



LESSON TWO: Teacher Notes

**THE LONG ROAD TO ANZAC COVE:
CHRONOLOGY TASK**



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The Long Road to Anzac Cove: Chronology Task

The organising of dates and events into the order in which they occurred is called **chronology**. It is important to us as historians, as knowing when something happened can help us evaluate the significance, impact or outcome of a person, object or event. Chronology can also help us with our understanding of the reasons for historical continuity and change, and cause and effect, so we can fully understand the context of a historical event, in this case the Gallipoli campaign.

Task One: Flow Chart

The statements below, which outline the ANZAC troops' road to Gallipoli, are all jumbled. Using an online flowchart tool or pen and paper, create a flow chart that shows the events in the correct order.

[**Hint:** You will need to read each statement carefully to be able to work out the correct order. Use the dates to help you and then you will need to infer the order by examining each statement logically. You have enough information on this page to work out the correct chronology.]

- 01 4 August 1915, Britain declares war on Germany.
- 02 Australia declares war on Germany, 5 August, 1914.
- 03 10 August, troop recruitment commences.
- 04 40 ships, with 30 000 troops from Australia and New Zealand sail from Albany, Western Australia, on 1 November 1914.
- 05 Initially to England for training, then to the Western Front.
- 06 But, then, maybe to South Africa instead, to assist General Botha in dealing with civil unrest.
- 07 Or, deployment on garrison duty in India to allow more experienced troops to go to the Western Front.
- 08 The convoy reached Aden, Yemen, on 25 November.
- 09 Late November, orders to proceed to Egypt for training and then onto the Western Front.
- 10 Training of Canadian troops on the Salisbury Plain in England had not been successful due to a hard winter with inadequate clothing and shelter.
- 11 Troops disembark in Alexandria on 3 December and proceed to their camp in Cairo, near the Pyramids of Giza.
- 12 The intense training program in Egypt is highly successful.
- 13 When off duty, according to historian Charles Bean, 'to many a young Australian [being in Cairo] seemed a place for unlimited holiday.'
- 14 22 March 1915, the Gallipoli offensive is being planned.
- 15 1 April 1915, ANZAC troops are ordered to the front (no location given).
- 16 25 April 1915, the Anzacs land at Gaba Tepe (now Anzac Cove).

Inquiry questions:

01 What does this flowchart tell us about Australia and the Australian people's response to the call to war?

Student answers will vary but should include some of the following points:

- Australia was quick to respond to the initial declaration of war by Britain by:
 - declaring war on Germany only a day after Britain had done so, and;
 - starting to recruit troops within five days.
- Australian men also responded quickly, with 30 000 troops ready to embark for the war by the start of November.

02 How organised were the Australian and British strategists? What effect may this have had? Explain your answer.

Student answers will vary, a sample answer is given below.

The answer to this appears to be – not all that well-organised. When the troops first embarked for the war, it seemed that there was a clear plan – to England for training, then to the Western Front. However, once en route, the plans for the troops kept changing – to South Africa, India and, finally, Egypt. This could possibly have had a detrimental effect on the morale of the Anzac troops as they were facing the unknown. On the other hand, as many of the soldiers had never travelled before, it may not have worried them as it would all have been part of the adventure of going to war.

03 What does this flowchart show us about the Australian character?

Student answers will vary but could include some of the following points:

- loyal to King and country
- eager to fight
- excited by the prospect of travelling overseas
- adventurous
- carefree
- well-trained.

04 How is this information useful to your understanding of the Gallipoli Offensive? Explain.

Student answers will vary.

Task Two: Mapping Task

Using your flowchart to help you and an atlas or Google Maps, map the journey of the Anzac troops to Gallipoli on the outline map below. Label the continents, relevant countries, seas and oceans.

Do not forget BOLTS (Border, Orientation, Legend, Title and Scale).

[See sample map below.](#)

Inquiry questions:

Examine your flowchart and map to help you write a paragraph about the experience of the Anzacs on their road to Gallipoli. In your paragraph, consider the following:

- distance travelled
- the logistics of the movement of troops
- the experience of travelling overseas for the first time.

[Hint: You can use Google Maps to help you easily calculate the distances involved.]

[Student answers will vary and will be dependent upon their answers to the Task One Inquiry Questions.](#)

Taking it further:

1. If you wish to explore what happened next, download the ABC's 'Gallipoli: The First Day' app on your tablet, or you can explore the website at <http://www.abc.net.au/gallipoli>.
2. Explore the following question:
 - What if the Anzacs had been sent to South Africa or India instead of Anzac Cove?

[Student answers will vary but should include a discussion of the Anzac legend and whether it would have developed in the same way if the events at Gallipoli had never taken place.](#)

The Anzac's Journey to Gallipoli

