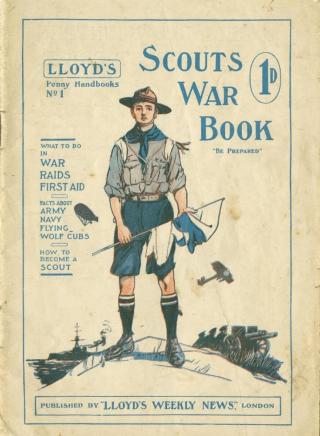


1)	1) The First World War took place from					
	a)	1814-1818	b)	1914-1918	c)	1939-1945
2) How many British soldiers, sailors and airmen died in combat during the First World War						
	a)	744,000	b)	966,000	c)	1,300,400
3)	3) How many countries took part in the First World War?					
	a)	8	b)	15	c)	23
4) What sort of jobs did Scouts do during the First World War?						
	a)	Farming	b)	Coastguard	c)	Cyclist messengers
	d)	Fundraising	e)	Fighting	f)	Collecting conkers





- 5) What sort of jobs did women do during the First World War
  - a) Railway Guards

d) Engineering

- b) Bus conductors
- e) Nursing
- g) Join the Army
- h) Policing

- c) Farming
- f) Making explosives
- i) Footballers



- 6) In January 1918 a worldwide flu pandemic started and lasted for about 2 years. Which killed more people?
  - a) First World War

- b) Flu outbreak
- 7) How many former Scouts were killed during fighting in the First World War?a) 5000b) 8000c) We don't know for

Called to O Higher Service. They went with songs to the battle, they were young, Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow. They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted, They fell with their faces to the foe." —LAURENCE BINYON.

8) After the First World War which flower became associated with remembrance in the UK?

a) Poppy b) Cornflower c) Rose



#### Answers:

- B the First World War started on 28 July 1914, Britain joined the War on 4 August 1914. The fighting in Europe ended on 11 November 1918.
- 2) A at least 744,000 British soldiers, sailors and airmen died in combat or were assumed dead after they went missing in action. Many more later died of wounds received during fighting.
- 3) C 23 countries took part in the First World War. The War started in Europe but spread around the world.
- 4) Scouts did all the jobs listed apart from fighting. Robert Baden-Powell maintained Scouts were members of a peace movement and in their role as Scouts boys should not be fighting. Many older Scouts and leaders joined the armed forces.
- 5) Women undertook all of the jobs listed during the First World War. See <u>https://www.iwm.org.uk/history/12-things-you-didnt-know-about-women-in-the-first-world-war</u> for more details.
- 6) B the flu pandemic killed five times as many people as the War. Around 10million died due to combat during the War, at least 50million people died of the flu.
- 7) C- we don't know for sure, we have the names of around 5,000 Scouts and leaders who were killed during the war. These names were sent to HQ to be included on the Roll of Honour which appeared each month in the Headquarters Gazette under the title "Called to Higher Service", it also featured the "gone home" tracking symbol used to mark Scout graves and memorials.. Many more may have been killed whose names weren't reported.



8) A – in 1921 the poppy was adopted by the Royal British Legion as the symbol for their fundraising campaign to support those who had served in the armed forces. The poppy had become famous as a symbol of the conflict following the publication of *In Flanders Field* by Lieutenant-Colonel John Macrae who wrote the poem following the death of his friend.

### In Flanders Field

In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row, That mark our place; and in the sky The larks, still bravely singing, fly Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe: To you from failing hands we throw The torch; be yours to hold it high. If ye break faith with us who die We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders fields

The cornflower is used to mark remembrance in France in a similar way to the poppy in the UK.