

Remembrance Day – Why We Remember

What is Remembrance Day?



Remembrance Day is a special day when people stop and think about those who have been hurt or died in wars. It happens every year on **11th November**.

Why do we have a two-minute silence?

At **11 o'clock**, people stay quiet for **two minutes** to show respect. This started after **World War I**, which ended at **11am on the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918**.

Who do we remember?

- **Soldiers** who fought in wars
- **Nurses** who helped the injured
- **Civilians** (ordinary people) who were affected by war



We think about people from **World War I**, **World War II**, and more recent wars like those in **Afghanistan** and **Iraq**.

What is the red poppy?

The **red poppy** is a flower that grew on battlefields after World War I. A doctor named **John McCrae** wrote a poem called *In Flanders Fields* about these poppies. Today, people wear poppies to:

- Show respect
- Raise money for soldiers and their families



What do schools do on Remembrance Day?

Schools might:

- Have a **special assembly**
- **Read poems**
- **Sing songs**
- **Lay poppy wreaths**

These activities help children understand why peace is important.

What does Remembrance Day teach us?

Even though it's a serious day, it also gives us hope. It reminds us to:

- Solve problems with **kindness and understanding**
- Try to make the world a more **peaceful place**

**WE WILL
REMEMBER**



Remembrance Day – Why We Remember



Every year, on the 11th of November, people in the UK and many other countries take part in **Remembrance Day**. At 11 o'clock in the morning, we stop and stay silent for two minutes. This is to honour and remember people who died in wars.

Remembrance Day started after the First World War, which ended at 11 o'clock on the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918.

We remember the brave soldiers, nurses, and other people who were affected by war. It's not just about the First World War – we also think about people who were in the Second World War, and more recent wars like those in Afghanistan and Iraq.

One of the most famous symbols of Remembrance Day is the red poppy. These flowers grew on battlefields in France and Belgium after the First World War. A Canadian doctor called John McCrae wrote a poem called *In Flanders Fields*, which talks about poppies growing near the graves of soldiers.

Today, people wear poppies to show respect and to raise money for soldiers and their families.

Schools and communities often have special assemblies or services on Remembrance Day. Children might read poems, sing songs, or lay wreaths made of poppies. These events help us learn about peace and why war is so serious.

Even though Remembrance Day is a serious and quiet time, it also gives us hope. It reminds us to try and solve problems by talking and working together, not by fighting. By remembering the past, we can help make the future better.

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Remembrance Day – Why We Remember



Every year, on the 11th of November, people across the United Kingdom and many other countries take part in **Remembrance Day**. At 11 o'clock in the morning, a two-minute silence is held to honour those who have died in wars and conflicts. This tradition began after the end of the First World War, which ended on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918.

Remembrance Day is a time to reflect on the bravery and sacrifice of soldiers, nurses, and civilians who were affected by war. It is not just about remembering those who died in the First World War, but also those who served in the Second World War, and in more recent conflicts such as those in Afghanistan and Iraq.

One of the most well-known symbols of Remembrance is the **red poppy**. These flowers grew on the battlefields of Belgium and France after the First World War. A Canadian doctor named John McCrae wrote a famous poem called *In Flanders Fields*, which describes the poppies growing among the graves of fallen soldiers. Today, people wear poppies to show respect and to raise money for veterans and their families.

Schools, communities, and organisations often hold special assemblies or services to mark Remembrance Day. Children may read poems, sing songs, or lay wreaths made of poppies. These events help younger generations understand the importance of peace and the cost of war.

Although Remembrance Day is solemn, it is also hopeful. It reminds us to work towards a world where conflicts are solved through understanding and cooperation, rather than violence. By remembering the past, we can help build a better future.

WE WILL
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Red – Answers

1. What is the purpose of Remembrance Day?

Answer: To honour and remember those who died or were affected by wars and conflicts.

2. When did the First World War end?

Answer: On the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month in 1918.

3. Why is the red poppy used as a symbol of Remembrance?

Answer: Because poppies grew on the battlefields after the First World War and were described in the poem *In Flanders Fields*.

4. Who wrote the poem *In Flanders Fields*?

Answer: A Canadian doctor named John McCrae.

5. Name two ways schools might mark Remembrance Day.

Answer: By holding assemblies, reading poems, singing songs, or laying poppy wreaths.

6. What message does Remembrance Day give about the future?

Answer: It encourages people to work for peace and solve conflicts through understanding.

7. Why is it important for younger generations to learn about Remembrance?

Answer: So they understand the importance of peace and the sacrifices made in the past.

8. Why do you think the red poppy became such a powerful symbol of Remembrance Day?

Because poppies grew on the battlefields after the First World War, especially near the graves of fallen soldiers. The image of poppies in John McCrae's poem made them a strong symbol of remembrance, representing both loss and hope.

9. How might Remembrance Day help people think differently about war and peace today?

It encourages people to reflect on the cost of war and the bravery of those affected, helping them value peace and understand the importance of solving problems through cooperation rather than violence.

10. Why do schools involve children in Remembrance Day activities like poems and wreath-laying?

To help children understand the seriousness of war, the importance of peace, and to ensure that future generations remember the sacrifices made by others. These activities make the message more meaningful and personal.

Orange Answers:

1. What date is Remembrance Day?

11th of November.

2. Why do people stay silent at 11 o'clock?

To remember those who died in wars.

3. What flower is a symbol of Remembrance Day?

The red poppy.

4. Who wrote the poem "In Flanders Fields"?

John McCrae.

5. What do schools do to mark Remembrance Day?

They hold assemblies, read poems, sing songs, and lay poppy wreaths.

6. What does Remembrance Day help us think about?

Peace, bravery, and how to solve problems without fighting.

7. Why do people wear poppies today, even though the First World War ended over 100 years ago?

► Because poppies have become a lasting symbol of remembrance, and people still want to honour those affected by wars past and present.

8. How might Remembrance Day help children understand the importance of solving problems peacefully?

► By learning about the serious consequences of war and hearing stories of bravery and loss, children can see why it's better to resolve conflicts through kindness and cooperation.

Green Answers:

What is Remembrance Day for?

► To remember people affected by war.

When do we have a two-minute silence?

► At 11 o'clock on 11th November.

Why do people wear red poppies?

► To show respect and remember soldiers.

Who wrote the poem *In Flanders Fields*?

► A Canadian doctor called John McCrae.

What might schools do on Remembrance Day?

► Have assemblies, read poems, sing songs, or lay poppy wreaths.

What does Remembrance Day teach us about the future?

► To work for peace and solve problems kindly.

Why should children learn about Remembrance Day?

► So they understand the importance of peace and the sacrifices made.