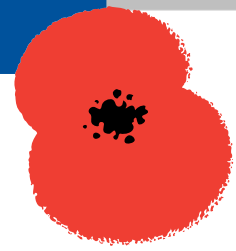


Secondary Assemblies Key Stage 3

- Assembly 1 – Remembrance
- Assembly 2 – For The Falklands War
- Assembly 3 – For Remembering the First World War
- Assembly 4 – Anniversary of D Day
- Assembly 5 – Why are we remembering?



REMEMBERING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

In preparation:

- The Royal British Legion DVD – show the piece of film entitled “The Somme in The Great War”
- OR Legion CD Rom (First World War Section)

Start

Print out some of the case studies of those who fought at the Battle of the Somme.

Script

Today is Remembrance Day. At 11 o'clock it will be the 90th anniversary of the end of the First World War.

That war now seems like a very long time ago, especially when there have been plenty of wars since then.

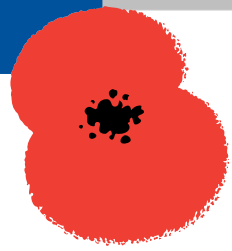
But the First World War changed modern warfare. For some people it defined the horror that would come out of the twentieth century. Millions of men fought in the battles from all across the world. For the first time the role of British women changed in war. In the UK, young women worked in factories and on farms, others travelled to the battlefields to be nurses and ambulance drivers.

Here are some of the names and stories of those people:

James Lenord

- Private, 11969, 16th Battalion, Lancashire Fusiliers
- Died 23rd November 1916, aged 38
- Born in 1878 in Pendlebury, Lancashire.
- Son of Thomas and Sarah Lenord.
- Married Fanny Dunster, a weaver, in 1899 at St George's Church, Whit Lane, Pendleton, Salford.
- Lived at 31, Hedwig St., Pendleton, Manchester.
- Employed as a miner at Agecroft colliery, owned by A Knowles & Sons.
- Had nine children
 - Tom Lenord (b1898) - died of measles as a baby
 - Louisa Lenord (b1900) - died of consumption in 1916
 - William Lenord (b1903)
 - James Lenord (b1905)
 - Olive Lenord (b1907)
 - Bessie Lenord (b1910)
 - Tom Lenord (b1912)
 - Joseph Lenord (b1914)
 - Stanley Lenord (b1915)
- Enlisted at Salford in September 1914, “D” Company, 15th Platoon.
- In September 1916 he was granted home leave to attend the funeral of his daughter Louise.
- He was killed in an attack on Munich Trench.

He has no known grave. His name is on the Thiepval memorial in France.



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John Abbott King

- Died 9th August 1916, aged 32
- Born at Leeds on 21st August 1883.
- Son of John Abbott King and Mary Jane King, of Ben Rhydding, near Ilkley, Yorkshire.
- Educated at Giggleswick School, Settle, Yorkshire, from 1897-99. While there he obtained his 2nd XV. colours.
- He lived in South Africa from 1903-5, playing for the Durbanville and Somerset West Clubs.
- Returning to England in 1906, he played regularly for Headingley and for Yorkshire, in whose County XV. he was for several seasons the most consistently good forward. Captained Yorkshire in 1911 to 1913.
- Played for England against:
 - Scotland in 1911, 1912 and 1913
 - Ireland in 1911, 1912 and 1913
 - Wales in 1911, 1912 and 1913
 - France in 1911 and 1913
 - South Africa in 1913
- Enlisted at Whitby on 6th August 1914 as a trooper in the Yorkshire Hussars, and went into training at Hitchin. In April 1915 he went to France, and received rapid promotion to Lance-Corporal and then Corporal, but was transferred at his own request to the Liverpool Scottish as a private. He was soon promoted to Lance-Corporal again.
- Killed in action at Guillemont, he was at first reported “missing,” but was afterwards “officially presumed” to have been killed.

He has no known grave. His name is on the Thiepval memorial in France.

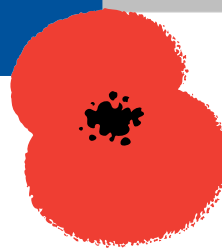
Evelyn Henry Lintott

- Lieutenant, 15th Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment (Prince of Wales's Own)
- Died 1st July 1916, aged 32
- Born on 2nd November 1883 in Godalming, Surrey.
- Son of Arthur Frederick and Eleanor Anne Lintott (nee Stacey) of “Hazelville,” Wolseley Rd., Farncombe, Surrey. Arthur was a cattle salesman. They had at least five children:
 - Frederick Stacey Lintott (b. 1882)
 - Evelyn Henry Lintott (b. 1883)
 - Arthur Maurice Lintott (b. 1887)
 - Nora Lintott (b. 1889)
 - Keith Lintott (b. 1895)
- Educated at St. Lukes Training College, Exeter in 1905 and subsequently became a schoolteacher.
- Played football for Queen's Park Rangers and Bradford City and first head of the Professional Footballers Association.
- During his time at Bradford City he lived in a humble terraced house at 13 Cornwall Place right behind Valley Parade and in the heart of the very community that spawned and supported Bradford City.
- As an England International he made seven appearances as a Left-half between 15th February 1908 and 31st May 1909.
- Enlisted at Leeds on 14th September 1914.
- Promoted to Sergeant and on 20th December 1914 he became a Lieutenant the first professional footballer to gain a commission.

He has no known grave. His name is on the Thiepval memorial in France.

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Harold William Brain

- Private, 23298, 10th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment
- Died 23rd July 1916, aged 18
- Born 1898 in Chipping Campden
- Baptised at St James Church, Campden on 10th April 1898
- Son of John and Mary Katherine Brain (nee Ladbrook), of Littleworth, Campden, Gloucestershire. John was a farm labourer. They had at least four children:
 - George Henry Brain (b. 1892)
 - Mary Gertrude Brain (b. 1894)
 - Charles Thomas Brain (b. 1896)
 - Harold William Brain (b. 1898)
- Enlisted at Chipping Campden
- Killed during an attack on the German Switch Line in front of Martinpuich.

He has no known grave. His name is on the Thiepval memorial in France.

All these men died during the Battle of the Somme, which started on the 1st July 1916 when Britain lost 58,000 troops just on the opening day of the battle.

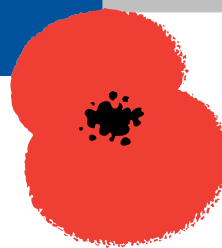
Even though the war ended 90 years ago it is important that we remember these men and the families that they left behind.

The importance of Remembrance Day is to provide time to reflect on the horror of war and to remember not just the conflict but the people whose lives were affected by it.

The Poppy is the symbol of Remembrance which came from the First World War. In the battlefields and on the graves where the men were buried, Poppies were the only flowers that seemed to grow. They became a symbol of hope, a reminder of life.

Now 90 years on we still need to wear the Poppy as a symbol of hope and Remembrance so that those who fight in wars and those who are affected by wars know that they are not forgotten.

Option: Show the film entitled "The Somme in The Great War" (if not shown already at the start of Assembly).



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Prayer or Poem:

Isaac Rosenberg

Isaac Rosenberg was born in 1890 to a poor Jewish family in Britain. He grew up in East London and with help was able to get work as an artist and a poet. He joined the British Forces in October 1915 and was sent to France. He was killed in battle in April 1918.

In The Trenches

by Isaac Rosenberg (1916)

I snatched two poppies
From the parapet's ledge,
Two bright red poppies
That winked on the ledge.
Behind my ear
I stuck one through,
One blood red poppy
I gave to you.
The sandbags narrowed
And screwed out our jest,
And tore the poppy
You had on your breast ...
Down - a shell - O! Christ,
I am choked ... safe ... dust blind, I
See trench floor poppies
Strewn. Smashed you lie.

Wilfred Owen

Wilfred Owen was born in 1893 in Shropshire. He joined up in 1915 and published his poetry about what he saw and felt. He was involved with many battles and was killed on 4th November 1918. He is buried in France.

Anthem for Doomed Youth

by Wilfred Owen

What passing-bells for these who die as cattle?
Only the monstrous anger of the guns.
Only the stuttering rifles' rapid rattle
Can patter out their hasty orisons.
No mockeries for them; no prayers nor bells,
Nor any voice of mourning save the choirs, --
The shrill, demented choirs of wailing shells;
And bugles calling for them from sad shires.

What candles may be held to speed them all?
Not in the hands of boys, but in their eyes
Shall shine the holy glimmers of goodbyes.
The pallor of girls' brows shall be their pall;
Their flowers the tenderness of patient minds,
And each slow dusk a drawing-down of blinds.