



## LESSON TWO

# THE LONG ROAD TO ANZAC COVE: CHRONOLOGY TASK

---



Visit <https://www.vic.gov.au/premiers-spirit-anzac-prize> for  
further information



The Premier's  
**SPRIT OF  
ANZAC  
PRIZE**  
Commemoration & Education



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



***Inquiry questions:***

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

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

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

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

## 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).

### *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.]

### **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?



4000 km (equat.)  
2000 mi (equat.)