

Information Site 1 (<https://nzhistory.govt.nz/war/armistice-day>)

After four terrible years, the First World War finally came to a close with the signing of an armistice between Germany and the Allied Powers on 11 November 1918. On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, the guns famously fell silent. New Zealanders celebrated enthusiastically, despite having recently celebrated the surrenders of the three other Central Powers - Bulgaria, Turkey and Austria-Hungary - and the premature news of an armistice with Germany. The celebrations for the various armistices had similarities with each other, with those held overseas, and with other celebrations in the past or near future. Bells rang, bunting went up, songs were sung and speeches made. More organised celebrations came later in the day or over the following days. Most people anticipated the armistice with Germany and made plans in advance. Variations in the celebrations reflected the perceived importance of the various surrenders, the depth and spread of the influenza pandemic, and the forethought given to the preparations. The limited amount of advance warning and the disruption caused by the influenza pandemic contributed to the enthusiasm with which New Zealand's official peace celebrations in July 1919 were embraced.

Information Site 2 (<http://www.nzdf.mil.nz/news/events/remembrance-day/default.htm>)

Armistice Day (also sometimes referred to as Remembrance Day) marks the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice that ended WW1 and commemorates the sacrifice of those who died serving New Zealand in this and all wars and armed conflict. The Great War of 1914 to 1918 was one of the most devastating events in human history. New Zealand, with a population of 1.1 million in 1914, sent 100,000 men and women abroad. 16,700 died and over 40,000 were wounded - a higher per capita casualty rate than any other country involved. The coming of peace on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918 brought blessed relief for all involved.

On Armistice Day 1918, New Zealand had 58,129 troops in the field, while an additional 10,000 were under training in New Zealand. In total, the troops provided for foreign-service by New Zealand during the War represented 10% of its 1914 population between the ages of 20-45. The signing of the Armistice is observed annually in New Zealand at 11am on 11 November (the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month). Two minutes silence is observed in memory of those New Zealanders who died while serving their country. The 99th anniversary of the signing of the Armistice was in 2017 and was marked with a special wreath laying service at the National War Memorial.

Remembrance Sunday

In addition to observing Armistice Day, Remembrance Sunday has become a universal time of commemoration when all men and women who died serving their country are commemorated in church services throughout New Zealand. In New Zealand, Remembrance Sunday is observed on the second Sunday in November.

We also take this opportunity to remember our comrades in other parts of the world, especially our personnel currently serving in the various operational missions. A national commemorative service, hosted by the New Zealand Defence Force, was held in the Cathedral of St Paul in Wellington. The service included a parade of flags from Navy, Army and Air Force, the RNZRSA, Merchant Navy flags and the reciting of the fourth stanza of Laurence Binyon's 'For the Fallen'

(Fourth stanza of Laurence Binyon's 'For the Fallen')

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old; Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.

At the going down of the sun and in the morning, We will remember them.

Army regulations allow the wearing of a small rose on uniform on Remembrance Day and Remembrance Sunday, in a similar manner to which poppies are worn on Anzac Day.

Two Minute Silence

The period of silence was first proposed by Melbourne journalist, Edward George Honey, in a letter published in the London Evening News on 8 May 1919. His letter came to the notice of King George V, and on 7 November 1919 the King issued a proclamation that called for a two minute silence:

"All locomotion should cease, so that, in perfect stillness, the thoughts of everyone may be concentrated in reverent remembrance of the glorious dead."



Information Site 3 (<https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/notes-and-coins/coins/armistice-day-coin>)

Armistice Day coin (New Zealand)

2018 marks 100 years since the signing of the Armistice. The Bank is issuing an Armistice Day coin to commemorate the history, service, and sacrifice made by service personnel and their families to bring peace to New Zealand and the world. The Armistice Day Coin will be a 50 cent coloured commemorative circulating coin. It will hold the same value as the standard 50 cent coin so you can use it as you would a normal 50 cent coin. This coin follows the Anzac coin minted in 2015 to mark the centenary of New Zealand's efforts in WW1 and to support New Zealand's WW100 initiatives and events. It does not replace the existing 50 cent coin. The coin will be accepted in coin and vending machines. This coin will be legal tender like all the coins minted by the Bank. The size and thickness of the coin will be the same as the existing 50 cent coin. The only change to the coin will be on one side which will feature the official RSA's red poppy in the middle, surrounded by a free formed remembrance wreath that has incorporated the silver fern and koru as strong New Zealand elements. As with all the Bank's coin designs, this coin has been approved by the Palace. The Armistice Day coin design features the official RSA's red poppy in the middle, surrounded by a free formed remembrance wreath that has incorporated the silver fern and koru as strong New Zealand elements. The printed silver ferns on the wreath represent the past, present, and future and also reflect the three armed forces in New Zealand. The engraved koru pattern represents new beginnings, and the engraved silver fern reflects New Zealand's national identity. A portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II appears on the obverse.



Information Site 4 (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armistice_Day)

Observed by	Belgium, France, United Kingdom, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Serbia, Romania, Bulgaria and many other countries
Significance	Commemoration of the signing of the Armistice between the Allied Powers and the Central Powers effectively ending all military operations and hostilities in all theatres and fronts of World War I at Compiègne, France
Date	11 November
Next time	11 November 2018
Frequency	Annual
First time	World's first official observance at Buckingham Palace, London, on 11 November 1919
Related to	Coincides with Remembrance Day and Veterans Day; and related to Remembrance Sunday

Armistice Day is commemorated every year on 11 November to mark the armistice signed between the Allies of World War I and Germany at Compiègne, France, for the cessation of hostilities on the Western Front of World War I, which took effect at eleven o'clock in the morning—the "eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month" of 1918. The armistice initially expired after a period of 36 days. A formal peace agreement was only reached when the Treaty of Versailles was signed the following year. The date is a national holiday in France, and was declared a national holiday in many Allied nations. In some countries Armistice Day coincides with Remembrance Day and Veterans Day, and other public holidays. Armistice Day is not celebrated in Germany, but a German national day of mourning Volkstrauertag has, since 1952, been observed on the Sunday closest to 16 November.

History in Allied countries

The first Armistice Day was held at Buckingham Palace, commencing with King George V hosting a "Banquet in Honour of the President of the French Republic" during the evening hours of 10 November 1919. The first official Armistice Day events were subsequently held in the grounds of Buckingham Palace on the morning of 11 November 1919. This would set the trend for a day of Remembrance for decades to come. In 1919, South African Sir Percy Fitzpatrick proposed a two-minute silence to Lord Milner. This had been a daily practice in Cape Town from April 1918 onward, since being proposed by Sir Harry Hands, and within weeks it had spread through the British Commonwealth after a Reuters correspondent cabled a description of this daily ritual to London. People observe a one or more commonly a two-minute moment of silence at 11:00 a.m. local time.

Information Site 4 (continued)

It is a sign of respect for, in the first minute, the roughly 20 million people who died in the war, and in the second minute dedicated to the living left behind, generally understood to be wives, children and families left behind but deeply affected by the conflict. Similar ceremonies developed in other countries during the inter-war period. In South Africa, for example, the Memorable Order of Tin Hats had by the late 1920s developed a ceremony whereby the toast of "Fallen Comrades" was observed not only in silence but darkness, all except for the "Light of Remembrance", with the ceremony ending with the Order's anthem "Old Soldiers Never Die". In Australia, the South Australian State Branch of the Returned Sailors & Soldiers' Imperial League of Australia developed during the inter-war period a simple ceremony of silence for departed comrades at 9 p.m., presumably to coincide with the traditional 11:00 a.m. time for Armistice ceremonies taking place in Europe due to the ten-hour time difference between Eastern Australia and Europe. Veterans in New Zealand have used silence to pay homage to departed comrades in general at veteran functions, as the toast of "Fallen" or "Absent Comrades". In Britain, beginning in 1939, the two-minute silence was moved to the Sunday nearest to 11 November in order not to interfere with wartime production should 11 November fall on a weekday. After the end of World War II, most member states of the Commonwealth of Nations, like United Kingdom and (as Canada in 1931), moved most Armistice Day events to the nearest Sunday and officially began to commemorate both World Wars. They adopted the name Remembrance Day or Remembrance Sunday. Other countries also changed the name of the holiday just prior to or after World War II, to honor veterans of that and subsequent conflicts. The United States chose All Veterans Day, later shortened to 'Veterans Day', to explicitly honor military veterans, including those participating in other conflicts.

In Britain and Commonwealth countries

Both Armistice Day and Remembrance Sunday are commemorated formally, but are not public holidays. In recent years Armistice Day has become increasingly recognised, and many people now attend the 11:00 a.m. ceremony at the Cenotaph in London - an event organised by Royal British Legion, a British charity dedicated to perpetuating the memory of those who served in the First World War and veterans of all subsequent wars involving British and Commonwealth troops. In Canada, 11 November is a time to honour both living and dead veterans. Patriotic displays are created annually, and veterans (sometimes including active duty personnel, family members, or an assistant) are offered free transit and cab rides in a number of cities, including Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Mississauga, London, Calgary, and Vancouver.

In the United States

In the U.S. today, Veterans Day honors American veterans, both living and dead. The official national remembrance of those killed in action is Memorial Day, originally called 'Decoration Day', from the practice of decorating the graves of war dead in the years immediately following the American Civil War; Decoration/Memorial Day already existed at the time of the armistice. Some, including American novelist Kurt Vonnegut, and more recently, American Veteran For Peace Rory Fanning, have urged Americans to resume observation of 11 November as Armistice Day, a day to reflect on how we can achieve peace as it was originally observed.

In Poland

National Independence Day is a public holiday in Poland celebrated on 11 November to commemorate the anniversary of the restoration of Poland's sovereignty as the Second Polish Republic in 1918, after 123 years of partition by the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Habsburg Empire.

In other Allied countries

"Armistice Day" remains the name of the holiday in France and Belgium, and it has been a statutory holiday in Serbia since 2012. In Italy the end of World War I is commemorated on 4 November, the day of the Armistice of Villa Giusti.

In other countries

In Denmark, Netherlands and Norway, the end of World War I is not commemorated as the three countries remained neutral. Denmark instead observes "Flagday" on 5 September in commemoration of both living and dead soldiers who served in any conflict. Likewise, 4 May in the Netherlands is Remembrance Day.

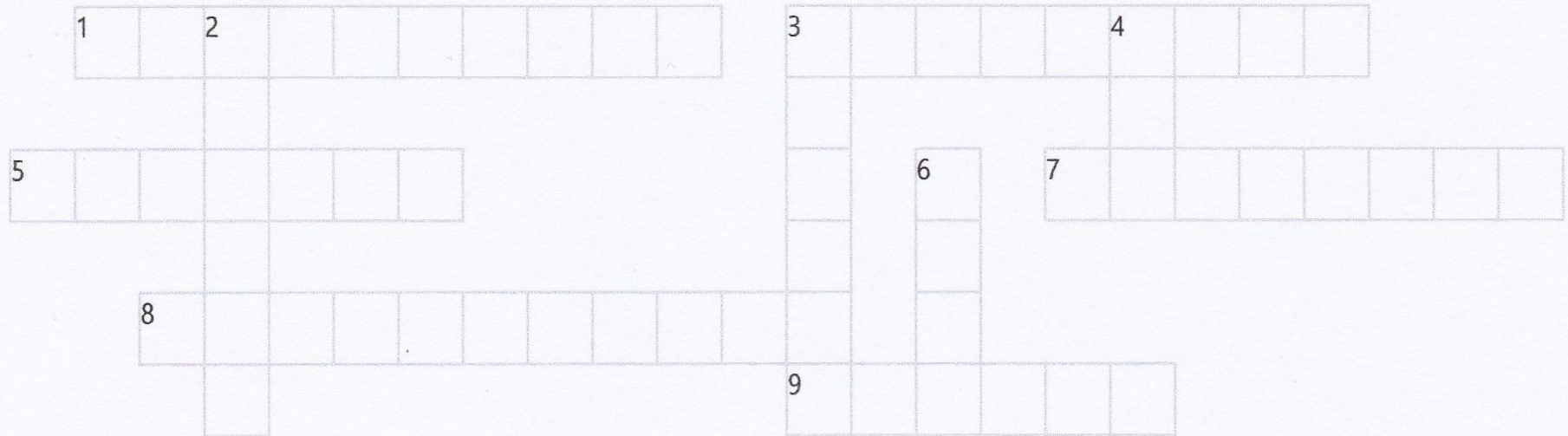
1. Questions and Answers

Using the information pages in this unit, answer the following questions. If you wish to use other information/study, that's fine. Be creative with how you present your answers (you could do it as a mini booklet, big book, poster etc).

1. What is special about Armistice Day this year in 2018?
2. What is Armistice Day also known as?
3. In your own words, and in plain language, explain what Armistice Day really means/stands for?
5. What do NZ army regulations allow you to wear on Armistice Day?
6. What is the Fourth Stanza?
7. What is the sign of respect that is given?
8. What are 'allied countries'?
9. Which country observes this day as 'Flagday'?
10. Explain/describe the NZ 2018 Armistice Day Coin.
11. What day and time is Armistice Day held each year in NZ?
12. What does this mean? 11/11/2018.
13. When and where was the world's first official observation of Armistice Day held?
14. Try and list as many countries as you can which observe Armistice/Remembrance Day on the 11 November each year.
15. What is a national holiday in France?
16. How long did WW1 last for?
17. Why was the meeting/discussion between Lord Milner and Sir Percy Fitzpatrick so important?
18. In your own words, why is it so important that the upcoming generation (you) are involved in Armistice Day commemorations?
19. What is known as 'The Great War'?
20. What are the three NZ websites I used for information?

2. Crossword

1. Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.



ACROSS

1. How many years
3. The day
5. Sign of respect
7. Month
8. Another name for Armistice
9. Day

DOWN

2. Time
3. Different countries
4. How many wars
6. NZ made a special one

3. Wordfind

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

Find the 10 words in the Wordfind.

They are written in all directions.

1. Armistice
2. Two
3. One Hundred (one word)
4. November
5. Silence
6. Sunday
7. Coin
8. Remembrance
9. Allies
10. Eleven

4. Picture Cues

Using the images below, write down what they are showing referring to. What do they mean? You may need to do further research on the images. You could cut the images out with the answers written on the back and hang them like a mobile. Be creative.



1918  2018
FIRST WORLD WAR - ARMISTICE CENTENARY

Other Ideas and Tasks

5. My Map/Sketch

Draw/sketch your own map which shows all the countries involved in both wars. And/or, you could draw/sketch a map which shows the relationship between NZ and some of the places New Zealanders were deployed to. And/or, you could do an internet search which shows some of the places in New Zealand where Armistice Day commemorations are being held. And/or, you could make up an information booklet/poster which highlights how your area is going to commemorate Armistice Day 2018. Be creative with how you are going to present your work.

6. Anagrams

Using some of the terms/words related to Armistice Day, make up some giant Anagrams.

7. Acrostics

Using some of the terms/words related to Armistice Day, make up some giant Acrostics.

8. Artillery Used

Find out types of artillery of the day which were used. You may choose to do it on a number of different types used or you may just focus on one that you are interested in. Be creative with how you present this. It could be done as a mix of models, posters, information.

9. Difference between Armistice and Anzac Day

Some people aren't too sure how ANZAC Day and Armistice Day relate to each other. Decide on a way to present something which clearly explains to people how these two special days are related to each other yet are different in the times they are commemorated. You could also include the different names Armistice Day is known by in other countries.

10. Further Research Topic

Do your own mini research on one aspect of Armistice Day in relation to something that interests you. Write up a plan of what you want to include and how you are going to present it, (you may need/want to do this either with a buddy and/or your teacher).

11. My Commemorative NZ \$ Note

In part of this unit, there is a NZ coin which has been made to commemorate Armistice Day. Have a close look at what it has, and using the information provided see why they have done it the way they have. Your job is to do something similar which commemorates Armistice Day based on a New Zealand bank note (paper money). You can choose which denomination (value of bank note used) to use. Try and make it as real as possible, although you may choose to do a giant note. Make sure you also include an explanation of why you did it the way you did such as with labels showing the different parts you included on your note based on Armistice Day.

12. My Day on Sunday 11th

Write an explanation, plan and/or timetable of how you/your family are going to commemorate Armistice Day in 2018. You may need to interview your parents about this, so if this is the case, then you could also write several questions as if you are interviewing your parents about Armistice Day. This could also include doing the same but with your grandparents/ great grandparents.

13. My Dictionary/Pictionary/Thesaurus

Make up your own mini dictionary/pictionary/thesaurus with words/illustrations related to Armistice Day.

14. Lego/Knex/Block Time

Using Knex, Lego, blocks or similar, make up your own mini model/scene/landscape which shows one scene/moment in time.

15. My Mini Model/Arts and Craft

Make up your own model based on anything related to Armistice Day. This could be one specific model or several things. You could use cardboard, playdoh, paper, paint, boxes, wood, leaves, stones, twigs or any other form. Try and make it as realistic and creative as you can.

16. Timeline

Make up your own timeline which shows all the main dates from WW1 until the present day. You could do this as a giant timeline which spans part of the classroom.

17. Wreath Time

Make up your own wreath that could be laid in an Armistice Day commemoration.

18. Māori Translations

Make up your own mini Māori translation page/book/flash cards which uses some related terms/words and has the Māori translation. You may also like to include some information about the Māori Battalion.

19. Let's Cook

Make up your own related design which relates to something about Armistice Day and which you are able to eat. You will need to write this down and find a suitable recipe before you actually make it. If you end up doing this at home (when you bake it), make sure you take a photo of it to show the class.

20. Big Book/Popup Book

Make up either a big book or pop up book that has an Armistice Day theme. Try and keep it worded so that it can be read to/with others.

21. My Powerpoint/ I-Movie Presentation

Make up your own powerpoint/I-movie type presentation. Try and have some suitable background music to it if you can. The topic may be related to Armistice Day in general, or may be about something specific that interests you.

22. Clothing/Uniforms

Research about the types of clothing/uniforms that people wore in war time and/or the types of clothing that some people wear on Armistice Day. You could try and either make a model which shows this, or even see if you can use fabrics/painted card etc to actually make your own uniform based on the day.

23. My Family History/Family Tree

Make up your own family tree/history map which goes back as far as you can. You will need to write a plan so that you can get a lot of information from your parents/family/grandparents. If you had any family members in the army etc, make sure you include as much information about them that you can find. Alternatively, you may choose to do a research topic into one of your family members who have an army/navy/air force background. You can choose anyway to present this to the class.

24. Poster/Colouring Pages

Make up your own colouring page/poster or search for some related colouring images. When colouring, try and get the colours as close to the real thing as possible. A few possible colouring images are attached.

25. TV/News/Radio Announcement

Make up your own TV/News/Documentary/Radio production which discussess/informs/interviews someone. You could either do this 'live' in front of the class and/or record it.

26. My Mini Speech

Write your own mini speech and present it to the class.

27. My Quiz Time

Make up your own quiz which the rest of the class can be involved in. This may be done on paper and/or as a web based quiz (such as 'Kahoot!'). Try and make it as real as possible. You could also decide to do this a bit like a tv gameshow which has a combination of questions, pictures, feel, sounds etc. Make it fun but make sure it is also informative.

28. Medal Models

Research some of the different types of medals that people got from war time and/or some of the different types of medals that people wear during commemorations. You could do this as images or make real life copies of them using card etc. Try and make them as real as possible.

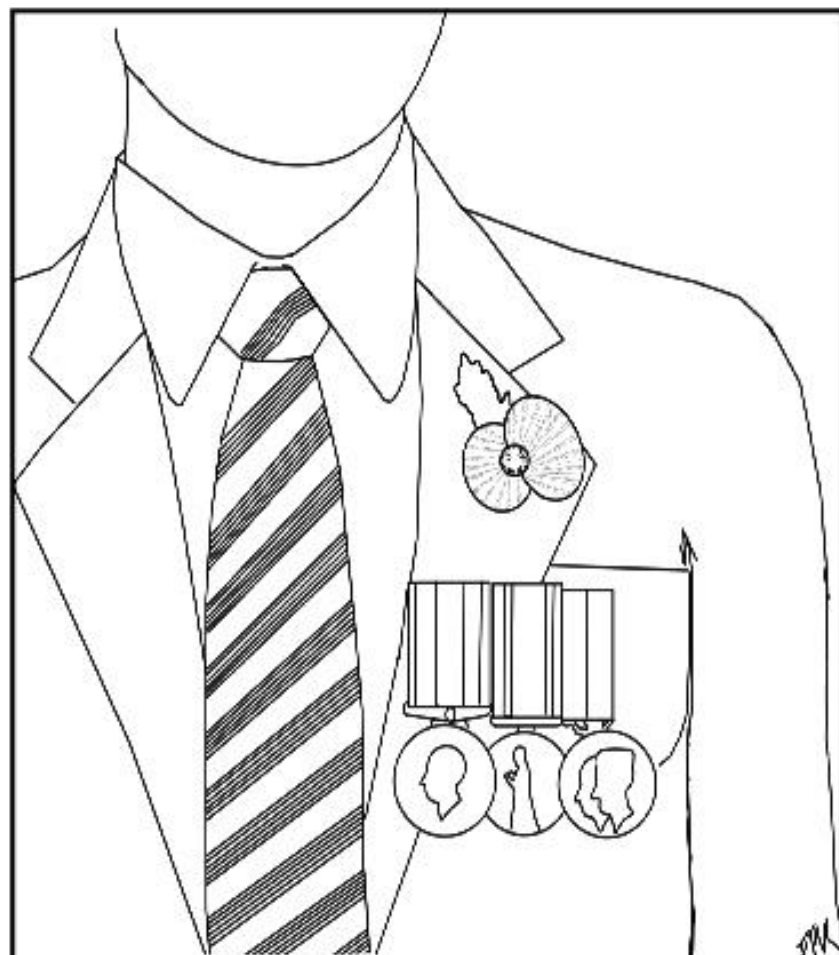
29. Write a Letter

Write a letter (yes I know it's old fashioned but that's how it used to done in war times). You could either write this in a way as if you were someone in NZ and writing to a family member overseas, or as you being the person overseas and writing a letter back to someone back home in NZ.

30. My Choice

If there is something else you would like to do which is not on the above list, write a rough plan of what you would like to do (based on Armistice Day), and then explain this to your teacher. They will tell you if you can do it or not.

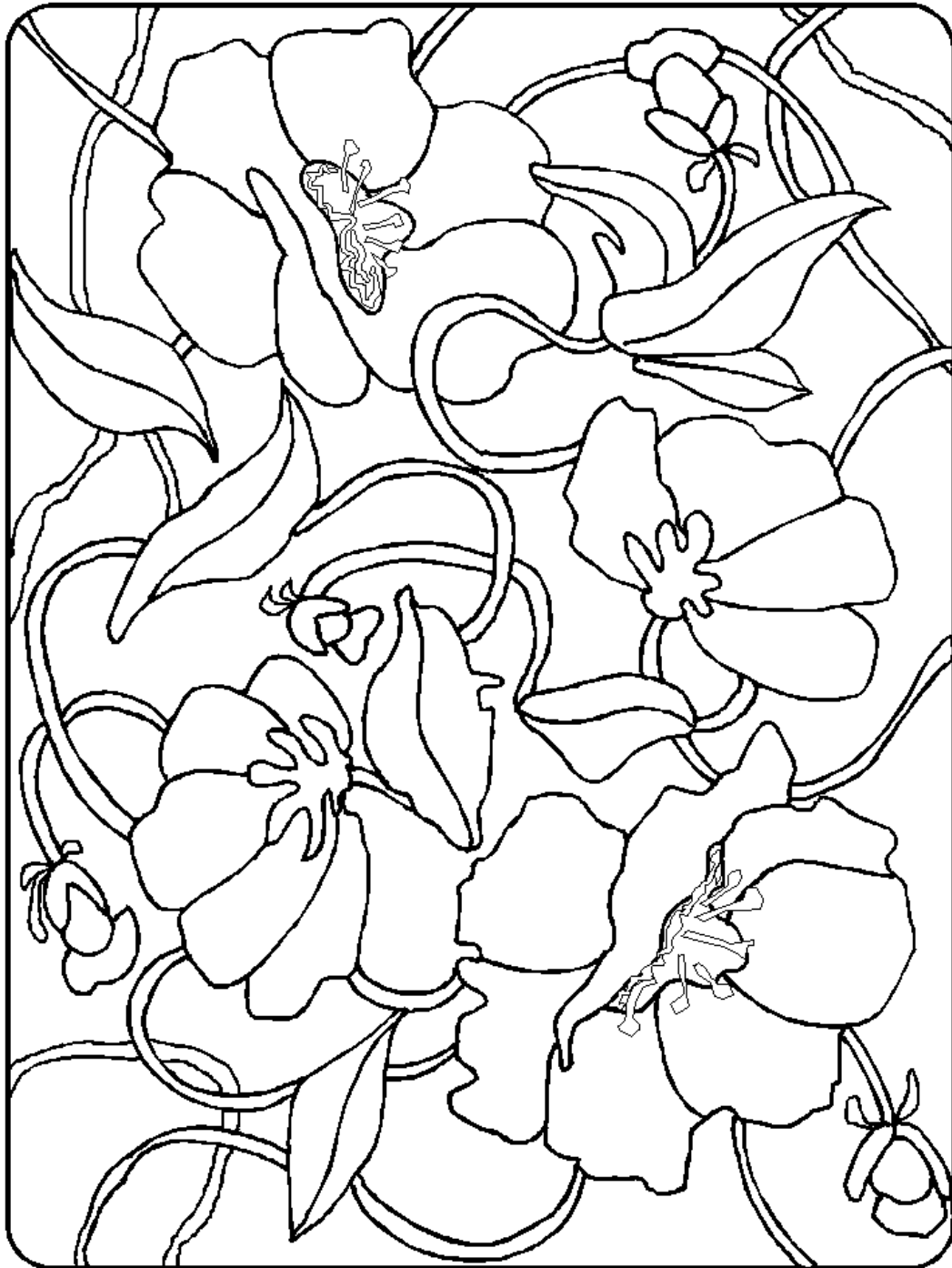
A few possible colouring pages.



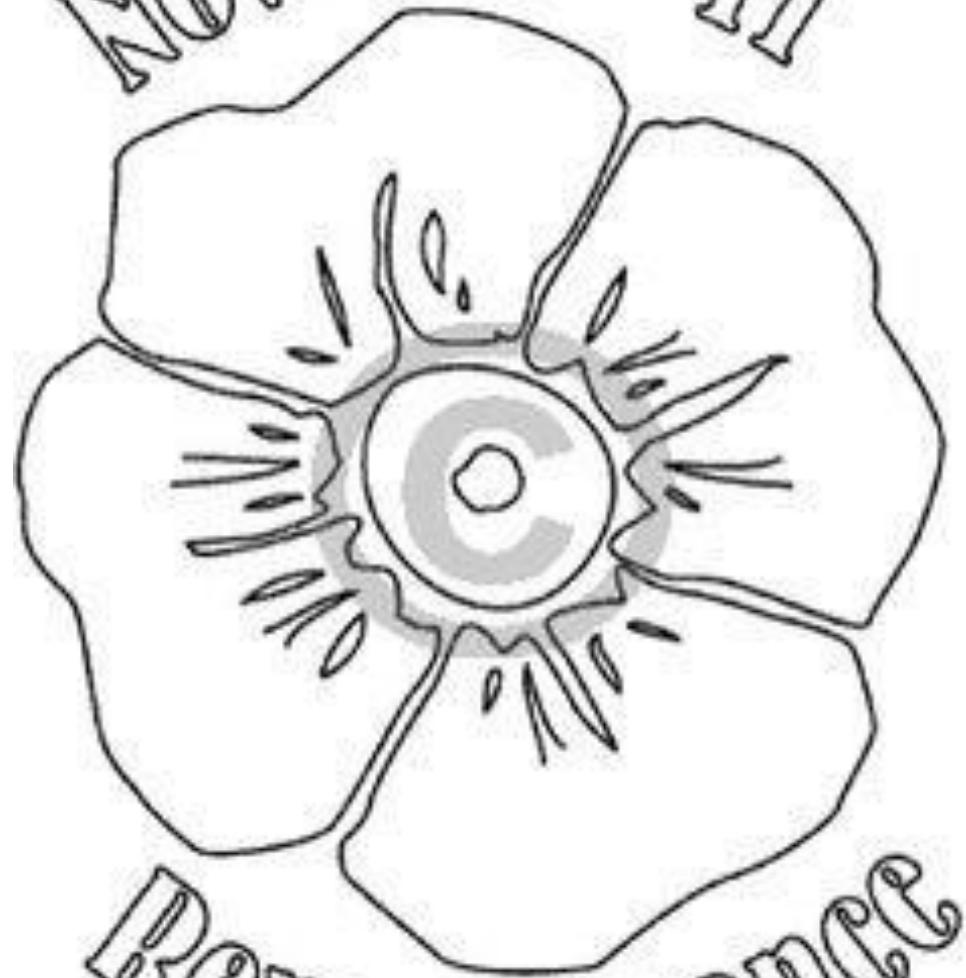
**Thank you to each and every
brave man and woman who have
served and who currently serve.**

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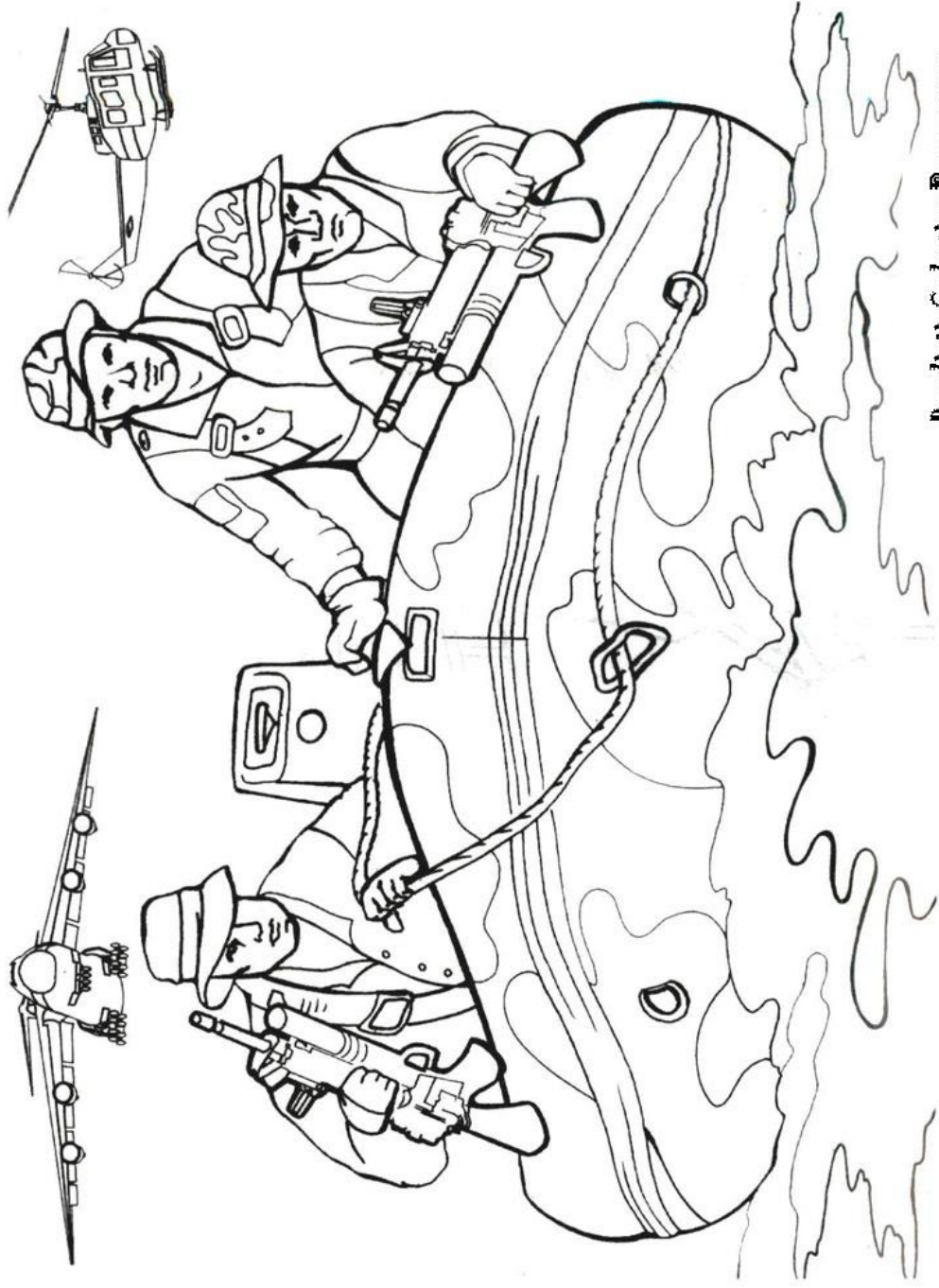




November 11



Remembrance



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THANK
★ YOU ★
FOR YOUR
SERVICE

signed _____

Answers for Crossword (Task 2) and Wordfind (Task 3)

