A.N.Z.A.C. DAY
The word ANZAC stands for Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
History on ANZAC day

Every year thousands of Australians travel to Gallipoli to attend the Dawn Service. They are joined by many people from other countries, including New Zealand and Turkey, to remember the people who died in the war.

There have been many other wars since World War I and we too remember the sacrifices and courage shown by all Australasian during these conflicts in ANZAC day.
John Simpson Kirkpatrick was an Englishman who joined the merchant navy at the age of 17. When his ship stopped in Australia in 1910, he decided to stay.

Simpson gave first aid to the wounded and delivered to the doctors for medical attention. He had to carry the wounded on his back. While helping an injured soldier, Simpson found a donkey nearby. He lifted the soldier onto the donkeys back and brought him down to the beach.

Simpson died on the battle field. He had been shoot.
Australian World War War timeline

WWI- 1914- 1918
WWII- 1939- 1945
BCOF- 1945- 1951
KW- 1950- 1953
ME- 1955- 1962
Conflict with Indonesia- 1962- 1966
VW- 1954- 1960
GW- 1990- 2000
EAST TIMOR- 1999- 2000
AFGHANISTAN- 2000-
On the 19\textsuperscript{th} of February 1942, Japanese aircraft bombed Darwin, killing hundreds of people. This was the first of a series almost 100 Japanese aerial attacks on Australia, ending in November 1943.
The Ode or Ode of Remembrance is taken from Laurence Binyon’s poem for the fallen. The words of the Ode are:

They shall not grow old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning,
We will remember them.
History of Army Uniforms

- Sudan
- Boar War
- WWI
- Korea
- South Vietnam
- Modern
The Victorian Cross

People how have been given the Victorian Cross

**Albert Jacka:** Albert Jacka was the first Australian to get the Victorian Cross. He killed 7 Turkey people. That’s how he earned the Victorian Cross.
The Rising Sun Badge was originally called the General Service Badge, but it is now officially labelled the Australian Army Badge. It will, however, always be referred to as the Rising Sun Badge.
Perhaps no other object has been so widely associated with Australian identities as the "slouch" or "digger" hat. Introduced into Australian military service in the second half of the 19th century, the hat was suited to the local climate and the rigours of military use. In later years it was hoisted on mastheads by victorious troops in place of a flag. More recently it has graced women’s fashions and adorned the heads of athletes and marching squads.

The slouch hat’s mark in history is rooted in Australia’s introduction to modern warfare at Gallipoli and the reputation established by the AIF on the Western Front. From that time the simple felt hat, with its side turned up, was an emblem of the courage of the Australian digger, and it became a national symbol. Although commonly believed to be uniquely Australian, similar styles of hat were adopted by many other countries, including the United States, New Zealand, India and even Germany.

The khaki hat first became part of an Australian military uniform in 1885, when it was chosen for the newly-formed Victorian Mounted Rifles by the commanding officer, Colonel Tom Price. Years later, F.D. Price, his youngest son, a former member of the unit and a veteran of the Boer War, related the origin of the hat to his father’s experience in Burma, where native police wore similar head-dress.

The hat featured a high-domed crown and narrow brim. The right side of the brim was turned up and held in position by a cord attached to a hook which protruded from a gilt lion’s head boss, fastened high on the side of the crown. It has been suggested that the right side was looped up to cater for the rifle drill of the day and to make it easier for marching troops to perform the "eyes right" command in parades. The hat included a two-piece buckled chinstrap and a prominent three-plait of puggaree. Intended for insulation, the puggaree was a traditional Indian head-wrap, adapted by the British for head-dress worn in hot, sunny regions.
On 19 November 1941, HMAS Sydney, a light cruiser of the Royal Australian Navy with an impressive record of war service, was lost following a battle with the German raider HSK Kormoran in the Indian Ocean off the Western Australian coast. The loss of the Sydney with its full war complement of 645 remains Australia’s worst naval disaster. The Kormoran was also sunk, but 317 of its crew of 397 were rescued. The fate of the Sydney remains one of Australia’s greatest wartime mysteries with not even the location of the wrecks established until 2008.
The RSL was formed in 1916 by troops returning from the First World War with the aim of continuing the camaraderie, concern and mateship shown amongst the Australian Diggers. The Returned and Services League has grown to 1500 Sub-Branches Australia wide and over 240,000 members, making it the largest ex-service organisation in Australia.
The Australian Army is Australia's military land force. It is part of the Australian Defence Force (ADF) along with the Royal Australian Navy and the Royal Australian Air Force. While the Chief of Defence (CDF) commands the Australian Defence Force (ADF), the Army is commanded by the Chief of Army (CA). The CA is therefore subordinate to the CDF, but is also directly responsible to the Minister for Defence. Although Australian soldiers have been involved in a number of minor and major conflicts throughout its history, only in World War II has Australian territory come under direct attack.