



THE FIRST WORLD WAR

A virtual museum by
Violet Faber



Welcome to a museum of the First World War

Hello everybody welcome to the Violet museum(the best museum is town). This museum focuses on World war 1. A very interesting time in history where many lives were lost fighting for our country. You will learn some very interesting facts about what really happened in World war 1.



Alhaji Grunshi



Alhaji Grunshi was the first man to fire a shot in the German colony of Togoland in West Africa. He neutralised radio station which was transferring messages between German colonies and other forces around the world.

- I think the visitors should understand from this that it was very important to disrupt the information being passed through the radio system. This had a great part in how the war played out.
- This has been called one of the bloodiest wars of all time which in fact is a lie. The World War II had more deaths.

WW1 football match truce



It was believed that on December 25th 1914 the German and the British soldiers played a football match to end the war. There is very little evidence confirming this. So most people assume it to be a lie.

- This shows us that history can be changed over time and if there's not the facts to back it up it's most likely not true.
- What actually happened was the German army put up lights on a tree and started to sing, in order to try and make a truce with the British army.

Hygiene in the trenches



Surprisingly soldiers cared a lot about their hygiene. They had partners in which they had to look after. One way they would do that is by making sure they don't get trench foot.

- This shows people that they cared about one another and if there partner was to get sick the guilt would be cast upon them.
- There was a stereotype that men don't care about their appearance but that is not true as they even had their own shaving kit in the war

July 1st 1916



The British army had been planning an explosion for over 5 months, digging under German territory linking up wires in underground tunnels. On July 1st they finally let it go off.

- It didn't help the British army. It didn't hinder the German soldiers nor did it have a great impact, except for the fact it protected the German soldiers from the British army.
- This proves that not everything the British army did was for the best. And even after months of planning one wrong move can ruin everything.

The Hundred Days Offensive



The Hundred Days Offensive is the name for the attack made by the Allies all along the Western Front starting in August 1918 with the Battle of Amiens. The Hundred Days reversed the German gains of earlier in the year and led to the defeat of the German Army and the end of the war in November 1918.

- This was the final straw for the Germans. It pushed them to think about a truce. Which helped our country greatly.
- This shows us that there were many small battles in total which led up to the final big event.

The end of the museum

Finally I would like to talk about someone who is related to me. This is my great grandad Thomas Frank Ward. He was born in 1877 and died in 1918. He is buried Plot 6, Row F, Grave 13A, Mont Huon Military Cemetery, Le Treport, France. He died seven months from the end of the Great War.

Rank: Private

Service No: M2/098521

Regiment/service: Army service corps

I hope you enjoyed my museum, hope to see you again soon!

