

Instructions to teachers

Each character card consists of two parts:

- a. The numbered, first cell (this should be given to students; it outlines pre-war experiences and should be handed to students) and
- b. the other two columns (this should be on display, and outlines war and post-war experiences and provides a photo).

With all "character cards" handed out and on display, students have to match up their half of the card to the correct character. It's a good way of encouraging them to read all about the people involved.

<p>1. before the war this young austrian had been trying – and failing miserably – to set himself up as an artist in vienna, austria. he joined the german army in 1914 as soon as war broke out, and rose to the rank of corporal. he won the iron cross twice for bravery.</p>	<p>adolf hitler in 1918 he was gassed during a battle with the british. when germany surrendered he was still partially blinded and was thrown into a deep depression. he channelled his anger into politics and became leader of the german national socialist party and dictator of germany. he committed suicide in 1945.</p>	
<p>2. when war broke out in 1914 this young man – a grandson of the german historian leopold von ranke – was at cambridge university studying classics. he joined the british army and became a respected officer. whilst on service he wrote some famous war poetry and became friends with siegfried sassoon.</p>	<p>robert graves in 1917 he was shot through the back and was left for dead. he survived the war, but was emotionally damaged; he divorced his wife, emigrated to majorca, and wrote one of the greatest memoirs of the war: "goodbye to all that". he died in 1985, a famous author but suffering from nightmares until the last.</p>	
<p>3. this man was a famous poet when the war broke out – the words on the page were arranged in shapes and patterns rather than just lines. he was a friend of picasso and was once under suspicion of stealing the mona lisa when it disappeared in 1911!</p>	<p>guillaume apollinaire he surprised many of his artistic friends by patriotically joining the war in 1914. he was injured in the temple by shrapnel in 1916. he is believed to have coined the term "surrealism" in describing the 1917 ballet <i>parade</i>. he died of influenza on 9th november 1918: just two days before the armistice.</p>	

<p>4. at the outbreak of the war this young man was an unsuccessful poet from a wealthy family. he joined the army immediately, but broke his arm whilst riding and didn't get to france until 1915, by which time his younger brother had already been killed.</p>	<p>siegfried sassoon nicknamed "mad jack" by his soldiers, he was a brave officer, single-handedly capturing a german trench during the battle of the somme. he was famous for his bitter war poetry. increasingly reckless, he was invalided out of action. after the war he was a celebrated writer and poet. he died in 1967.</p>	
<p>5. he joined the army in 1914, like many young men of his age, to avoid the boredom of working-class factory life. he proudly posed in his uniform so that his pregnant wife would have something to remember him by till he got home.</p>	<p>benjamin tarr he fought in a number of campaigns in france after 1914, but was killed aged 30 in the final stage of the war during the last great german offensive of may 1918. he is buried near bethune on the western front.</p>	
<p>6. born in south africa, the son of a british civil servant, he was raised in birmingham, england. he studied english literature at oxford university and graduated with first-class honours in 1915. he married in 1916 and then joined the army, training at cannock chase.</p>	<p>jrr tolkein he fought in the battle of the somme, seeing combat at thiepval ridge. he was invalided out in 1916 suffering from trench fever. by 1918 all of his closest friends were dead. he went on to write the hobbit and the lord of the rings, which both have numerous references to the horrors of the trenches. he died in 1973.</p>	
<p>7. in 1909 this young chemist in karlsruhe, germany, found a way to create ammonia by pressurising nitrogen. this allowed for the creation of industrial fertilisers which led to a rapid increase in food production.</p>	<p>fritz haber during the war haber's discoveries not only helped german food production; in addition he personally developed his work to produce poison gas. his wife committed suicide due to his enthusiasm for this new weapon. it is difficult to determine whether haber cost more lives than he saved.</p>	

<p>8. he was born in canada in 1882. he moved to london where his medical studies were undertaken at cambridge university and st. bartholomew's hospital london. he married, had four children, and became a semi-professional golfer.</p>	<p>harold gillies during the war he pioneered facial reconstructive for soldiers suffering terrible disfigurement as a result of the war. he established a hospital at sidcup, kent, which is now famous as the birthplace of modern plastic surgery. he died in 1960.</p>	
<p>9. before the war he was a warehouse man in the fruit and vegetable market in the bull ring, birmingham. at the outbreak of war he was in the territorial army, age 17, so went straight to belgium.</p>	<p>enoch morrel he was caught asleep on guard duty and sentenced to be shot. however, he was given the chance to go out under fire to bring back casualties rather than be executed. he managed to bring someone back and so got his reprieve. after the war he married and 3 sons and 4 daughters, one of whom became mr. albiston's mother. he died in 1934.</p>	
<p>10. he was a draper before the war and came from scotland. he joined the gordon highlanders, but as they weren't going to france and he wanted to fight he joined the machine gun corps and went to the trenches instead.</p>	<p>frederick laughton he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. after the war he was stationed in cologne in germany in the army of occupation and was in a cavalry regiment. once he left the army a few years later, he went back to his original occupation. he was mrs. patrick's grandfather.</p>	
<p>11. he came from bewdley in worcestershire, england, leaving behind a young wife and a son who was just one year old.</p>	<p>daniel griffiths he was blown up in the trenches in northern france in 1916. his wife had to support their young son until he became old enough to go to work at the age of fourteen. he grew up to become mrs. barry's father.</p>	

<p>12. he joined the navy after being raised in a navy orphanage. his ship was hit by a german u-boat in 1914 and he swam from the sinking vessel to another ship, which was sunk in its turn. he clambered on a lifeboat but was ordered out because it was overcrowded.</p>	<p>ernest baker-wells he was eventually rescued from the sea by a fishing boat and survived the war, but suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder. he never properly adjusted to civilian life, earning a little money from playing piano in pubs until his early death. his sister's grandson is mr. jones.</p>	
<p>13. he was born in heanor, derbyshire on 19 may 1898. his father ran a lace firm. he left school to enlist and was sent to mesopotamia as a stretcher bearer.</p>	<p>stuart fletcher he served with the royal army medical corps as a private in mesopotamia until he was discharged in november 1919. whilst there he took a number of unique photographs which are now housed in the imperial war museum. after the war he went to work in the family lace firm. he was mrs. perrussel's grandfather.</p>	
<p>14. he was born in newbury, berkshire on 29th may 1886. he had one brother and two sisters. he moved to ditchingham in norfolk and then decided to emigrate to canada in 1910. he was a butcher by trade.</p>	<p>william john shepherd in 1915 he joined the canadian overseas expeditionary force and went to france, where his skills as a butcher made him invaluable for providing food to the troops. he married in 1917 and moved back to england after the war. he had two children: peter, who died in ww2, and mary, who became mr. hunt's grandmother. he died in 1927.</p>	
<p>15. she was born in 1905 in a small village near venice; at that time her village was a few kilometers away from the austrian border. as the austrian-hungarian empire was an ally of germany, this italian region was attacked by austrians when italy joined the war on the side of the allies in 1917.</p>	<p>olga cavalli all her family had to flee by train to calabria to be far away from the battle zone; when she came back more than a year later the entire village had been destroyed. her parents recovered their stove from the ruins; that was the only thing they had left. olga was mr. cavalli's grandmother.</p>	

<p>16. before the war, this dutch entertainer had found fame in france by developing a sexy dance routine in paris clubs. she had affairs with a number of powerful people including the crown prince of germany.</p>	<p>mata hari during the war she became a spy for france but was then arrested by the french for being a double agent working for the germans. she was executed by firing squad, although historians since think she was probably "framed" by the germans.</p>	
<p>17. this middle-class lady was the daughter of an english vicar and trained as a governess, then as a nurse. she moved to belgium in 1910 to take charge of a number of hospitals and schools. on the outbreak of war she joined the red cross.</p>	<p>edith cavell she helped 200 allied soldiers escape from german-occupied belgium during world war 1, for which she was arrested. she was court-martialled and found guilty of treason. sentenced to death, she was shot by firing squad. she received worldwide sympathetic press coverage.</p>	
<p>18. the third daughter of a peasant family, she was born in tomsk, siberia in 1889. badly beaten by her alcoholic father, she left home at fifteen and eventually became foreman of a team of 25 male workers. she married twice but left her husbands after they beat her.</p>	<p>maria bochkareva in 1914 she joined the russian army. although the men laughed at having a woman in their regiment, she soon gained their respect in battle and eventually formed the "women's death battalion" of 300 women. after the russian revolution she was captured by the bolsheviks and executed.</p>	
<p>19. this american writer wrote a number of popular and humorous short stories and was a friend of the writer henry james. after her husband became mentally ill she moved away to france, where she was based when war broke out in 1914.</p>	<p>edith wharton throughout the war she worked tirelessly in charitable efforts for refugees fleeing the front line and in 1916 was named a chevalier of the legion of honor in recognition of her work. in 1921 her novel "the age of innocence" made her the first woman to be awarded the pullitzer prize for literature. she died in 1937.</p>	

<p>20. she was a french language instructor at st. katharine's school in davenport, iowa. she left for paris to aid french soldiers during world war i. since she had been educated in paris, she felt that her knowledge of france and the language would be extremely helpful.</p>	<p>marion crandell in march 1918, a german artillery shell hit the hostel where she was working as a ymca canteen worker. marion crandell was the first american woman killed while in active service in world war i. she was buried in a french hospital cemetery in st. menehould. later, her remains were transferred to the meuse argonne american cemetery.</p>	
<p>21. she was born into a wealthy chicago family. she attended vassar college, graduating with a b.a. in 1907. in 1908 she married george douglas turner, with whom she had three daughters. she was living in england in 1914 at the outbreak of the war.</p>	<p>mary borden she used her own money to set up a hospital close to the front in 1915. there she met and later married a brigadier general. she wrote some famous poetry about the war including "the song of the mud". she stayed in france and fought with the resistance in ww2. she died in 1968.</p>	
<p>22. she was born in yorkshire in 1876. as a child she enjoyed riding and shooting and said that she wished she had been born a boy. she learned to drive a french racing car. she volunteered to become a nurse on the outbreak of war, but was rejected due to a lack of qualifications.</p>	<p>flora sandes in august 1914 she went to serbia, joined their army and rose to the rank of sergeant major: the only british woman to officially enrol as a soldier in world war i. in 1916 she was seriously wounded by a grenade in hand to hand combat. she married a serbian general, was captured by the germans during world war two, and died in 1955.</p>	
<p>23. born in newcastle to a middle-class family, she was studying english literature at oxford university when the war broke out. she suspended her studies and her planned marriage to volunteer as a nurse at the front and headed out to france in 1915.</p>	<p>vera brittain her fiancé and her brother were both killed during the war. she became an active pacifist after the war, publishing a famous memoir - "testament of youth". she died in 1970 and left instructions for her ashes to be scattered on the grave of her brother. her daughter is the former labour cabinet minister, shirley williams.</p>	

<p>24. she was born in india, the daughter of a british civil servant. she was raised in edinburgh, where she was one of the first women to attend university and qualify as a doctor. she set up her own hospital to care for poor women.</p>	<p>elsie inglis she set up the scottish women's hospitals for foreign service committee, which sent teams to france, serbia and russia. in 1915 she was captured in serbia and sent home but promptly headed out to russia. she was forced to return to the united kingdom suffering from cancer. she died in 1917.</p>	
<p>25. born in turbot township, milton, in central pennsylvania, she graduated from pennsylvania hospital in 1913. along with 63 other nurses, she volunteered for the american expeditionary force to help care for wounded soldiers after the united states entered world war 1 in 1917.</p>	<p>helen fairchild after arriving in france, she volunteered for front-line duty at a casualty clearing station at the third battle of ypres, where she was exposed to heavy shelling including the use of mustard gas. suffering from an ulcer and weakened by poison gas, she died after surgery in ypres in 1918.</p>	
<p>26. the daughter of the leader of the suffragette movement - which tried to get women the vote - she was well-known before the war for her vicious attacks upon male chauvinists. she was convicted on several occasions for physical assault.</p>	<p>christabel pankhurst upon the outbreak of war she suspended her political activities and instead campaigned for women to be allowed to serve in the army and in the factories. after the war she unsuccessfully tried to get elected as a member of parliament. she moved to the united states, where she died in 1958.</p>	
<p>27. she was born in a small village in the caucasus mountains in 1901. when she was fourteen years old she joined the russian army. at first she worked as a groom in armenia but after two months was sent to fight the turkish army.</p>	<p>marina yurlova in 1915 she was wounded while blasting bridges across the erivan river. after being treated at the red cross hospital in baku, yurlova returned to the eastern front. in 1916 she was wounded again and suffered a complete mental breakdown. in 1919 she was released and emigrated to the united states, where she published two autobiographies.</p>	