

Home Front 1914-18



THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



By Land: Site Type - auxilliary hospital.

Clue:-
H _ _ P _ _ AL

Clue:- Everywhere more hospital beds were needed. Places such as town halls, churches, houses and schools provided extra (auxiliary) hospital space.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



By Land: Site Type - domestic site.

Clue:-
_ _ _ G _ _ N S _ _ P

Clue:- When Belgium was attacked by the German Army, many Belgians escaped to Britain as refugees. Some people needed help and street collectors raised money for them. Others were able to live and work here. Some High Streets had Belgian shops.

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Clue...



By Land: Site Type - drill hall.

Clue:-

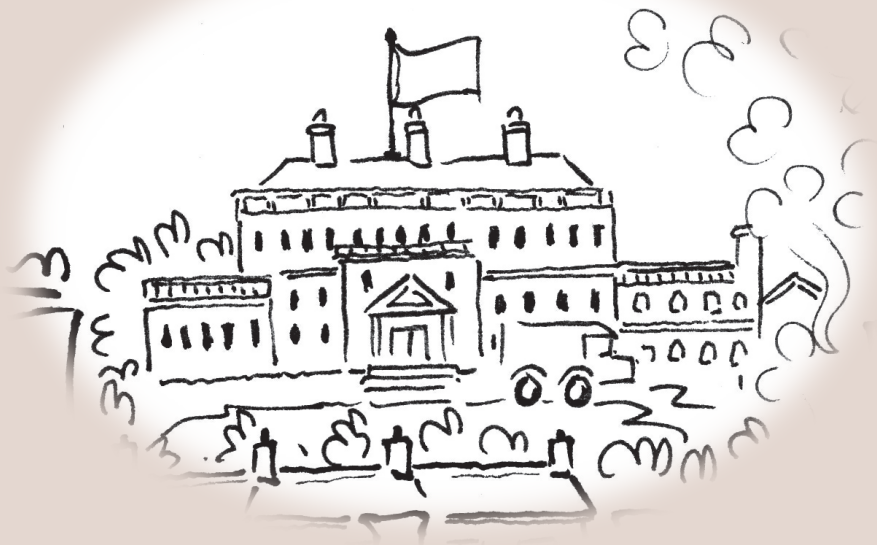
D _ _ _ H _ _ _

Clue:- Where soldiers practiced marching and military skills indoors (drill).

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Clue...



By Land: Site Type - hospital..

Clue:-

H _ _ _ _ _ L

Clue:- Ordinary hospitals, places that were hospitals before the War, were used to treat the wounded.

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Clue...



By Land: Site Type - War Production Factory.

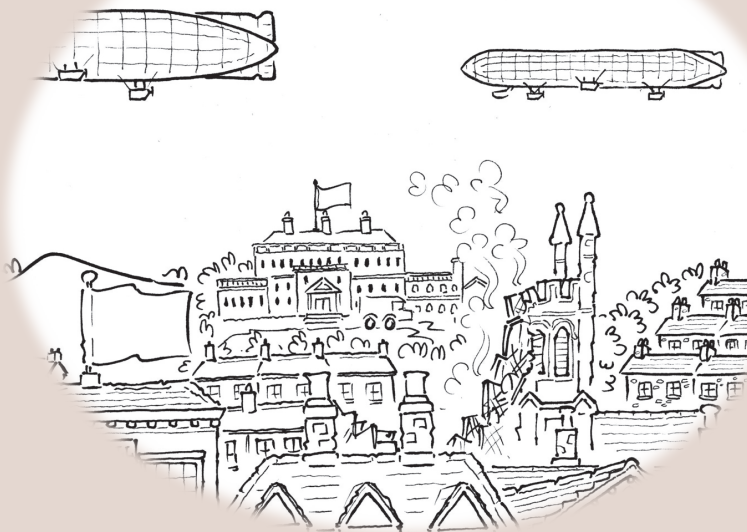
Clue:-
A _ _ P _ _ E F _ _ _ Y

Clue:- Factories were turned into war factories.
For example furniture factories changed from making wooden furniture to making aeroplane parts from wood.

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Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



By Land: Site Type - bomb site.

Clue:-
B _ _ _ S _ _ _

Clue:- German airships were called Zeppelins, after Count von Zeppelin who invented them.
They raided towns and cities dropping bombs as they went.

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By Land: Town

Female war worker and gentleman.

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By Land: Town

Sikh soldiers.

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By Land: Town

Boy Scout and Girl Guide.

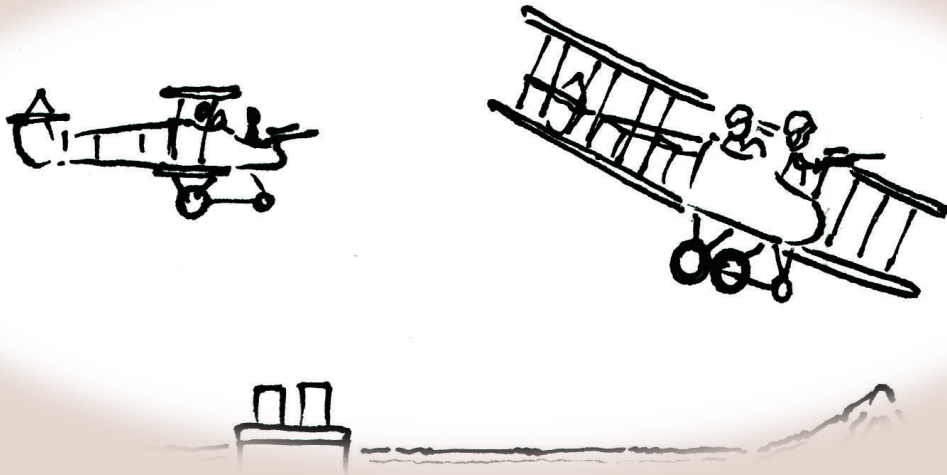
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By Land: Town

Wounded soldiers.

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By Land: Town Royal Flying Corps pilot and observer.

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By Land: Town

Recruits.

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By Land: Town

Waring and Gillow
aircraft factory.

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By Land: Town

Damage to houses in Shobnall St. in Burton-on-Trent, following
a raid by Zeppelins on 31 January 1916.

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By Land: Town

Belgian women collecting for a distress fund for Belgian refugees at Newmarket race course. © IWM (Q 53361)

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By Land: Town

The London Scottish Drill Hall. © Historic England

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By Land: Town

Town Hall Ward. 3rd Southern General Hospital, Oxford.

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By Land: Town

King George hospital
ward 1915-18.

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Zeppelins

100 years ago, at the time of the First World War, airship travel was new and exciting.

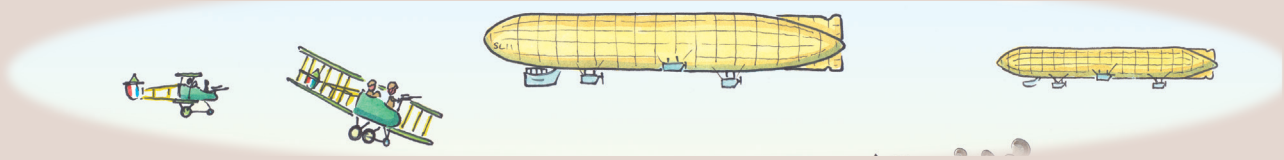
Germany led the way. Their best known airships, the Zeppelins, were named after their German inventor Count von Zeppelin.

These airships were huge, nearly 1.5 times the length of a football pitch! They were like long straight sausages, with an inner skin filled with hydrogen gas. Hydrogen is lighter than air, so the airship could easily float. They needed powerful engines to propel and steer them in the right direction. Their top speed was 85 mph and they carried enough fuel to fly for 30 hours.

The crews sat in cabins that were fitted to the underside of the Zeppelins. From here they steered the ship, controlled the engines and dropped the bombs.

The first airship raid took place in January 1915, when the towns of King's Lynn and Great Yarmouth were bombed. Altogether there were 57 airship raids. The raids were frightening. The airships made a loud noise and were very scary to see in the night sky above your home.

Great Britain had to find a way to fight back and stop the Zeppelins. British inventors came up with special types of ammunition to set the gas alight, which could be used by aircraft. The first pilot to shoot down a Zeppelin was William Leefe Robinson in September 1916. He was awarded the Victoria Cross for his bravery.



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