| Suggested PowerPoint image | Sample Speech for Secondary Schools |
|---|---|
| | At around 4.30 am on 25 April 1915, the first soldiers of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) landed in the Ari Burnu area on the Gallipoli Peninsula.  On the same morning, soldiers from Britain, France and their colonies launched assaults at nearby Cape Helles and Kum Kale.  The Allies were determined to destroy the forts overlooking the Dardanelles to allow a naval fleet to enter the Sea of Marmara and bombard the Ottoman (commonly known as Turkish) capital of Constantinople (now Istanbul). They hoped this would force Turkey's surrender, ease pressure on Russia and deprive Germany of a major ally. |
| *2015 Anzac Day Poster(s)* | |
| | Historians estimate that some 2000 Australians were killed or wounded on 25 April, but there are no precise casualty figures for that day.  Corporal Jason Coulter from Ballarat landed in the second wave with the 8th Battalion and provided his account of the fighting that followed in his diary: |
| *Quote* | *Landed at Gallipoli Peninsula, Gaba Tepe, on Sunday 25th April under heavy shell and rifle fire.  Got straight into action – and it was hell – God how the shells poured over us while the bullets from the enemy rifles poured into us – what a day of sorrow, men shattered to pieces and oh the sight and the sorrow – poor fellows left out on the field to die all through a wet cold night – many missing this morning, officers dead … God knows how many left tonight but we must go on and on till we beat them.*<br>Diary of Corporal Jason Coulter, 8th Battalion, c. 1915 |
| | Like many of the Anzacs, Jason Coulter did not survive Gallipoli.  He died of gunshot wounds on 10 August 1915. |
| *2015 Anzac Day Poster(s)* | For eight months the Anzacs hung on to their positions on the ridges and gullies above Anzac Cove.  They could not go forward but the Turks could not force them back into the sea. |
| *Local* | Local Content:<br>You may wish to include a story of someone from your school or local community who has served Australia in the First World War, in particular during the Gallipoli campaign.<br><br>You can include the following information as part of your address:<br>o   name of veteran<br>o   link to your local community (school/local area)<br>o   career before enlistment<br>o   service branch – army, navy, air force, nursing etc.<br>o   dates of service<br>o   age at enlistment<br>o   whether they received any medals for bravery<br>o   whether they survived the conflict<br>o   where they served overseas; and<br>o   any other interesting information.<br><br>Find a First World War service record of someone who was born or enlisted in your local community by using the Discovering Anzacs website developed by the National Archives of Australia.<br><br>http://discoveringanzacs.naa.gov.au/Search/AdvancedSearch |

In December 1915, the Anzacs were evacuated and by then some 8700 Australians and 2700 New Zealanders had been killed. In total, the Gallipoli campaign cost the lives of around 44,000 Allied and 86,000 Turkish soldiers.

*Western Front*

When the Anzacs arrived in France, the war on the Western Front had long been in stalemate. The opposing armies faced each other from trench systems that extended across Belgium and north-east France, from the English Channel to the Swiss border. Machine-guns and artillery favoured defence over attack. It was not until the final months of the war when commanders like Australia's Lieutenant General Sir John Monash successfully used a combination of artillery, aircraft, tanks and infantry to make significant breakthroughs which hastened the end of the war against Germany. Of all the Australians who died during the First World War around 75% were killed on the Western Front.

*Nurses*

There were more than 3000 Australian nurses who served under terrible conditions during the Gallipoli campaign, the Middle East and in France and Belgium on the Western Front, twenty-five of whom lost their lives. The women worked in hospitals, on hospital ships and trains, or in casualty clearing stations close to the front line. For many wounded soldiers, there was no more welcome sight than a skilled nurse who would tend their injuries and who could speak to them in their own accent about home. The nurses' devotion for the sick and wounded in their care was universally admired by soldiers. One Australian officer wounded on the Western Front in September 1918 reflected:

> *That these women worked their long hours among such surroundings without collapsing spoke volumes for their will power and sense of duty. The place reeked with the odours of blood, antiseptic dressings and unwashed bodies. The nurses saw soldiers in their most pitiful state – wounded, blood-stained, dirty.*
> Lieutenant Harold Williams

*Home Front*

We also remember all those who contributed on the home front, supplying material and moral support to the Australians serving overseas. The sacrifices made by families who cared for their loved ones who returned home with physical injuries and mental illness should also be remembered. For them, the effects of the war often lasted for decades. Their work was usually carried out in the privacy of the family home and they received no public recognition or reward.

*Anzac Centenary Poster*

During the Anzac Centenary, we mark a century of service encompassing all wars, conflicts and peacekeeping operations in which Australia has been involved. This will be one of the most significant periods of commemoration in our nation's history.

*Century of Service*

For historian Charles Bean, the word Anzac stood for '… reckless valour in a good cause, for enterprise, resourcefulness, fidelity, comradeship, and endurance that will never own defeat'. These qualities of the original Anzacs who landed on 25 April 1915 can also be seen in the service of those who came after them in the Second World War, Korea, Malaya, Vietnam, in recent conflicts like Afghanistan and Iraq, and on peacekeeping operations like those in the Solomon Islands and East Timor. Anzac Day is a day to remember all those who have served in Australia's armed forces over the past century.