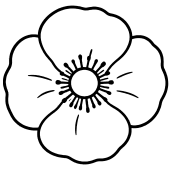
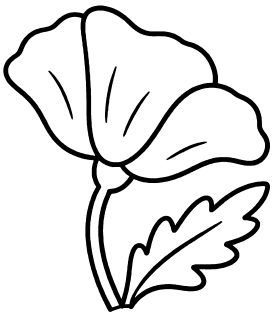
Name _____ Date _____



Remembrance Day

Read why people wear a poppy. Then answer the questions.

Why We Wear a Poppy



The **First World War** lasted from 1914 to 1918. Some of the hardest fighting took place in **Flanders**, in Belgium and the north of France. The battles churned up the fields, and in spring bright red **poppies** grew there. Poppy seeds can wait in the soil for years. They spring up when the ground is dug.

In 1915, a Canadian doctor named **John McCrae** saw poppies growing near soldiers' graves. He wrote a poem about them, 'In Flanders Fields'. People all over the world read it.

At the end of the war, Moina Michael in America and Anna Guérin in France worked to make the poppy a sign of **remembrance**. In 1921, poppies were sold in Britain and Canada for the first time. The money helped soldiers who had come home, and their families.

1. The poppies grew in the fields of ___ **Canada** **Flanders** **London**

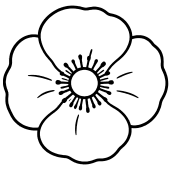
2. Poppy seeds can wait in the soil for years. **true** **false**

3. Who wrote 'In Flanders Fields'? **Moina Michael** **John McCrae**

4. Why were poppies sold in 1921?

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Name _____ Date _____



Remembrance Day

Read the poem aloud. The lines are numbered.

In Flanders Fields

by John McCrae, 1915

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

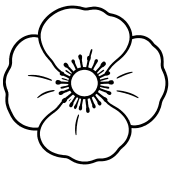
Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.



John McCrae wrote this poem in May 1915, after his friend died in the fighting near Ypres, in Belgium. In the poem, the soldiers who died speak to the people still living.

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Name _____ Date _____



Remembrance Day

Answer the questions about 'In Flanders Fields'.

Use the poem on the page before. Each line has a number.

1. Which word rhymes with blow in line 1? **fly** **sky** **row**

2. Which word rhymes with sky in line 3? **foe** **fly** **glow**

3. The poem has three verses. **true** **false**

4. In line 4, the larks are ____

small birds that sing soldiers red flowers

5. Who is speaking in the poem?

soldiers who died in the war the larks a farmer

6. What do the poppies help people to remember?

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Name _____ Date _____

Remembrance Day

Read about the eleventh hour. Then answer the questions.

The Eleventh Hour



The fighting of the First World War stopped on 11 November 1918. It stopped at 11 o'clock in the morning. The two sides had agreed to stop fighting. This agreement was called the **Armistice**. People say the war ended at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.

A year later, King George V asked everyone to keep **two minutes' silence** at 11 o'clock on 11 November 1919. Trains and factories stopped. People stood still in the streets.

In London, a war memorial called the **Cenotaph** was unveiled on 11 November 1920. Each year, people lay wreaths of poppies there. Many people in the UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand still keep silence. They stop at 11 o'clock on 11 November.

---

1. The fighting stopped at 11 o'clock in the evening. **true** **false**

2. The first Armistice Day silence was kept in 1919. **true** **false**

3. The agreement to stop fighting was called the ___ **Cenotaph** **Armistice** **silence**

4. Why do people keep silence at 11 o'clock?

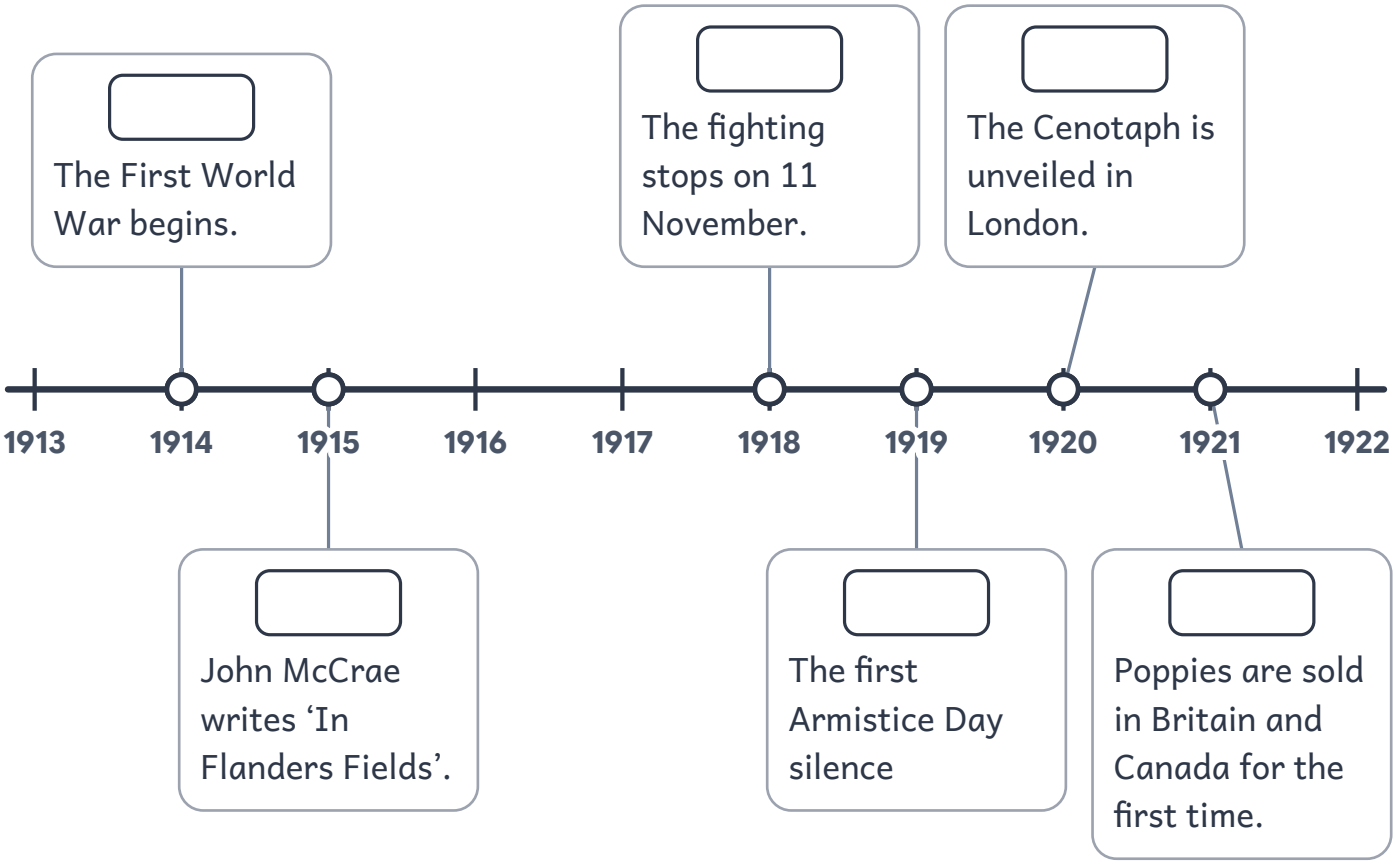
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Name _____ Date _____

Remembrance Day

Write the year of each event. Then answer the questions.

Years: **1914** **1915** **1918** **1919** **1920** **1921**



1. How many years was it from the year the war began to the year the fighting stopped?

_____ years

2. How many years after the poem was written were poppies first sold?

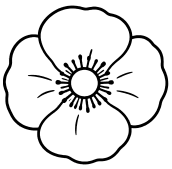
_____ years

3. How many years after the fighting stopped was the Cenotaph unveiled?

_____ years

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Name _____ Date _____



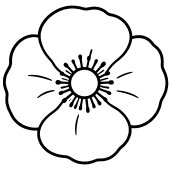
Remembrance Day

Draw a line from each word to what it means.

armistice	●	● remembering people who have died
remembrance	●	● no sound at all
silence	●	● an agreement to stop fighting
Cenotaph	●	● flowers or leaves made into a ring
foe	●	● small birds that sing as they fly
larks	●	● a memorial to people who are buried somewhere else
wreath	●	● an enemy

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Name _____ Date _____



Remembrance Day

Copy the first verse in your best handwriting.

In Flanders Fields

In Flanders fields the poppies blow

Between the crosses, row on row,

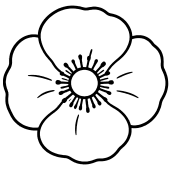
That mark our place; and in the sky

The larks, still bravely singing, fly

Scarce heard amid the guns below.

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Name _____ Date _____



Remembrance Day

Write a poem for peace. Start each line with a letter.

Words to try

P poppies, people, please
E every, each, everyone
A always, all, around
C calm, care, children



P

E

A

C

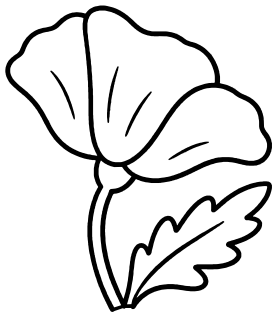
E

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Remembrance Day

Read why people wear a poppy. Then answer the questions.

Why We Wear a Poppy



The **First World War** lasted from 1914 to 1918. Some of the hardest fighting took place in **Flanders**, in Belgium and the north of France. The battles churned up the fields, and in spring bright red **poppies** grew there. Poppy seeds can wait in the soil for years. They spring up when the ground is dug.

In 1915, a Canadian doctor named **John McCrae** saw poppies growing near soldiers' graves. He wrote a poem about them, 'In Flanders Fields'. People all over the world read it.

At the end of the war, Moina Michael in America and Anna Guérin in France worked to make the poppy a sign of **remembrance**. In 1921, poppies were sold in Britain and Canada for the first time. The money helped soldiers who had come home, and their families.

1. The poppies grew in the fields of ___ **Canada** **Flanders** **London**

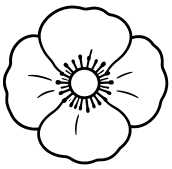
2. Poppy seeds can wait in the soil for years. **true** **false**

3. Who wrote 'In Flanders Fields'? **Moina Michael** **John McCrae**

4. Why were poppies sold in 1921?

To raise money for soldiers who came home and for their families.

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Remembrance Day

Answer the questions about 'In Flanders Fields'.

Use the poem on the page before. Each line has a number.

1. Which word rhymes with blow in line 1? **fly** **sky** **(row)**

2. Which word rhymes with sky in line 3? **foe** **(fly)** **glow**

3. The poem has three verses. **(true)** **false**

4. In line 4, the larks are ____

(small birds that sing) soldiers red flowers

5. Who is speaking in the poem?

(soldiers who died in the war) the larks a farmer

6. What do the poppies help people to remember?

The soldiers who died in the war.

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Remembrance Day

Read about the eleventh hour. Then answer the questions.

The Eleventh Hour



The fighting of the First World War stopped on 11 November 1918. It stopped at 11 o'clock in the morning. The two sides had agreed to stop fighting. This agreement was called the **Armistice**. People say the war ended at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month.

A year later, King George V asked everyone to keep **two minutes' silence** at 11 o'clock on 11 November 1919. Trains and factories stopped. People stood still in the streets.

In London, a war memorial called the **Cenotaph** was unveiled on 11 November 1920. Each year, people lay wreaths of poppies there. Many people in the UK, Canada, Australia and New Zealand still keep silence. They stop at 11 o'clock on 11 November.

1. The fighting stopped at 11 o'clock in the evening. **true** **false**

2. The first Armistice Day silence was kept in 1919. **true** **false**

3. The agreement to stop fighting was called the ___ **Cenotaph** **Armistice** **silence**

4. Why do people keep silence at 11 o'clock?

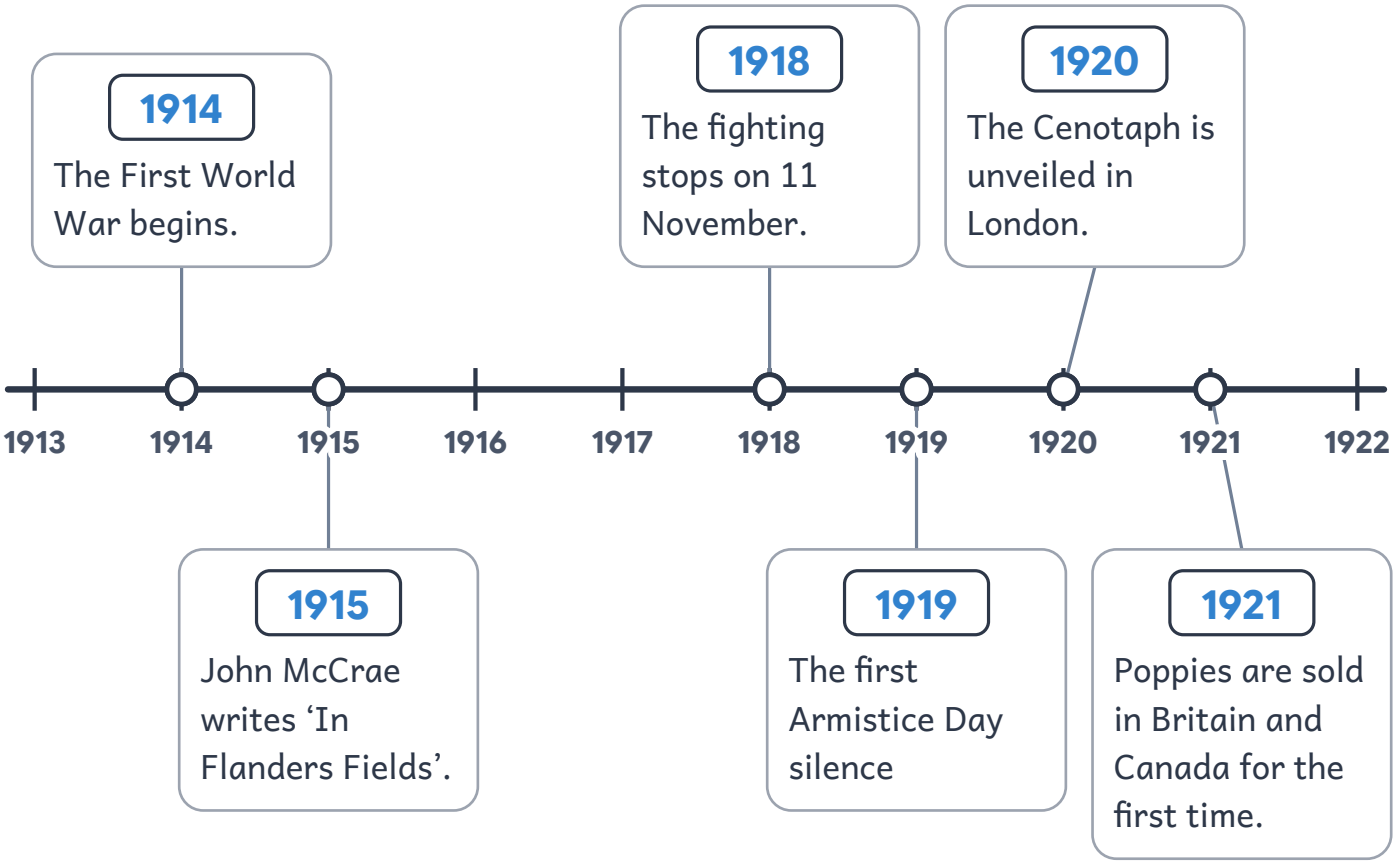
To remember the people who died, at the time the fighting stopped.

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Remembrance Day

Write the year of each event. Then answer the questions.

Years: **1914** **1915** **1918** **1919** **1920** **1921**



1. How many years was it from the year the war began to the year the fighting stopped?

   4 years

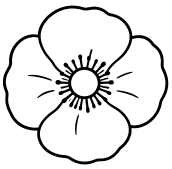
2. How many years after the poem was written were poppies first sold?

   6 years

3. How many years after the fighting stopped was the Cenotaph unveiled?

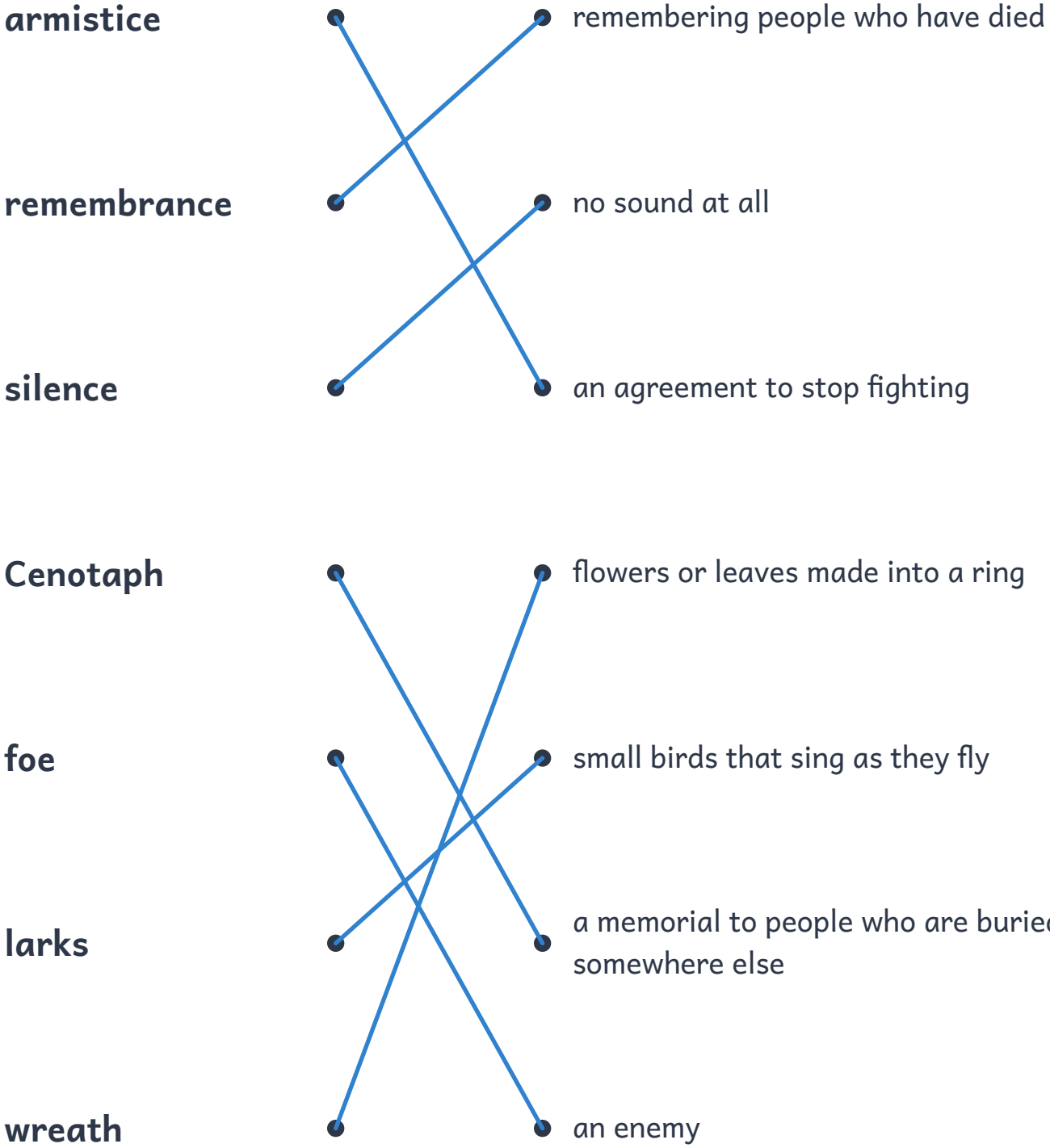
   2 years

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Remembrance Day

Draw a line from each word to what it means.



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