

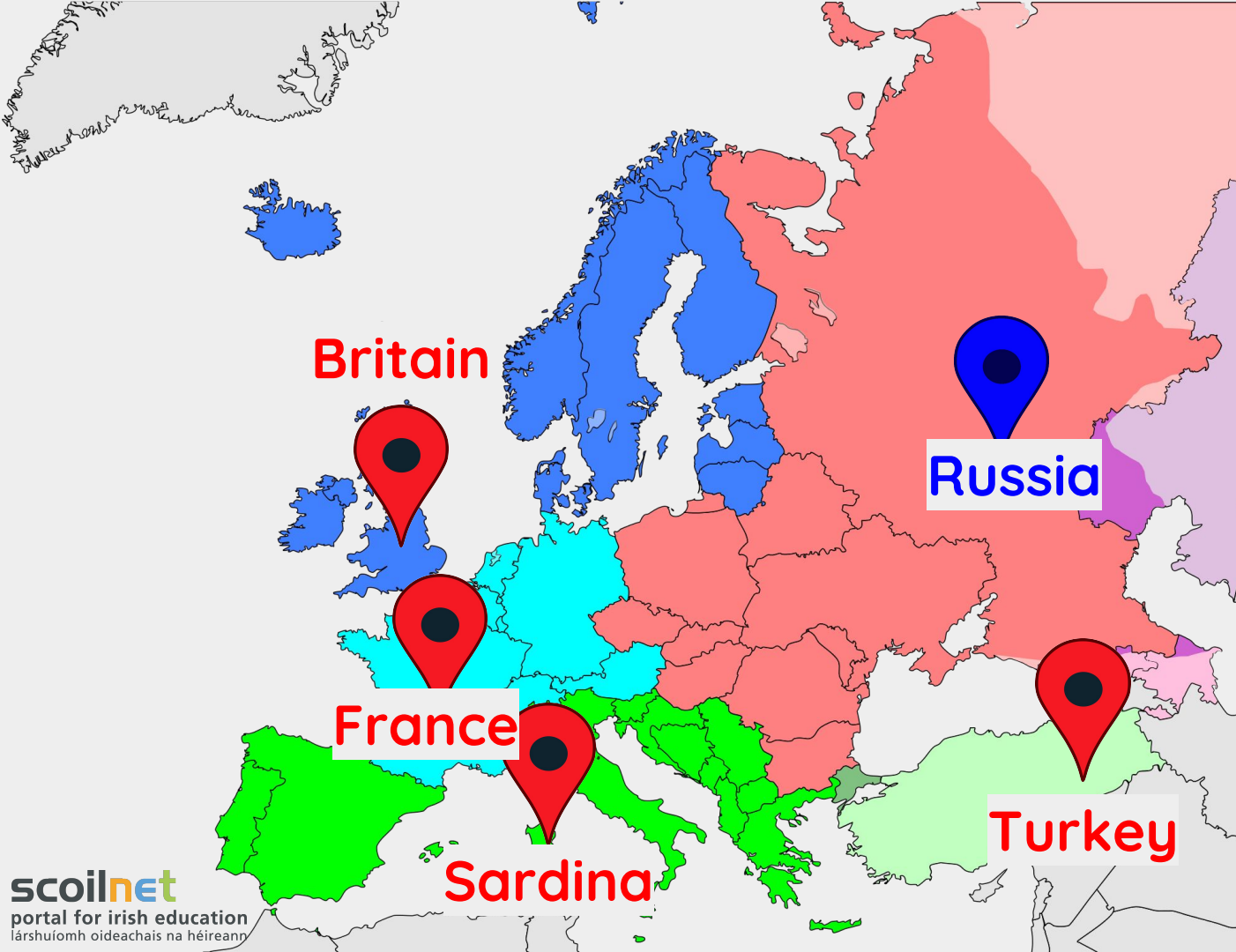


The Crimean War

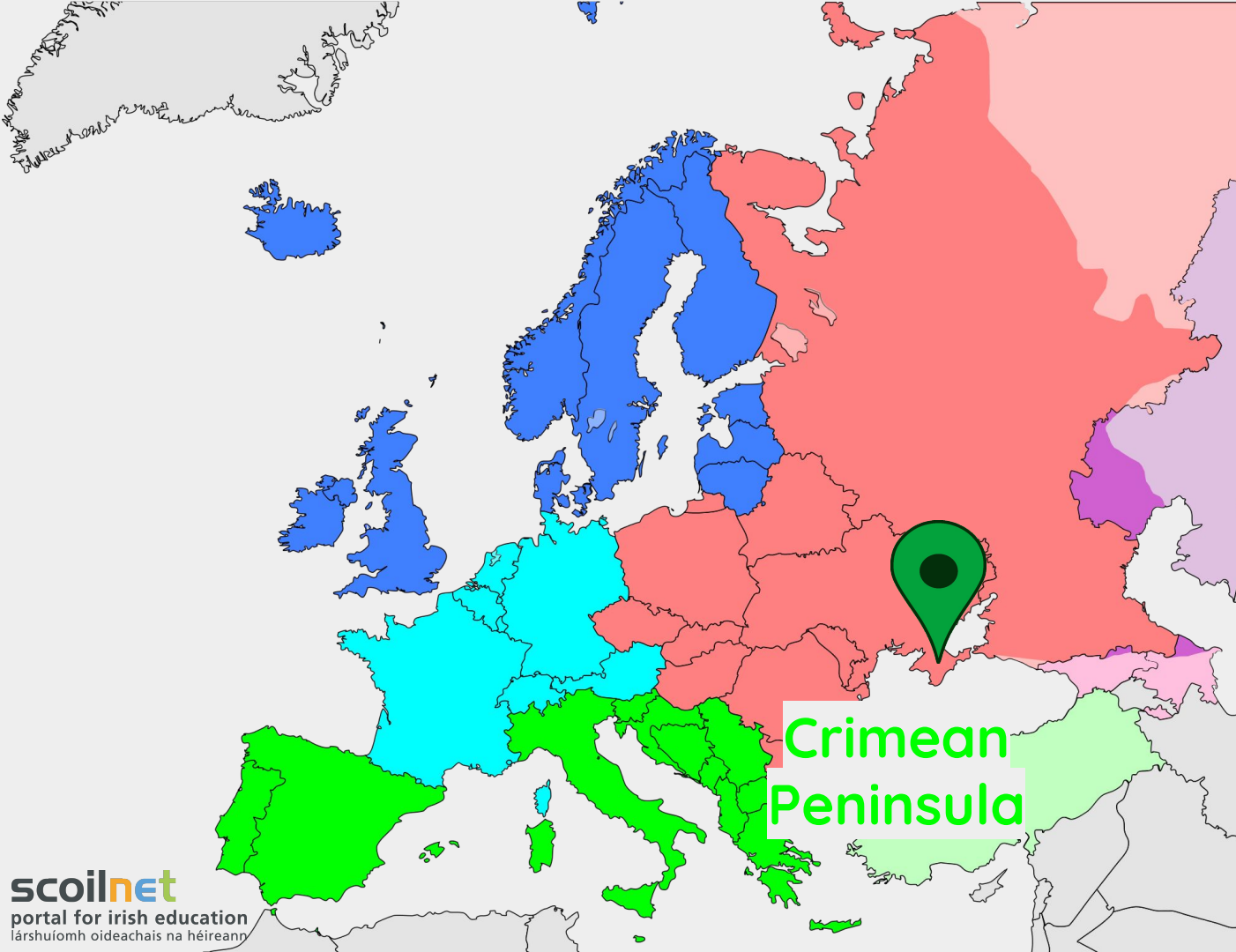
Oct 5, 1853 – Mar 30, 1856



Locations



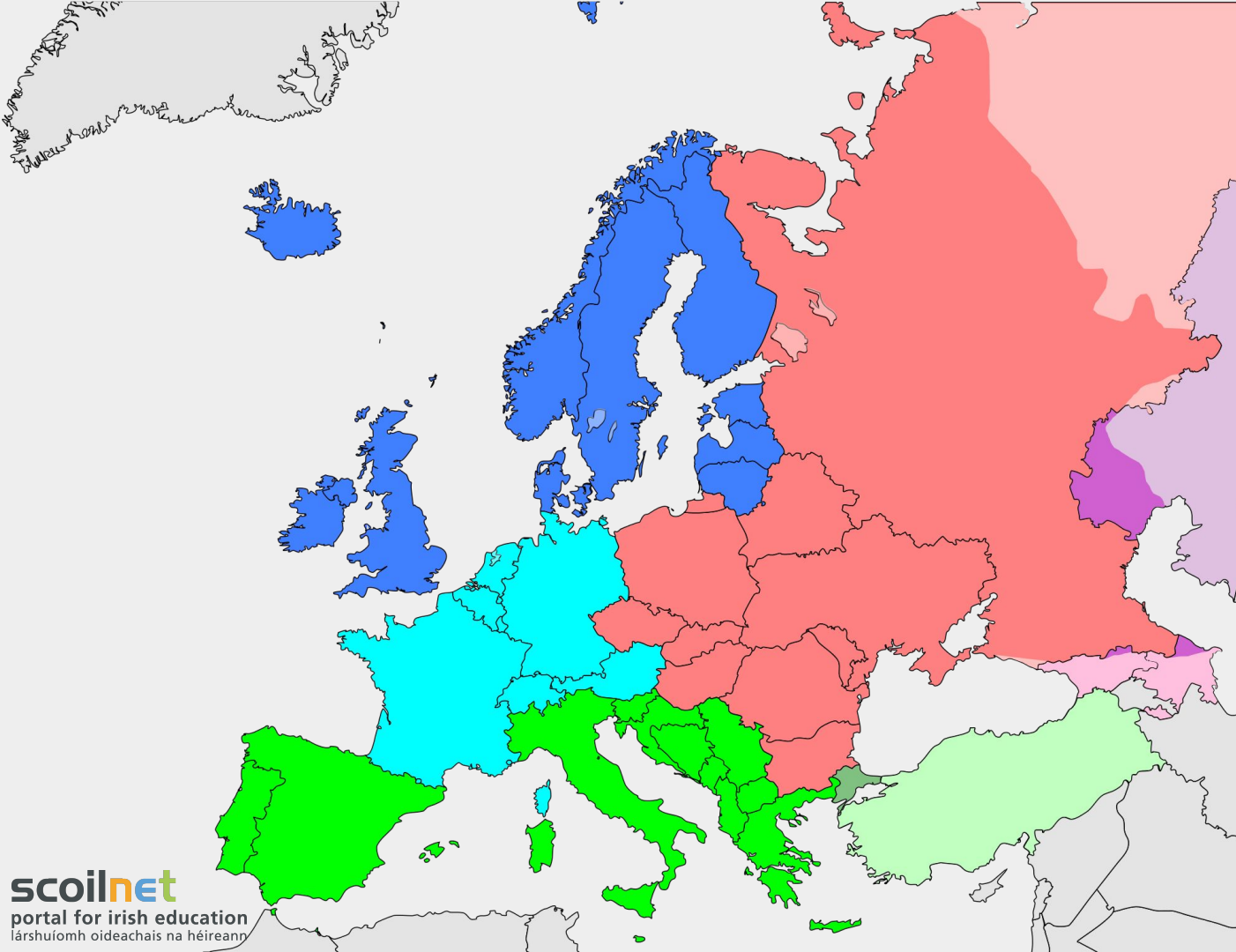
The Crimean War was where Britain, France, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and the Kingdom of Sardinia fought against Russia



Most of the war took place on the Crimean Peninsula. Today this is part of the Ukraine.



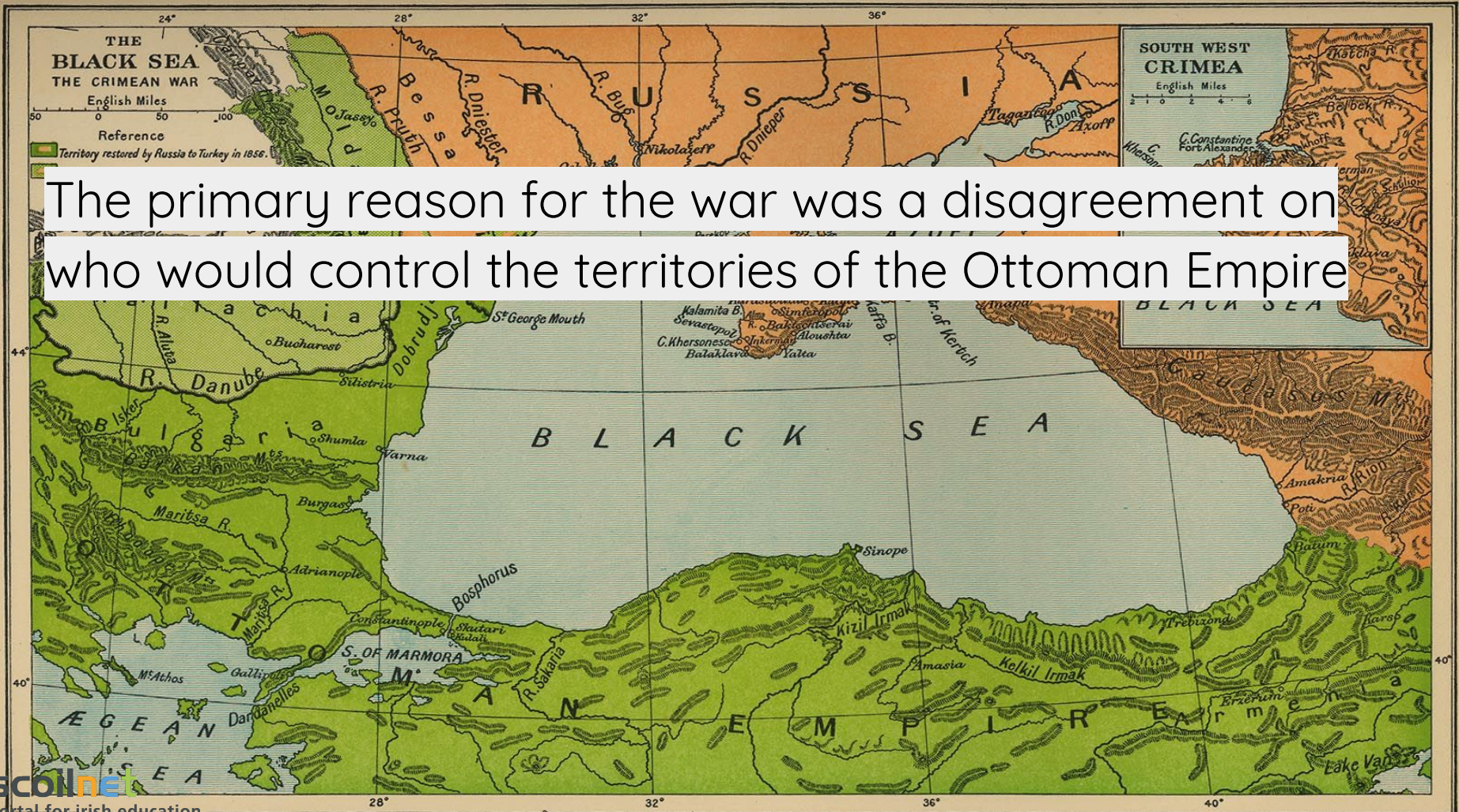
On the map on the next slide mark the important locations of the Crimean War.



Mark the
important
locations of
the Crimean
War on this
map

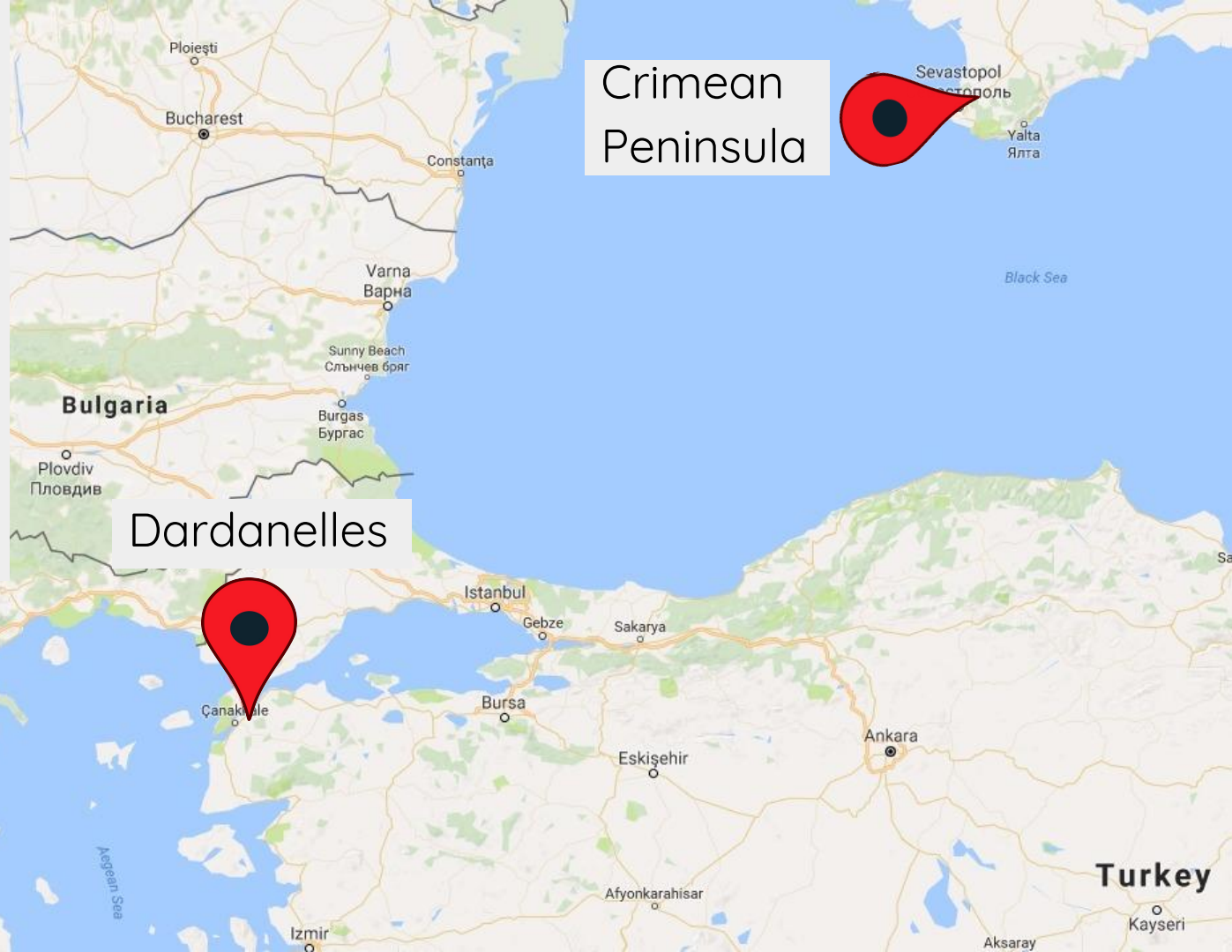



Reasons for War



The primary reason for the war was a disagreement on who would control the territories of the Ottoman Empire

The British and Russians were at war about who would control the Dardanelles. The Dardanelles is a small channel of water in Turkey.



An aerial photograph of Jerusalem, showing the Temple Mount in the center. The Temple Mount is a large, flat, rectangular area with a large dome in the center. It is surrounded by a high wall. The surrounding city is densely packed with buildings, mostly with flat roofs. The Temple Mount is a significant religious site, and its control was a major point of contention during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Russia and France were at war as both wanted to control
Palestinian holy sites.

Turkey was not happy with all the demands Russia were putting on them.





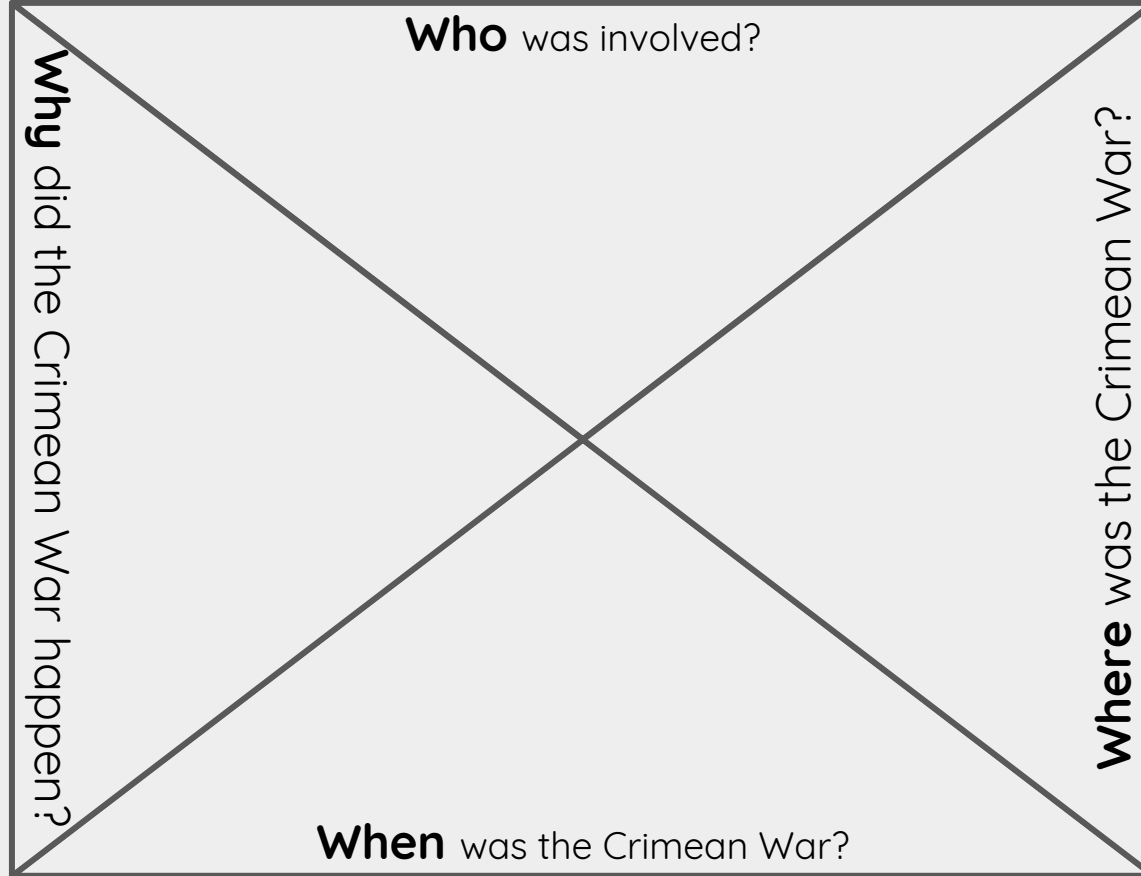
Florence went to nurse the soldiers of the Crimean War. She brought a team of trained nurses with her.

There was no access to water and no medical equipment there for them to use. She worked up to 20 hours a day to improve conditions for patients.



Fill in the graphic organiser about the war on the next slide.

The Crimean War



The end of the War





In 1856 the war ended and Peace began. These talks resulted in the signing of the Treaty of Paris. The Black Sea became neutral and no warships were allowed on it.

300,000

soldiers were killed during the war (approx.)

The last survivor of the Crimean War was Timothy the Tortoise.

Timothy died in 2004 (aged about 165).

She was mascot for HMS Queen ship.





Can you find any
information about Timothy
the Tortoise?

Fill in the next slide with the
information you find.

Type of Tortoise

Male or Female

Place was Found



Timothy
the Tortoise

Burial Place

Interesting Fact

Connection with
Crimean War

Ireland's Involvement in the Crimean War

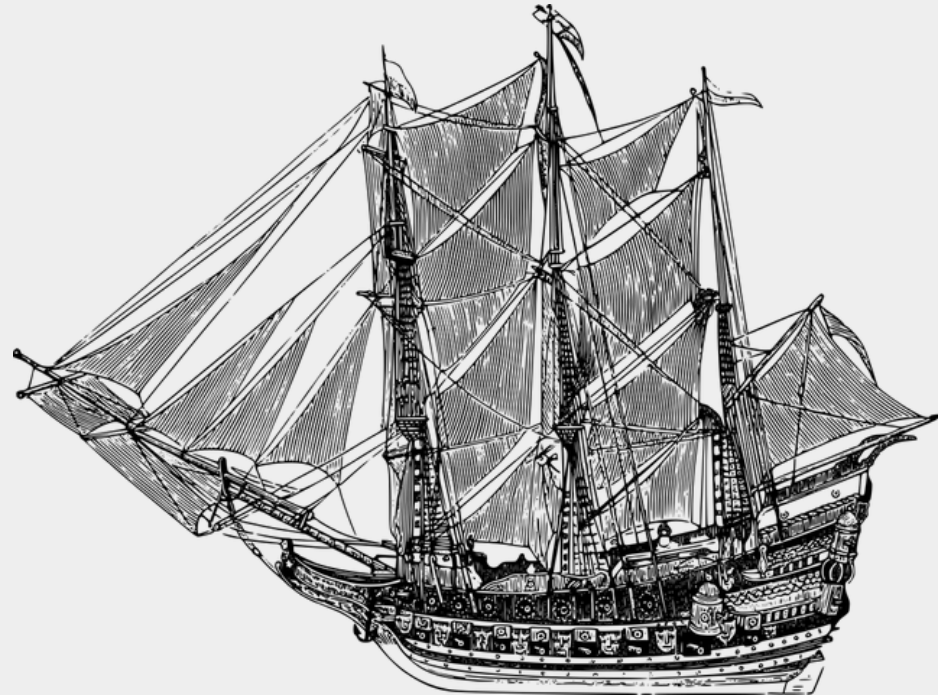


300,000

Number of Irish soldiers fighting for
Britain in the Crimean War (approx.)

Charles Davis Lucas

Charles Davis Lucas, County Armagh, was awarded the first-ever Victoria Cross for throwing a live shell that landed on the deck of HMS Hecla, overboard in June 1854.

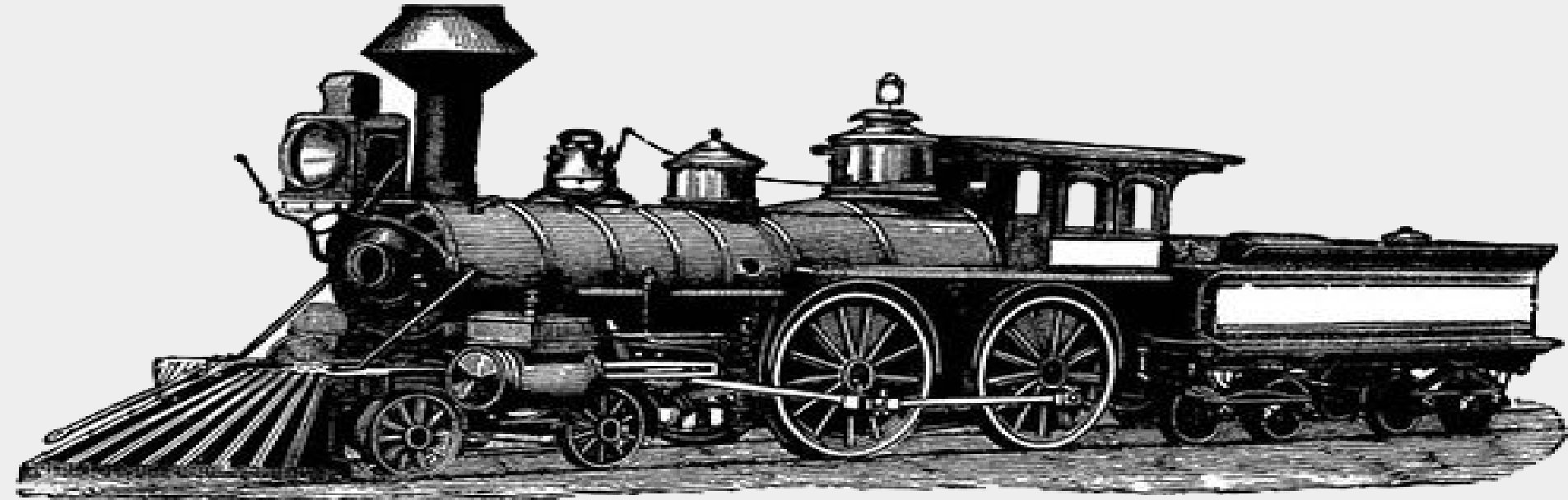




There was a shortage of priests during the Crimean War.

Two Dublin Dublin-based Jesuits, Father William Ronan and Father Patrick Duffy, were among the Irish priests that volunteered to serve in the Crimea.

Irish engineers also travelled to Crimea to work on the new roads and the railway. The chief engineers of both the road and railway projects were Irish. Their names were William Doyne and James Beatty.



In January 1855, The Times newspaper published a letter written by Sub-Constable Richard Bradshaw from the Irish Constabulary barracks in Kilkenny.

In it he described the misery of camp life at Balaclava:





1. What do you think the letter might have said?
2. How might the weather have been?
3. Where were they sleeping?
4. What would they need to do first thing in the morning?

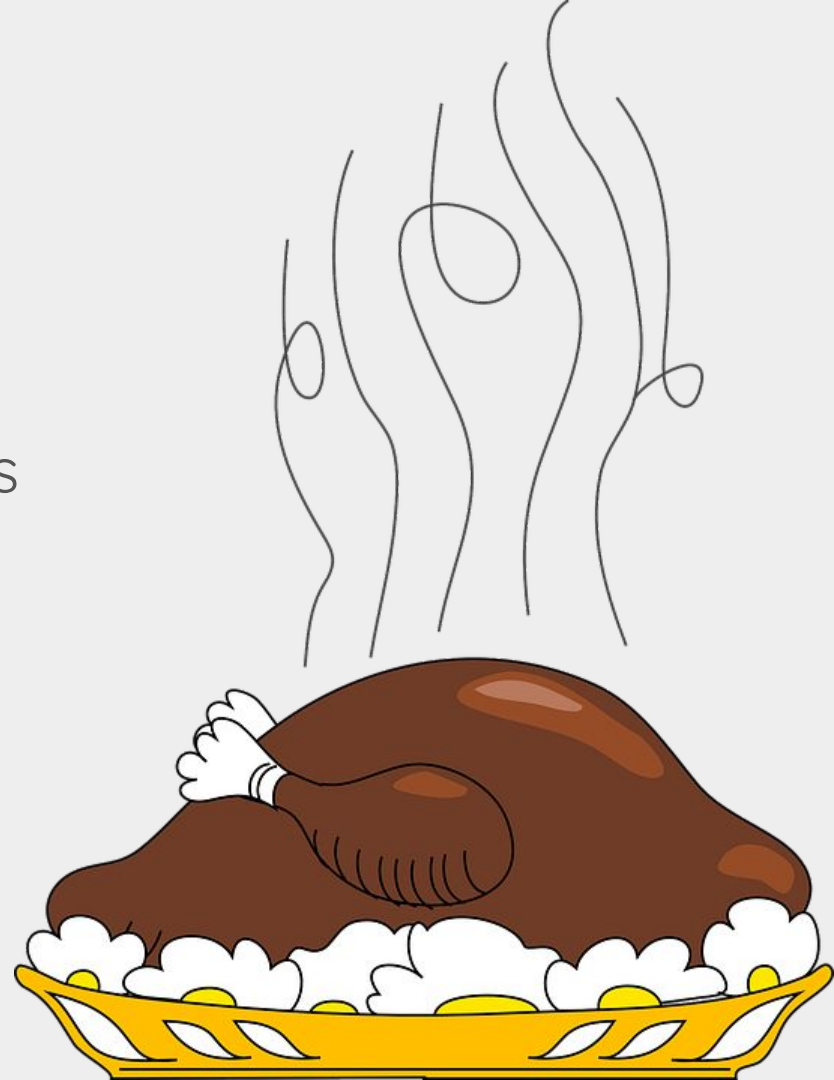
“The weather, as yet, is not colder than in Ireland, but when a man gets wet to the skin, he has no place to go to but a cold tent; and when he gets up in the morning he must go about collecting wood to boil his breakfast; which consists of green coffee, which must be roasted on the stable shovel, pounded and thrown into the water; that, with some biscuit, is our breakfast; biscuit and salt beef for dinner; and supper same as breakfast.

We get two glasses of rum every day, which is chiefly the thing that keeps life in us, but we hope it won't be always as bad as it is now. If Sevastapol was once taken our condition would be better. Why, if it is not taken, and that the troops have to winter here, history will record another 1812. Some of the Mounted Staff Corps are in excellent health and spirits and we hope, with the Divine assistance, to rub out and return to our native country again.”

At Stack A in the Custom House Docks, Dublin, the Grand Crimean Banquet took place in October 1856.

There were over **5,000** people at this banquet and it raised over **£3600**.
(that is approx **€180,000** now)

Hot potatoes were transported in 4 vans which were covered in steam.



Across Ireland monuments for the Crimean war can be found. Some of these monuments are Russian guns and cannons that were taken back as trophies. An example is the cannon outside Tralee in Kerry.





Can you find pictures from the following Crimean War memorials across Ireland?

1. Kidd Memorial, St Patrick's Cathedral, Armagh
2. King Memorial or Wray, St Stephen's Church, Dublin 2
3. Royal Irish Regiment Crimea Window, St Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin 8
4. Connaught Rangers Crimea Memorial, St Nicholas' Church, Galway
5. Dawson Memorial, Church Square Monaghan
6. Mackesy Memorial, Christ Church Cathedral, Waterford.

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