Name: Class: Number:

Task 1:

Identity card.

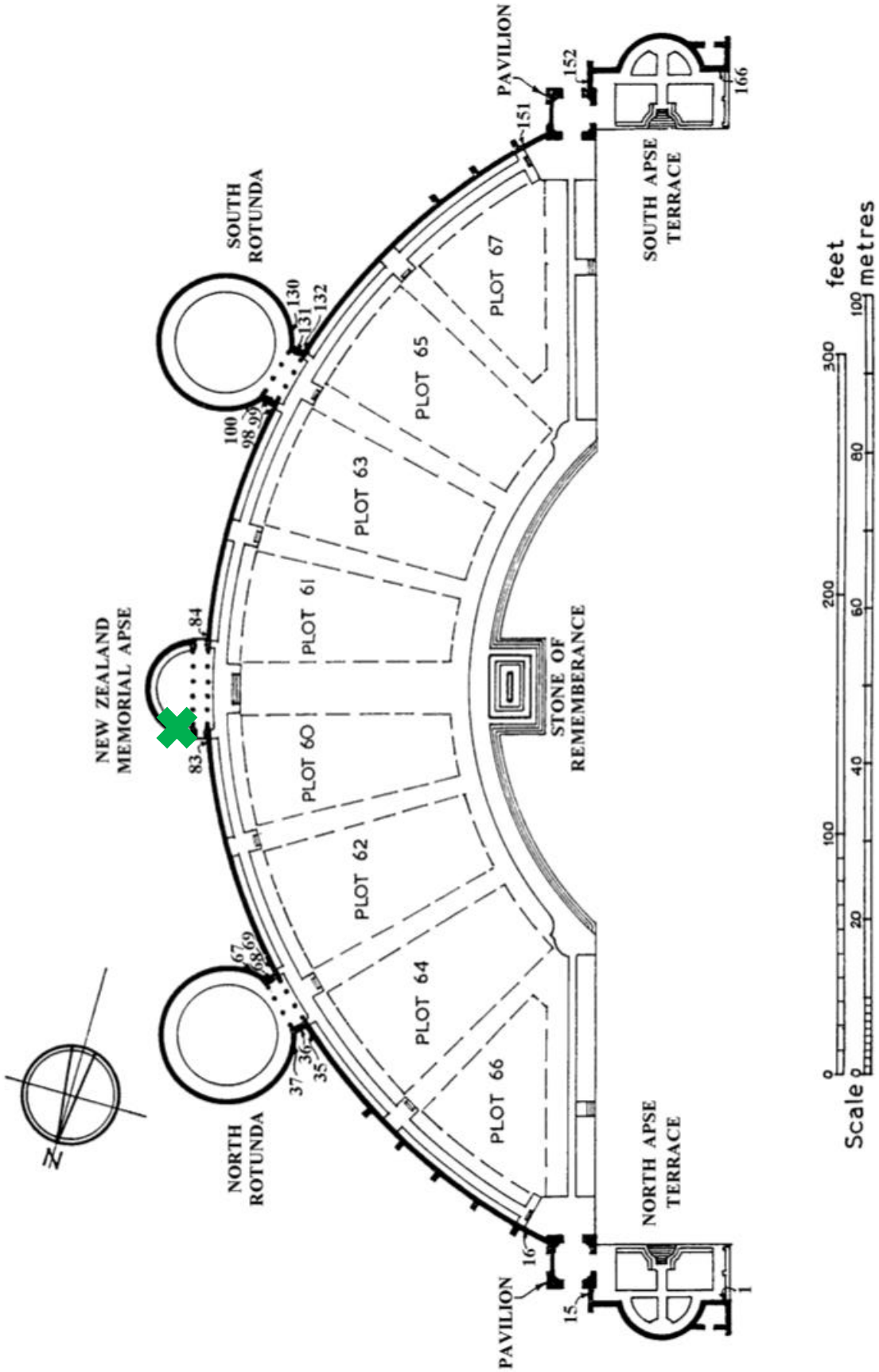
Name: AITKEN, Arthur Heather

Date of death: 4 October 1917

Complete the information on this identity card by using the step-by-step guide for task 1.

Country of service	New Zealand		
Rank	Fully written: Private Abbreviation: Pte. *See appendix 2.2. 'Military ranks'.*		
Service number	34304 *Note: most officers don't have a service number.*		
Year of birth	1884 *If no year of birth is mentioned, use the age of your soldier to find it (if available).*	Age	33
Regiment + battalion	6th (Hauraki) Coy. 2nd Bn. Auckland Regiment *Make sure you write down the battalion number (number + Bn.)*		
Place of remembrance (grave or panel)	Tyne Cot Cemetery: PLOT: / ROW: / GRAVE: / Tyne Cot Memorial: PANEL: N.Z. Apse Panel 1 *Mark the location of the panel or grave on the attached cemetery plan.*		
Military awards	/ *See appendix 3 'British military awards'. Put a dash if no military award is mentioned.*		
Family members	Son of Alexander and Isaline Elsie Elizabeth Aitken, of "Kereone," Morrinsville, Hamilton. *Put a dash when no family members are mentioned.*		
Coordinate Burial Return Sheet	Coordinate: / *Write down the coordinate when a grave has a Burial Return Sheet.*		
Personal details	Profession: farmer.		

Indicate on this plan as precisely as possible on which panel the fallen soldier is commemorated. The numbering of the panels (1 to 166) are indicated on the plan.



Name: Class: Number:

Task 2:

The fatal day.

Reconstruct the day your soldier fell. Use the information below, the book Passchendaele - The Day-by-Day Account, the step-by-step guide for assignment 2, appendix 5 'The Battle of Passchendaele' and the regimental history or War Diary at the back of the information folder.

The battalion and regiment belonged to the following brigade and division. See appendix 2 in the information folder to see how the army was structured:

Brigade	2nd Brigade (supporting the 1st Brigade on 12 October 1917)
Division	New Zealand Division

Write down what happened on the day your soldier died or was mortally wounded.

Battle of Broodseinde.

Passchendaele - The Day-by-Day Account, pp. 113-114:

The New Zealand division attacked at 5.25 a.m., zero hour, with two brigades. In their advance to the Red Line, the New Zealanders had to **cross the Hanebeek**. Like the Australians, they were also to be the target of a German counter-attack, but the opening barrage took care of most of the enemy. The 2nd N.Z. Brigade supported the 1st N.Z. Brigade. **The 2nd Auckland Regiment** and 2nd Wellington Regiment **took up the advance from the Red Line the 1st Brigade had reached,** working together, **captured a German battalion Headquarters in the group of pillboxes known as Waterloo. The Aucklanders went through the brick ruins of Korek and on to Calgary Grange.** The Wellingtons met resistance from Kronprinz Farm but went on to consolidate the final position.

The Auckland Regiment pp. 170-179:

Two attacks were planned. The first attack was for the 1st and 4th Brigade. They must take **Gravenstafel - Abraham Heights** to pave the way for a later**, final attack on Belle Vue Spur and Passendale, to be undertaken in part by the 2nd and 3rd Brigade.** The first attack "Red Line" ran along the ridge. After that, the 2nd Auckland had to leapfrog the Blue Line at the foot of the **Belle Vue** Spur. After the first troops dug themselves in on the "Red Line", the **2nd Auckland is deployed for the final objective. As they advanced to Korek, they quickly became involved in heavy fighting. The Germans were eventually surrounded and Korek was captured.** 2nd Auckland and 2nd Wellington crossed the crest towards the "Blue Line". **Calgary Grange was taken** by a sergeant from the Wellingtons and an Auckland corporal. The Blue Line was captured. There was no counterattack.

Name: Class: Number:

Notes:

Hanebeek
Waterloo
Korek
Calgary Grange
Graventafel
Abraham Heights
Belle Vue

Use this box to write down coordinates, place names, etc. They will help you to reconstruct the course of the fatal day.

Name: Class: Number:

Task 3:

Create a map.

Mark the information you found in different colors on the A3 map using:

- *The step-by-step guide 'Map reading'.*
- *Appendix 4: 'Coordinates and toponyms'.*
- *The A3 map (trench map) that was added to this bundle.*
- *Possible useful maps in the book Passchendaele – The Day-by-Day Account.*
- *The colored pencils.*

1. **Mark the battalion's starting position or the front line in blue.**

2. **If an attack took place:**
   Indicate in green up to where the battalion was able to proceed. This could be two green lines: the furthest position the battalion reached and, if the battalion had to retreat, its final location.

3. **Circle the toponyms you found in yellow.**
   If you cannot find certain toponyms on your map, use the list with coordinates in appendix 4.

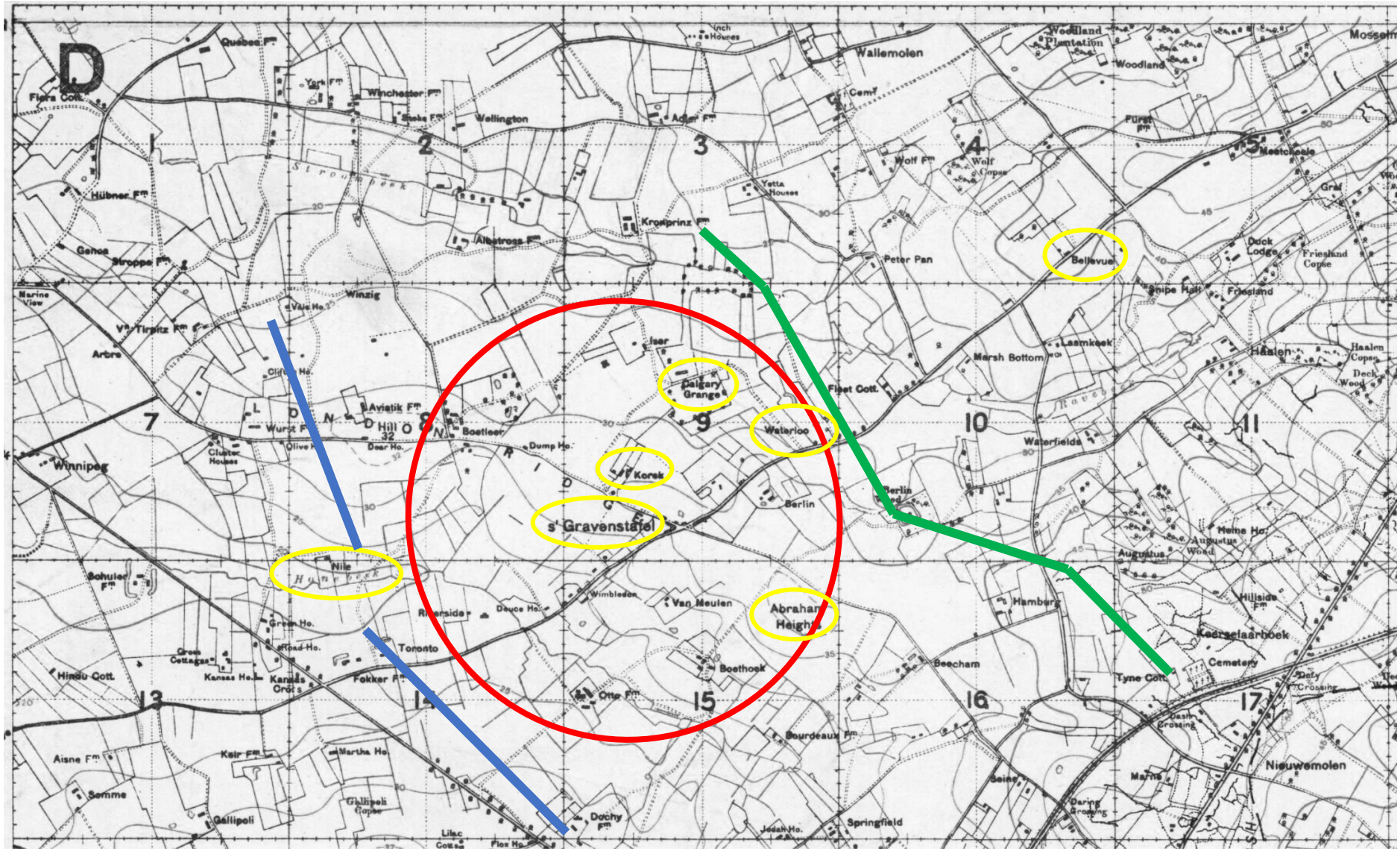
4. **Place of death:**

   A. **If your soldier has a Burial Return Sheet with a coordinate:**
   Mark the place where your soldier was initially buried with a red cross. This is generally the location where the soldier fell during battle as bodies were generally not carried back from the battlefield.

   B. **If there is no Burial Return Sheet:**
   It is most likely that tour soldier died in the area between the blue and green lines you marked on the map or nearby one or more of the mentioned toponyms. Circle this area in red.

Where could you go today to pay tribute to your fallen soldier? Use Google Maps and describe in short the place where your soldier died using contemporary street names and addresses.

The area and high grounds around the hamlet of 's Graventafel, along the Roeselarestraat-'s Graventafelstraat and Keerzelaarstraat-Schipstraat.

➔ ***You may keep this bundle and the map. Please place all other equipment (tablet, information folder, Passchendaele – The Day-by-Day Account and the coloring pencils) back in the middle of the table.***

Name: Class: Number: