



# THE FIRST WORLD WAR

A virtual museum by  
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# Welcome to a museum of the First World War

My museum is about the first world war and lots of different topics about it, this will include:

- My local connections to people in the army or with the 1st World War
- Women's job in the 1st World War
- The global side of World War 1, not just Britain
- Life and conditions in the trenches
- Weapons



# My local connections to World War 1 and the soldiers



This man is Thomas William Kinnersley who is my great great uncle. His part in the army was a driver. And he had to ride the horses that towed the guns into battle (the warhorses). He joined aged 21. His regiment was royal field artillery. He fought in an important battle in Arras France, this was also in the Battle of Somme this is also where he died. He died on the 14th April 1917, aged 24. He died during the war so they didnt do anything after. He was buried in France at the St Catherine British Cemetery.

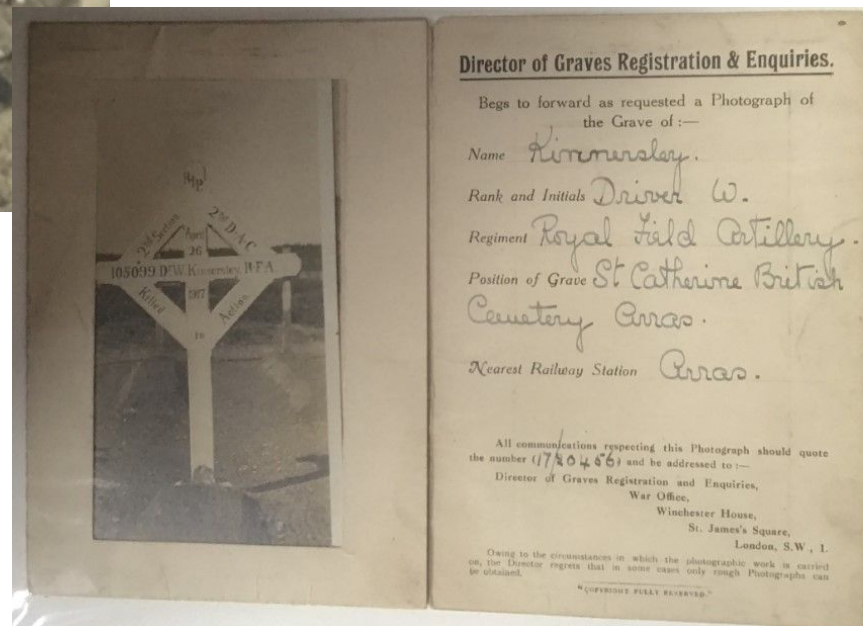


# Here are some other pictures to do with Thomas William Kinnersley



This is a picture of him with his army and his friends

This is a picture of his death certificate



# Poppy from the tower of London



In 2014 the Tower of London marked the centenary outbreak of the First World War with the commemorative art installation which was the moat filled with thousands and thousands of ceramic poppies. One of which we have in our house



# Women's job in the World War 1



- Even though women were not allowed to fight in the army in World War 1, they played a huge role in helping. Some even got so close to the front lines that it was dangerous. For example, Mairi Chisholm and Elsie Knocker were awarded for courage as they went out into no-mans land, one of the most dangerous places in the battlefield for anyone to be, to rescue the wounded soldiers.
- Lots of women helped out by taking over men's jobs (still not getting paid the same though) and taking jobs to do with nurses and health care to help the wounded.
- British women also served in uniform as well in the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force.
- Some worked in factories, especially munition ones, as munition was in very high demand. And this resulted in munition factories becoming the largest single employer of women during 1918.



This is Mairi Chisholm and Elsie Knocker.



These were some women in uniform for either the royal navy or royal air force.



These are women working in a munition factory developing and making weapons.



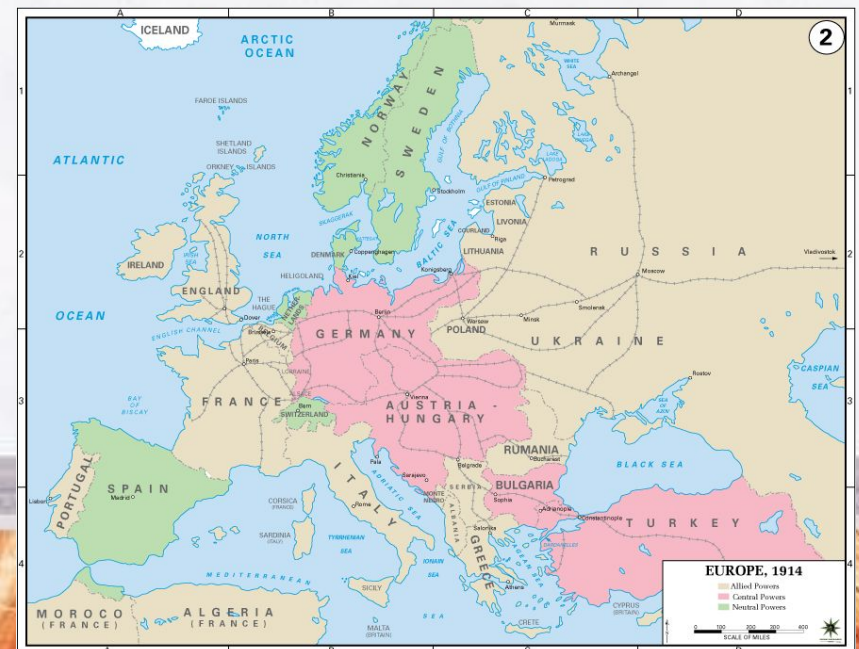
These are pictures from nurses working in the war, which was a huge job that women had to do.





# The global side of WW1, not just Britain

- Why was the war a world war? This is because there were lots of empires and countries were allies with each other. For example in the Middle East, the European rule over it and they wanted to protect that against the turks which they do using their own empire, which got places like Australia and New Zealand involved too. Also America and places like Australia were allies with England so when England got involved, so did America and Australia.
- Other countries, that you might not hear enough about with their role in the war, that played a big part in the war is India, Africa and China.
- China played a huge role as they were doing the more work side work. For example, they built all the tanks and repaired them, collected and cleaned up bodies and they dug trenches.
- India helped the Britains out a lot, the troops made up a third of the British Empire. They played a huge role as they were rushed to France in a frantic attempt to hold up the German advance.
- Africa played a similar role as the Chinese, by digging trenches and carrying supplies and ammunition.







# Life and conditions in the trenches



- The trenches were very very narrow as this protected them from overhead shots and bombs
- There were makeshift drains as well too drain out the water too not as easily catch trench foot.

- Conditions and life in the trenches were absolutely horrible, imagine living for 4 years in a narrow long hole of dirt, mud, disease and packed full of people firing bullets and bullets being fired back at you.
- The hygiene in the trenches was not good and the government decided to take it more seriously. They did this by giving everyone hygiene packs containing essentials and by making sure that they changed their socks, shoes and washed their feet every night too stop them from getting trench foot.
- Trench foot was a common disease in the trenches that the soldiers would get in their feet from standing in the dirty ground all day.



# Trenches





# Weapons



## Machine Guns

These were a recent and deadly weapon. These guns could fire a huge amount of 450-600 rounds of bullets every minute.



## Rifles

These were the main weapon that the soldiers used. They could be fired rapidly and accurately over long distances

# Weapons



## Artillery

These were big guns which fired large explosives. Used to destroy enemy defences before the soldiers attacked. These were responsible for 50% of all casualties.

They also used:



Grenades



Pistols



Flame-throwers



Poison Gas

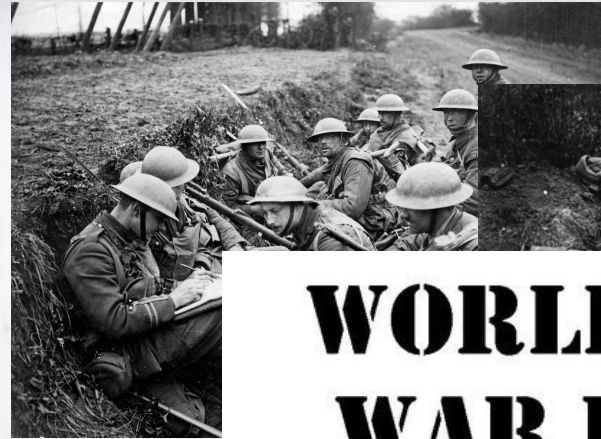


And later, tanks



# End of my museum

World war 1 was something that changed a world sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worst. It is something that definitely changed the world and history. The job of this museum is to inform you about what happened in this extreme moment in history.. I hoped you enjoyed!



## WORLD WAR I

