hope to break the front quickly.

g. Why is the First World War still dangerous in Hazebrouck?

Many fields ammunition from WWI , shells , bullets ... still remain which can still explode and be dangerous.

h. Why was Hazebrouck a strategic place during the war?

Hazebrouck was a strategic place because of its geographical position, near Ypres by rail or road.

In 1918 , the city became a target for German , it's the battle of the Lys. Hazebrouck was saved by Australian troupes.

i. What was Charles Salome (from Hazebrouck) doing during the Great War?

Charles was a mechanic in aviation.