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.
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 nursed 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

Who was involved?

When was the Crimean War?

Where was the Crimean War?

Why did the Crimean War happen?
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.
Timothy the Tortoise

- Type of Tortoise
- Male or Female
- Place was Found
- Burial Place
- Interesting Fact
- Connection with Crimean War
Ireland’s Involvement in the Crimean War
Number of Irish soldiers fighting for Britain in the Crimean War (approx.)
300,000
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-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.
For more resources, visit ...