

## 1. Why are there war graves in Arras?

During the First World War, Arras was in Allied hands from October 1914 until the end of the war in 1918. The French handed over Arras to British Imperial forces in the spring of 1916 and the system of tunnels upon which the town is built were used and developed in preparation for the major battle which was fought in April 1917.

During the Second World War, Arras was the location for the British General Headquarters in 1940, and the location of a defensive battle fought to slow the German advance in May 1940.

## 2. Where are the war graves in Arras?

There are CWGC war graves and memorials at many locations in and around the city of Arras. Study the map below to see where some of them are.

## 3. Discover where these people came from

Use the flags to discover where some of the soldiers who are buried and remembered in Arras came from.

### Arras Memorial

34,700 names

From: Australia, Canada, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ireland, Jamaica, Newfoundland, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA



### Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery

2688 war graves

From: Australia, Canada, Germany, Ireland, India, Jamaica, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Pakistan, Russia, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA,



### Ste Catherine British Cemetery

350 war graves

From: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Ireland, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA



### Ste Nicholas British Cemetery

364 war graves

From: Australian, Canada, Ireland, South Africa, United Kingdom



### Arras Communal Cemetery

27 war graves

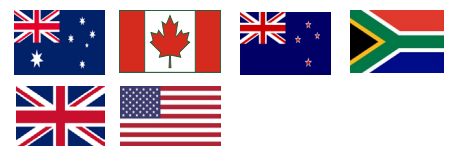
From: Australia, Canada, United Kingdom



### Arras Flying Services Memorial

979 names

From: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, USA



### Beaurains Road Cemetery

335 war graves

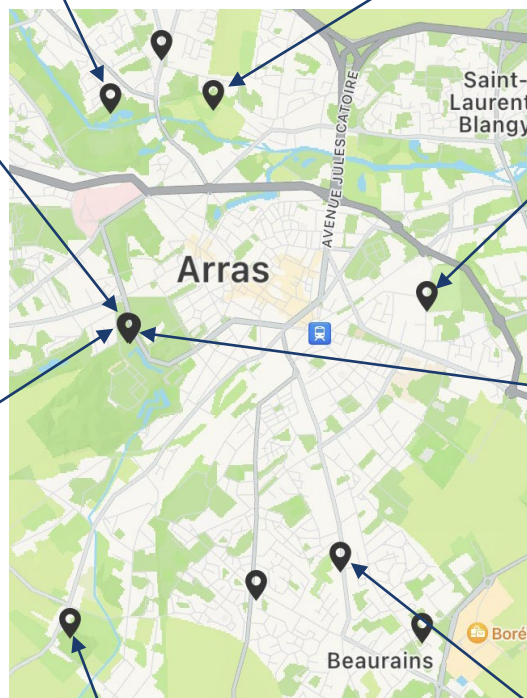
From: Canada, Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom



### Agny Military Cemetery

413 war graves

From: Germany, Ireland, United Kingdom, USA



## 4. Discover more about the service of those buried at Faubourg d'Amiens Cemetery

**4.1** Each headstone in the cemetery tells a different story.

As you explore the cemetery see what you can learn from the headstones. See if you can find the following;

1. Who is the **youngest** soldier you can find?
2. Who is the **oldest** soldier you can find?
3. How many **different countries** did they come from, based on the information on the headstones.



**4.2** There is just one grave with this badge on here. Can you find it in **Plot 6**? Who was this person and what rank did they have?

**4.3** As you explore the cemetery, look at the different badges on the headstones. These will give you a clue as to the role the person had and maybe where they came from. As you find each badge, **write down the name of the person who served with that unit in the box** next to the badge.



The Royal Artillery fired the large guns which bombarded the enemy positions. Artillery was the biggest killer in the First World War.



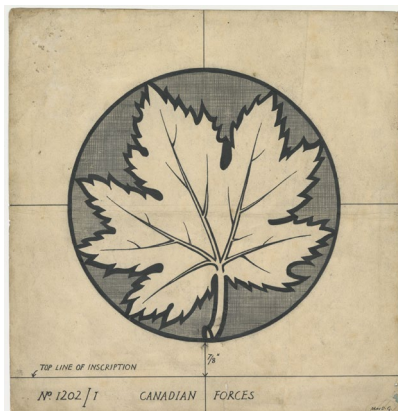
More than 100,000 troops, including native Māori's left New Zealand for service overseas in Samoa, Gallipoli, the Middle East, Belgium and France.



Newfoundland was a British colony in 1914. More than 3,000 Newfoundlanders fought in Gallipoli and on the Western Front.



The British West Indies Regiment was an infantry unit which recruited across the Caribbean. More than 15,000 West Indians served in the war.



More than 650,000 people served in the Canadian forces in the First World War. They fought in the Middle East, in Greece and on the Western Front.



Soldiers from South Africa fought in many campaigns in East and South West Africa and on the Western Front.