

On tour with

Lisa, Louis and Maurice

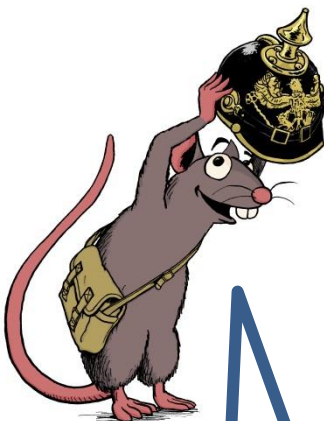
Now you have visited the Memorial Museum Passchendaele 1917! Did you enjoy going out with Lisa, Louis and Maurice?



Have you been able to carry out all the tasks?



Back in school



At the start of your visit you could touch a German leather spiked helmet. Did you see that soldiers' uniforms looked completely different in 1914 than they did at the end of the war?

At the end of 1914 it was already clear that the old way of making war had to be adapted. The spiked helmet was found to be not very practical in the trenches. French soldiers even wore the colors of the French flag, just like in Napoleon's time!

- 1 The next page shows uniforms from Grandpa's museum. Write next to each letter whether it was worn in 1914 or 1918. What differences do you see?



A

Belgian soldier



B

German soldier



C

French soldier



D

Belgian soldier



E

German soldier



F

French soldier

Why were these uniforms adapted during the war? Write down what differences you notice.



In the museum you could smell gas. Gas was a new weapon: although it was banned, the German army first used it in 1915.

When trench warfare began, all armies behind the frontline looked for new ways to break through the front. From 1915, the French and British army worked in secret on fortified vehicles.

2 What is the name of this weapon?

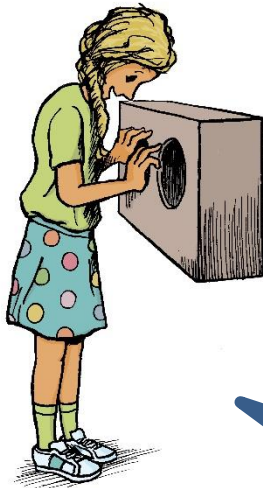
Next, Maurice made you smell "corned beef".

Many soldiers ate canned food for the first time during the war. In this way, the First World War made canned food popular.



3 Indicate in this word search puzzle what food was canned during the First World War. Can you find all eight of them?

T	Y	V	C	A	L	I	S	K	V
A	Z	S	O	U	P	M	A	U	Z
U	P	E	A	S	M	Q	R	C	W
E	L	W	T	J	I	S	D	M	J
G	U	L	K	A	L	B	I	V	X
M	M	F	J	R	K	A	N	O	Z
H	S	H	A	M	B	O	E	E	N
W	E	F	M	T	L	A	S	T	Y
C	N	N	W	B	E	A	N	S	Q
K	L	Z	M	P	R	O	V	C	A



In the tactile box you could feel the rubber that was used for the boots and cape of a British soldier. This material protected him from rain and mud.

The German soldier did not have these. His boots were made of leather and he had woolen clothes. Germany had little rubber during the war. The country was surrounded by hostile countries and rubber was imported from outside of Europe. That is why Germans mainly used wool and leather.

4 What is still made in rubber today? And what is still made in leather?

The book about nurses showed the page of the letter "i" from iodine. It is a product that kills bacteria.

Many soldiers were injured during the war. Doctors and nurses often used iodine, a brown-red stuff that still sometimes is used to disinfect the skin before surgery.



5 Take a good look at this drawing. It is from the same book. What do you think the doctor is doing?

- ☐ He's going to draw.
- ☐ He's checking something on his tablet.
- ☐ He takes X-rays.
- ☐ He makes a fingerprint.





Did you find the Belgian button?

You probably saw that there were four other buttons hanging next to it. Each button belonged to the uniform of a country that fought in the liberation of Belgium, the Final Offensive.

6 Complete the sentences Maurice says and write next to the letter of each button from which country it comes.



In Germany, the end _____ the work.

The Americans have an _____ nest.

In France, the _____ is not far from the smoke.

And what remains is Great Britain!



A



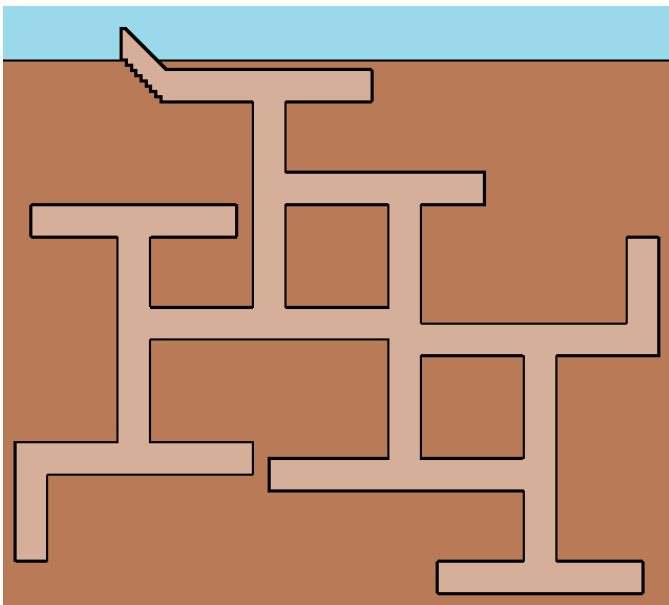
B



C



D



Before entering the deep dugout, you could try out a pump. Pumping was the main activity in underground shelters. Groundwater caused water to seep continuously between the wooden beams.

7 Indicate where in this deep dugout one or more pump should be located.



In the deep dugout you saw photos showing the construction and everyday life in underground shelters. Did you immediately choose the right push buttons?

On one image there were British officers seated at a candlelit table. Officers have a higher rank and therefore often had a more spacious sleeping area or a desk. If you looked closely, you saw that there were many objects on the table. Ordinary soldiers had much less space to keep personal items besides their equipment. Often they had not much more than a photograph of a loved one or family.

8 If you were a soldier in a deep dugout and only kept one personal object, what would it be?

Opposite grandpa's German gun you saw numerous colourful grenades, also called shells. Some think that the bright colours, stripes and symbols were painted on it for people who couldn't read or write. But that's not true.

Most soldiers were able to read and write very well. The bright colours ensured that they could quickly recognize the correct type of grenade. Like the colours of traffic lights tell you whether you can drive on or not. Or the colour of a candy that tells you how it tastes.



9 Write down what taste the colour of these candies suggests.



A



B



C



D



E

Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and Germany were the major nations that fought in the Battle of Passchendaele. But many soldiers came from other areas as well. For example, many Americans served in the Canadian army.

On the German side there were also many soldiers who spoke Polish and Danish. Because large parts of Poland and Denmark then belonged to Germany.

10 Many soldiers who fought in the Battle of Passchendaele also came from these countries. Do you recognize them? Write down which countries were involved.



The rifle you could lift was a Lee Enfield. The rifle was part of the standard equipment of a British soldier. In total his equipment weighed 30 kilos!

11 Weigh your school bag at home! How many does it weigh? How can you make them lighter?



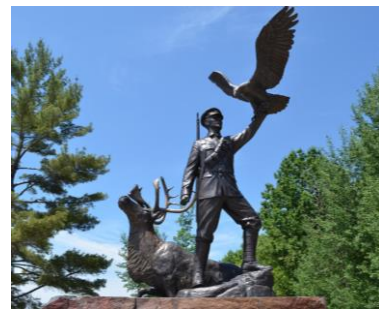
At the wire loop game you saw a picture of Francis Pegahmagabow. He was part of the Shawanaga, indigenous people in Canada, also called Indians.

Francis fought in France and Belgium during the First World War. He was a very good scout but also a great sniper. This made him the most highly decorated Canadian soldier of indigenous origin.



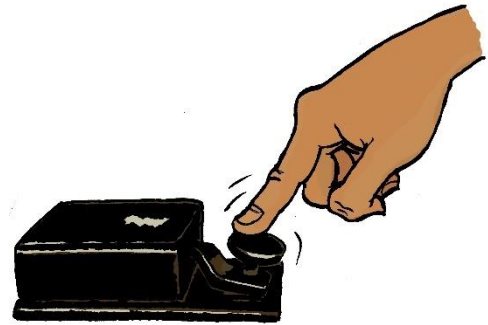
During the war, all soldiers were equal. There was no difference between rich and poor, religion, political colour or race. When Pegahmagabow returned to Canada, he noticed that the indigenous people had fewer rights than the other Canadians. He therefore continued to fight after the war, but this time for the rights of the indigenous people. In 2016, a statue was erected in his native village in his honor.

12 Tick the box under the statue that was erected for Francis Pegahmagabow.



Morse is a form of communication via telegraphy, sending messages over long distances. The code was invented in 1835 by Samuel Morse.

Morse was widely used during the First World War. Letters were sent as long and short signals by the device you could try in the museum.



13 Maurice found this Morse message from the First World War in grandpa's museum. Decipher the text!

— | . | . — . — | . | . — — — | | — — — — | — . | . |
 . — — — | — . . . | . — . | — — — — | — . — — | . | . — — — — | . . . |
 — | — — — — | . — — — | . — — — — | . — . — | — — — — | — |
 | . . . | . — — — — | — — — — | . — . — | . — — — — | . . . | | . |
 . — . — | . — . — | . . | — . | — — — . | . — — — — | . . . | — | — — — — |
 . — — — | . — — — — | | . — | . — — — | . | . — — — — | . . . | . | — . |
 — | . — — — — | — . — . | . — | . — . | . — . | . . | . | . — . | . — — — |
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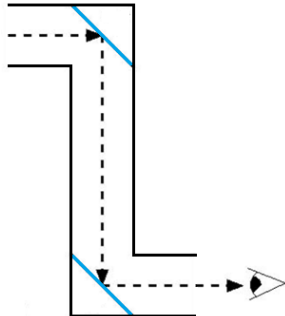


A ● —	K — ● —	U ● ● —
B — ● ● ●	L ● — ● ●	V ● ● ● —
C — ● — ●	M — —	W ● — —
D — ● ●	N — ●	X — ● ● —
E ●	O — — —	Y — ● — —
F ● ● — ●	P ● — — ●	Z — — ● ●
G — — ●	Q — — ● —	
H ● ● ● ●	R ● — ●	
I ● ●	S ● ● ●	
J ● — — —	T —	

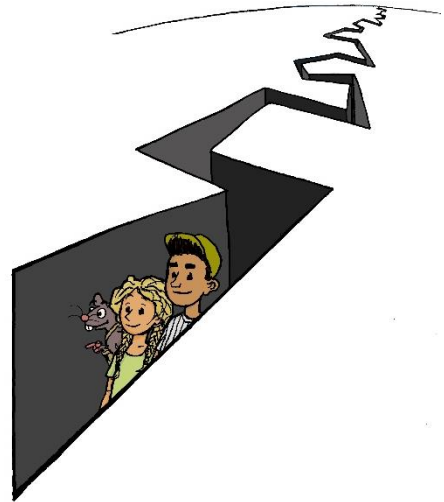
Space:
 ● ● — —

↳ What other means of communication from the First World War are mentioned in the message?

If you looked carefully through a periscope you could see Maurice from the trenches. With this instrument, soldiers could safely watch the opponent over the trench edge.



The simplest periscopes work with mirrors. Two mirrors face each other in a vertical tube or an elongated box. The drawing on the left explains how it works.



14 This British soldier has a mirror attached to his rifle. What contemporary object does it remind you of? Tip: it has something to do with a smartphone.

You could also write a postcard in the trenches. Which of the six people did you choose? Did you notice there were two athletes? And an aviator?

15 Connect the matching object with each fallen soldier.



In August 1916 William Seabrook voluntarily joined the army with his brothers George and Theo. After a two-month trip, they arrived in Europe for training. In addition to several training and rifle shooting, there was also time for relaxation. They even had a big snowball fight.

The three brothers saw their first action on 20 September 1917 in the Battle of Passchendaele. On their way to the front, a grenade hit their group. William was badly injured and was taken to a hospital behind the front. In his breast pocket he carried a picture of his mother. The photo was pierced by a shell splinter.

In the hospital, William's injuries turned out to be so severe that he died the next day. George and Theo reached the front line, but both went missing. Their bodies were never recovered.

For the Seabrook family, the loss of three sons was very hard. Because there was some confusion about what happened with George and Theo, their mother continued

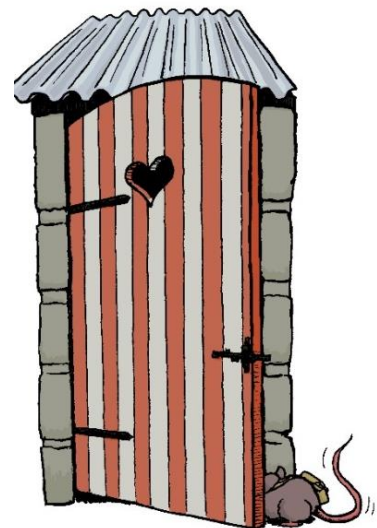
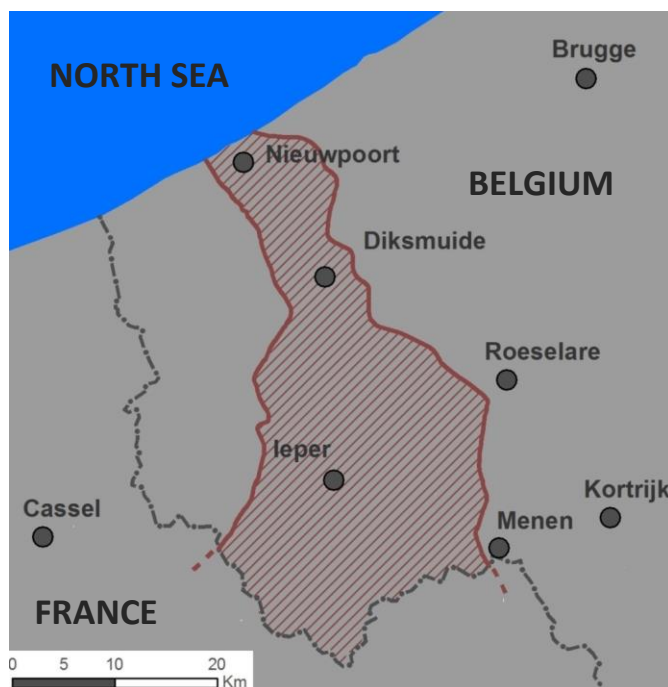
to hope for good news. Until her death in 1929, she believed that one of the brothers was still alive but had lost his memory.

16 Tick the box of the photo that William Seabrook carried with him.



After the war, a wide strip of "lunar landscape" ran across Europe. In Belgium it was the widest between Ypres and Roeselare: 24 kilometers (14 miles), with Zonnebeke lying in the middle.

The shaded area was completely destroyed after the First World War.



Locals had fled the area during the war and the first who returned had to help themselves with what they found on the battlefields. The first residents lived in bunkers and abandoned shelters and huts.

Remarkable is that many people reused abandoned war material during the start of the reconstruction.

17 How would you rebuild your village? Take a sheet of paper and draw your new village. Think about what should be included: a church, school, good roads and perhaps a war memorial?

18 Both rich and poor returned. Can you see who had more or less money to build? Connect each pile of coins (A, B and C) with the right emergency house (1, 2 and 3).



A:



B:



C:



Forests, fields and meadows also had to be repaired. The former battlefield was full of scrap metal and unexploded shells. Weeds grew everywhere.

Some of the flowers that grew on the battlefield became a symbol of commemoration. The poppy is well known. It is a plant whose seeds only germinate well when they are exposed. So poppies grew very well in war-ridden terrain. Today the poppy is a symbol of remembrance in many Commonwealth countries.

The cornflower also grew very well among the many weeds. This flower became a French symbol of remembrance. Germany chose the forget-me-not. Another flower that was very common was the daisy. Some Belgian soldiers sent this dried flower "from the edges of the Yser river" home in letters during the war. The white colour of the daisy stands for peace and became the symbol for Belgian war victims.

19 Write next to each letter which flower commemorates British, German, French or Belgian soldiers. Which one does not fit in the list?



A



B



C



D



E

After the war, hundreds of cemeteries were created to commemorate the fallen soldiers. Tens of thousands of soldiers' bodies were found and reburied in several collective cemeteries.

Large monuments were built for missing soldiers. In Ypres this monument is the Menin Gate. Because the gate could only contain 55,000 names, a second monument with 35,000 names was added to Tyne Cot Cemetery. That place is the largest British war cemetery in the world. Nearly 12,000 victims are buried there.



20 Each country chose to commemorate their fallen with its own type of gravestone. Which countries would these be?



A



B



C



D



We were very pleased that we could go through the museum with you. Hopefully you also found it an unforgettable experience?

Bye!



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