

George Edward Rich

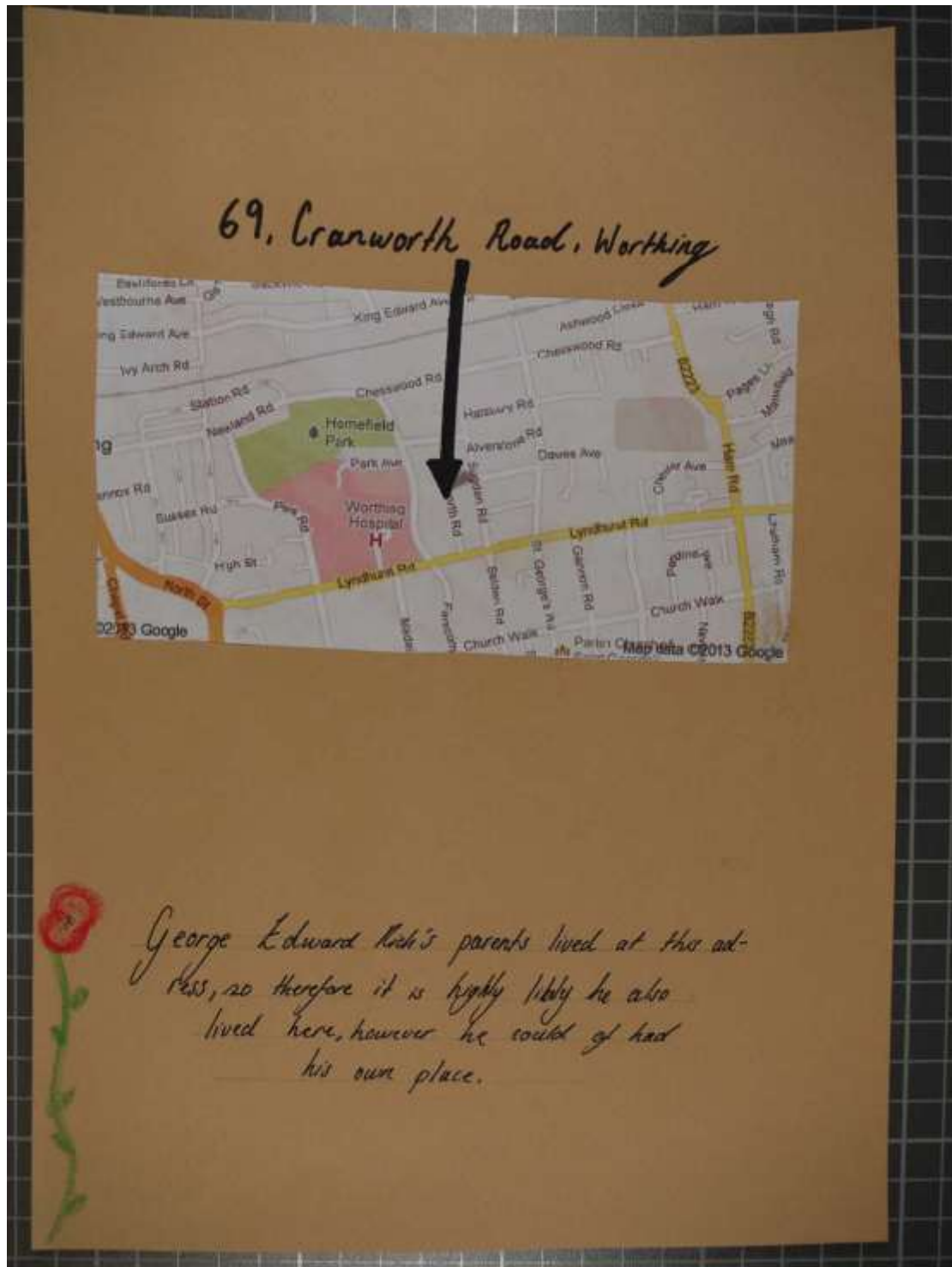
George Edward Rich was a Lance Corporal G/12959
in the 1st Battalion of the East Kent Regiment
in the 6th Division. He died of wounds on the
25th June 1917, aged 20. He was the son of Henry
William and Amy Rich of 69, Cranworth Road, Worthing
Formerly TF 2964 1/4th Royal Sussex Regiment. He
served in Gallipoli and Egypt: where he was
hospitalized in Cairo with enteric fever in 1915.
Born and enlisted in Worthing. He is buried at
the Sur Bethune Town Cemetery, Berlin.



We will remember them....

George Edward Rich was a young man who had enlisted
the army during World War I. From the information
I have found about my soldier, I can deduce
that he was a brave young man because after
being hospitalized he still went out and fought
in the war. But he unfortunately died at
a young age.





The Royal Sussex & The East Kent Regiment

The Royal Sussex Regiment



The regiment raised a total of 23 battalions during WWI and served in all of the theatres of war including Russia in 1919. The regiment was awarded 69 battle honours and 4 Victoria Crosses, losing 7,069 men during the course of the war. St Georges Chapel in Chichester Cathedral was restored after the war and serves as a memorial to all members of the regiment, who died during the war.

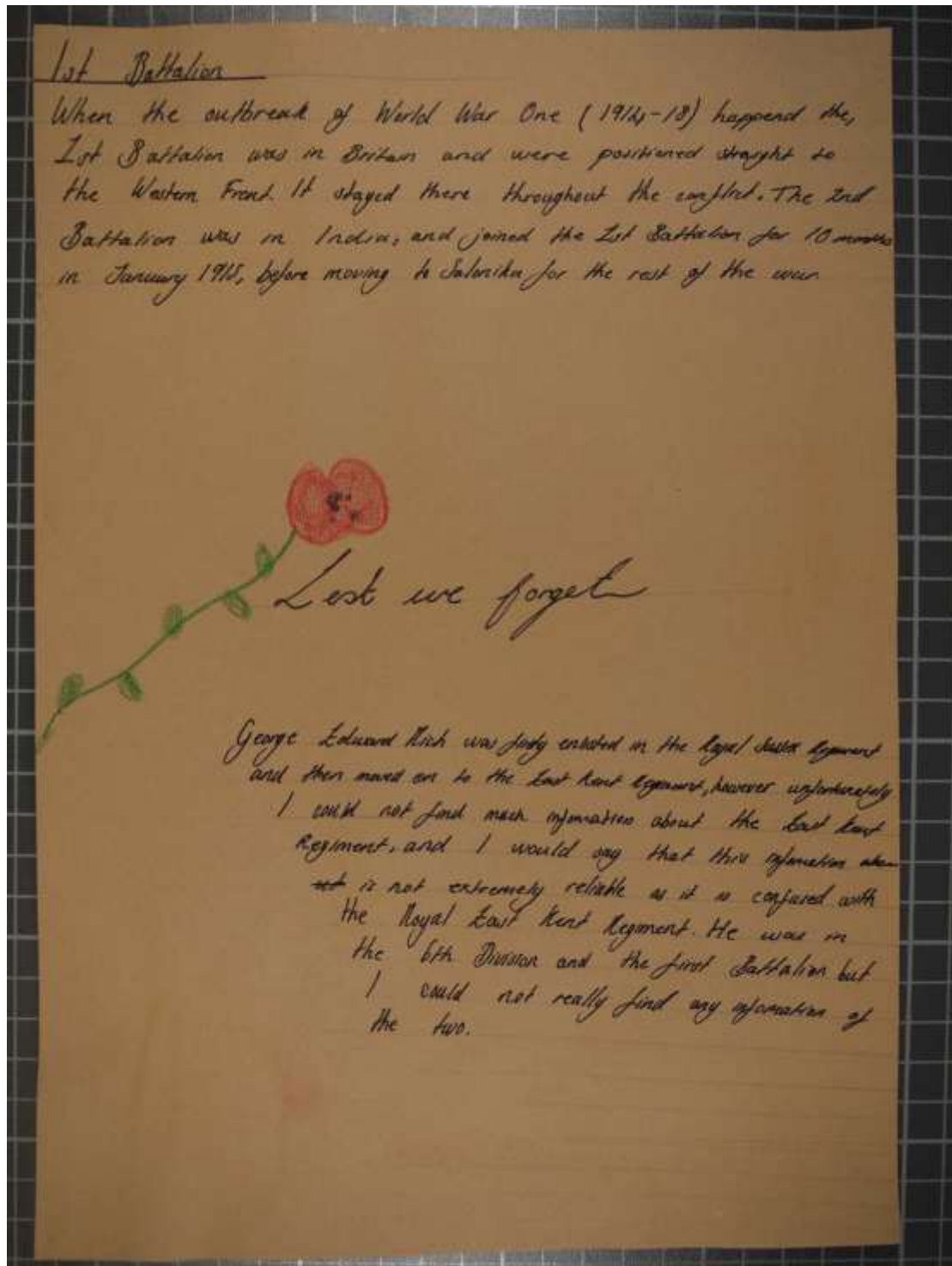
The East Kent Regiment



- 'Steady the buffs'
- Veteri fondesuit honore = It flourishes in ancient honour
- The East Kent Regiment was one of the oldest regiments of the army.
- The 3rd Regiment received its nickname of "The Buffs" because it had been issued 'buff coats' - armour made of soft leather.

6th division

This peacetime Division of the pre-war army was quartered in Ireland and Egypt and at the outbreak of war, and was ordered to concentrate near Cambridge. By early September it was fully equipped and trained. On the 10th September, 1914 it landed at St Nazaire and proceeded to the Western Front, where it remained throughout the war. The Division arrived in time to reinforce the hard-pressed 8th on the Aisne, before the whole army was moved North into Flanders.



Weapons

Rifle

The main weapon used by British soldiers in the trenches was the bolt-action rifle. 15 rounds could be fired in a minute and a person 1,400 metres away could be killed.



Machine Gun

Machine guns needed 4-6 men to work them and had to be on a flat surface. They had the fire-power of 100 guns.

Gas

The German army were the first to use chlorine gas. Chlorine gas causes a burning sensation in the throat and chest pains. Mustard gas was the most deadly weapon used. It was fired into the trenches in shells. It was colourless and took 12 hours to take effect. Effects include: blistering skin, vomiting, sore eyes, internal and external bleeding. Death could take up to 5 weeks.



Tank

Tanks were used for the first time in the First World War at the Battle of the Somme. They were developed to cope with the conditions on the Western Front.

There were many more weapons for example Artillery, Hand Grenade, Aeroplanes, Bayonets and lots more.

*Somme
Battlefield*



*bomber
airplane*



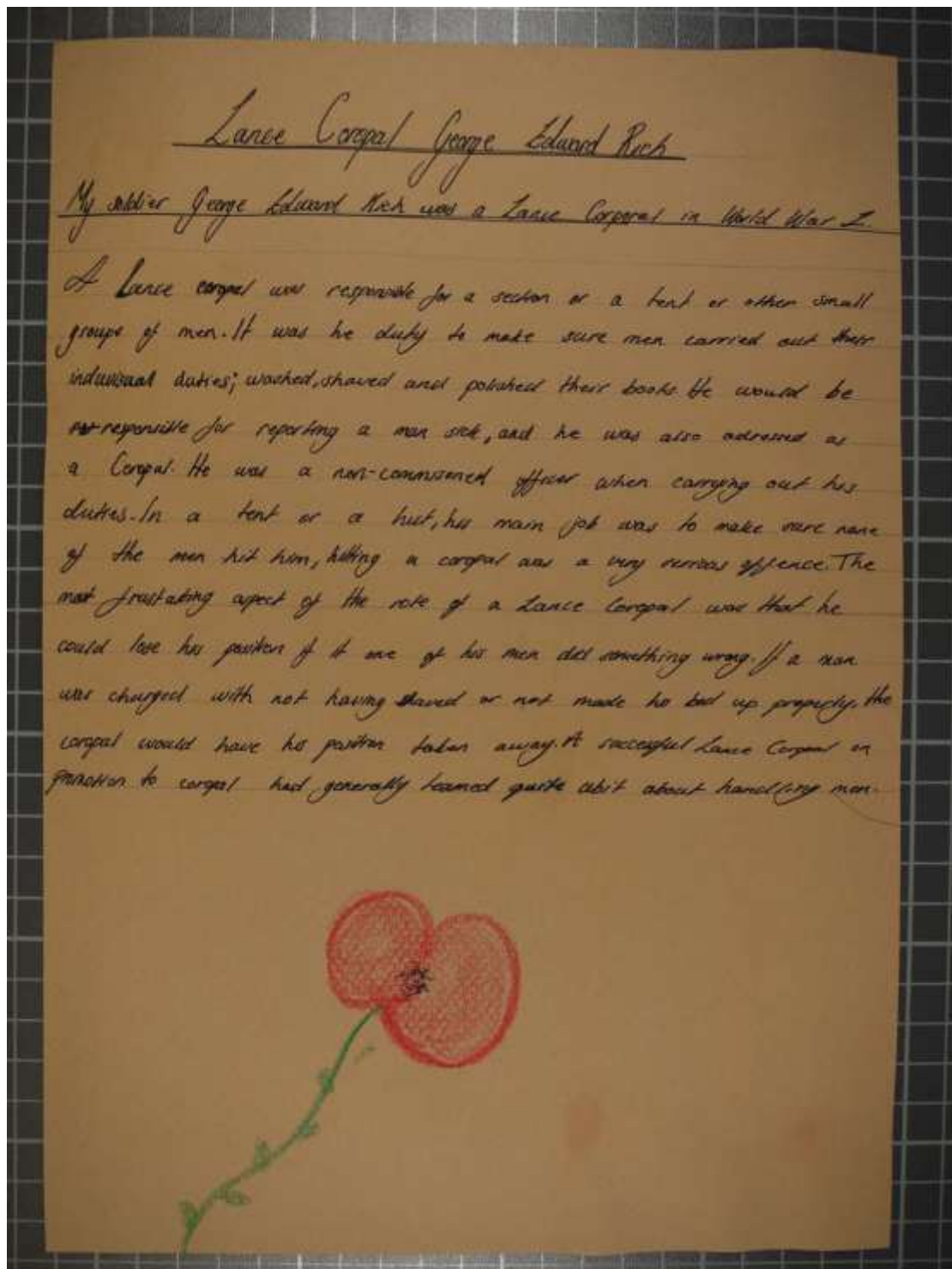
Tank



*machine
gun*



*I did not know what weapons my
soldier used, so I researched different
weapons used that every soldier may
have used*

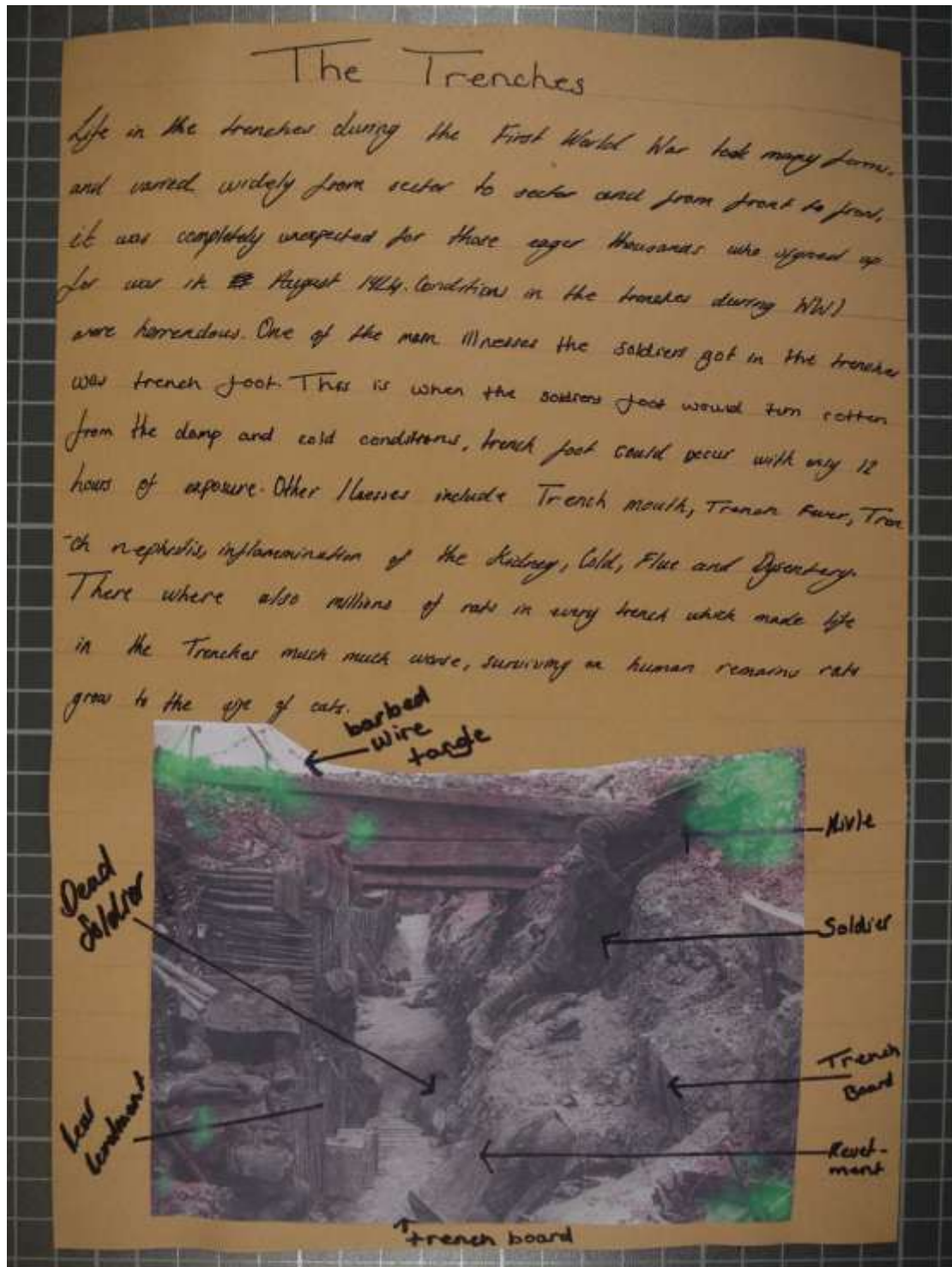


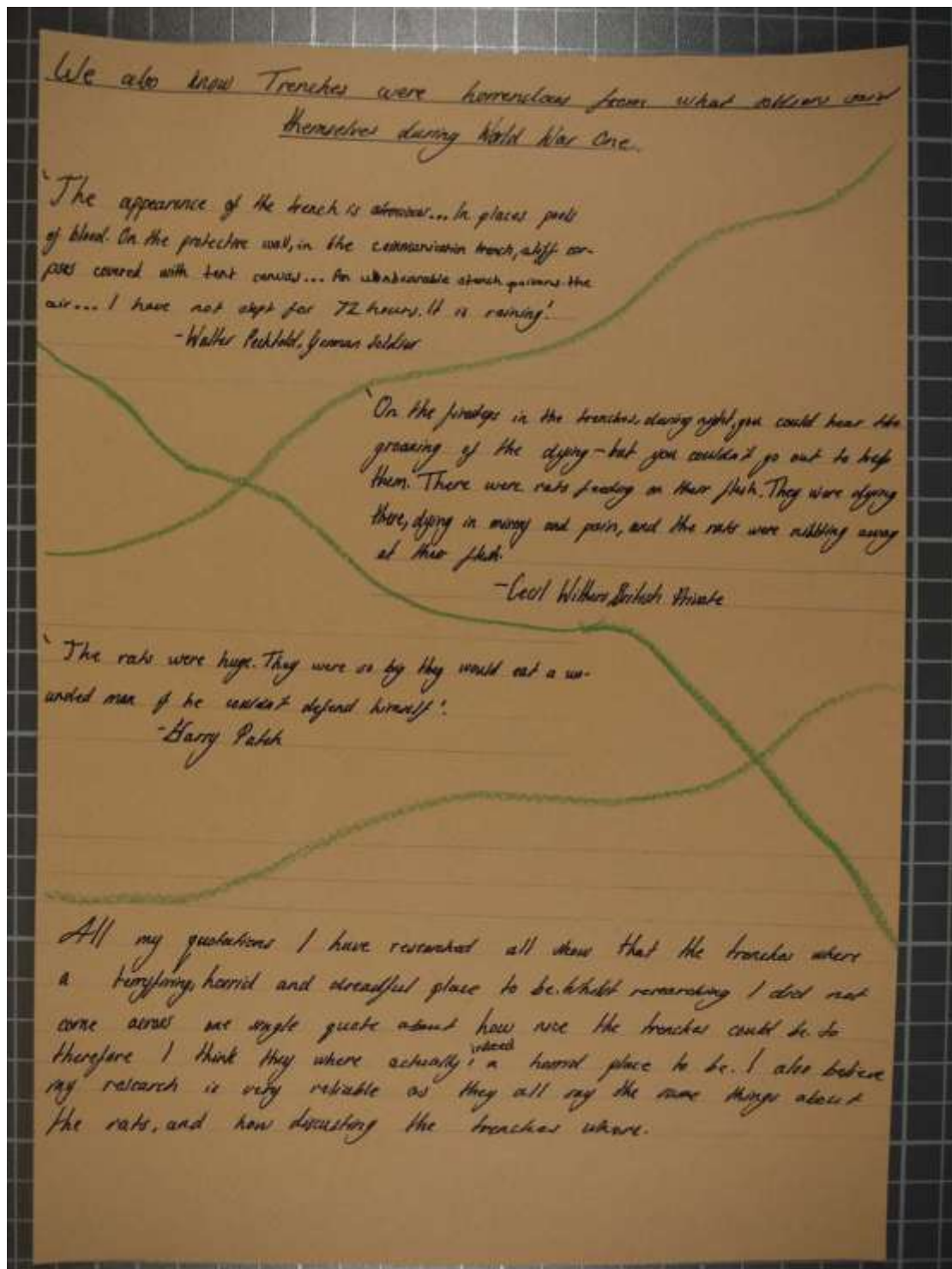
The Uniform of a Soldier in WW1

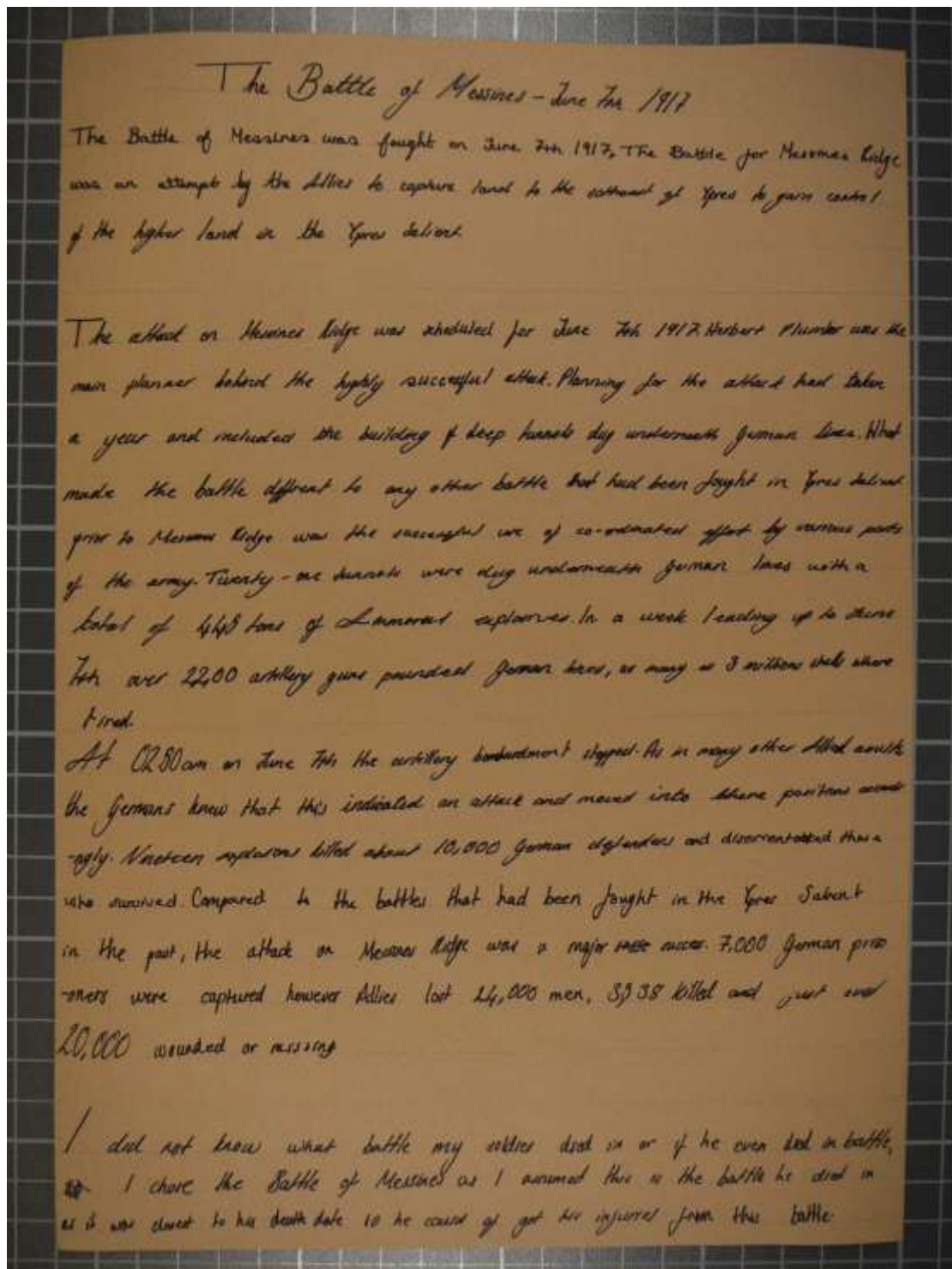
The Uniform a soldier wore depended on the country and regiment he was from however the British soldier went to war wearing the 1902 Pattern Service Dress tunic and trousers. This was a thick woollen tunic, dyed khaki. There were two breast pockets for personal items, two smaller pockets for other items, and an internal pocket sewn under the right flap of the lower tunic where the First Field Dressing was kept. Rifle patches were sewn above the breast pockets, to prevent wear from the equipment and rifle. Shoulder straps were sewn on and fastened with brass buttons, with enough space for a brass regimental shoulder title. Rank crests were sewn onto the upper tunic sleeves, while trade badges and Long Service and Good Conduct stripes were placed on the lower sleeves. A stiffened peak cap was worn, made of the same material, with a leather strap, brass fitting and secured with two small brass buttons. Bandages were worn round the ankles, and ammunition boots with nails in the soles on the feet. Normally brown, they were made of upturned hide and had steel toe-caps and a steel plate on the heel. There were also lightweight uniforms for soldiers to wear in warmer climates, known as Khaki drill.

I did not know what the uniform was for my soldier's regiment. So I researched the standard British uniforms, however it would of been broadly similar









My soldier did not receive any of the big medals however he may of received one of these


Medals

1914 Star
The 1914 Star was instituted in 1917 for service ashore in France and Flanders between 5 August and 22 November 1914.




1914/15 Star
Authorised in 1918, the 1914/15 Star was awarded to recruits who saw service in France and Flanders from 23 November 1914 to 31 December 1915.

British War Medal
The **British War Medal** 1914-1920, authorised in 1919, was awarded to eligible service personnel and civilians. Qualifications for the award varied slightly according to service. The **basic requirement** for army personnel and civilians was that they either entered a **theatre of war**, or rendered approved service overseas between 5 August 1914 and 11 November 1918. Service in Russia in 1919 and 1920 also qualified for the award.



Victory Medal
The Victory Medal 1914-1919 was also authorised in 1919 and was awarded to all eligible personnel who served on the establishment of a unit in an working theatre.

Silver War Badge
The Silver War Badge, sometimes wrongly called the Silver Wound Badge, was authorised in September 1916 and takes the form of a circular badge with the legend 'For King and Empire-Services Rendered' surrounding the George V cypher. The badge was awarded to all of those military personnel who were discharged as a result of sickness or wounds contracted or received during the war, either at home or overseas.



Worthing in WW1

Over 600 Worthing men were killed as a result of the war, but disease and insanitary conditions claimed more lives than any battle. The town lost a whole generation of young men in a devastating four years. Of the 600

4.5% died in 1914

15% died in 1915

27% died in 1916

27% died in 1917

22% died in 1918 4.5% died in 1919 and 1920 as a result of their wounds

By Sept. 23rd 1914 more than 1000 Worthing men had enlisted, many joining the Royal Sussex Regiment. John Bishop was one of the first casualties of Worthing when he caught pneumonia and died. By March 10, 1915 at least 34 Worthing men had died and many more were missing. Many people, brothers and best friends, joined the war together as a group. People like former Mrs Amor whose 4 sons all died due to the war. Many men joined up despite pleas of their parents e.g. Harry Tuck and his brother being only 15. By October 1915, 91 Worthing men were dead and the death toll continued to rise. Many men also received medals for their bravery. At the end of the war in March 1918 the casualties on both sides reached about 500,000. The sorrow of the war did not end with the fighting. Many died in the 1918 influenza pandemic which swept through Europe. Many were disabled and left with physical and mental scars from which they never fully recovered. The sacrifice paid by the people of Worthing is commemorated on the statue in Chapel Road. The bronze statue on a stone plinth depicts a 'digger Tommy' at the moment of victory. It was unveiled on April 11th 1921, and paid for by the public subscription. It forms the focus of the remembrance service which is held in September, on the Sunday nearest the date of the end of fighting in 1918.

Lest We Forget

My soldier was born and enlisted in Worthing.



My soldiers grave is in the Old Bicknure Town
Cemetery in Berlin.



Conclusion

I chose my soldier, George Edward Kitch, because I found it interesting that he lived on a road that I have been on and it is also near my school. I have found my soldier on the roll of honour. I found my evidence from many different websites. I think the evidence I found was quite useful like the quotes to do with the trenches as they all showed that the Trenches were a disgusting place to be, it also had there where bodies were found in one of the quotes I can look that up as in my one of my pictures, showing a trench, there is a dead ~~man~~ soldier lying on the trench ground, this shows my information I found was quite reliable, however it may not all be reliable information, I also think this is factual information. I have also checked my information reliability by going on different websites for the same information. The difficulties in this project were firstly there is not a lot of information about my chosen soldier, so I had to make many theories from what information I did have.

This project was quite enjoyable as I got to learn and research about a person's life who lived in a different era to me. From this project I have learnt that WW1 was a very hard time for the soldiers and created many problems also many things are not known for them because that they showed. Overall I have found this project quite fun and very informative as it has given me an insight on what the soldiers faced. More evidence would of been helpful like whether he had more family and what medals he was have been rewarded.



Amber Khan

A Soldier from World War One Project Feedback Sheet

LEVEL	I have	Mark	Target
3	Used some information from the internet but have not put it in my own words. Some of the information I have included is relevant.		
4	Carried out research from the websites I was directed to by my teacher. I might have include some evidence in my project. I have added some facts about my soldier and his role in the war.		
5	Shown evidence of some research I have conducted on my own initiative and I have used this information to some extent in my work. Included some relevant quotes, pictures or other evidence. Written a conclusion which gives some brief details about how I carried out my project. In my conclusion I have not fully explained how useful my evidence is.		
6	I have shown evidence of good research skills, taking details from a variety of sources and I might have made some brief comments about their reliability. My writing is detailed, focused and well explained. My conclusion shows I have thought hard about the way I went about my research and what I would do to improve or develop it next time. My conclusion shows I have clearly thought about how useful my evidence is for this project.	/	
7	My research has led me to many types of evidence. I have found out things about my soldier that were not obvious at the start of my project. I have included some developed comments on the usefulness and reliability of individual sources - thinking about the purpose, author and language of the sources. Your conclusion gives lots of detail about how you write about your project and comments on what difficulties you overcame as well as what successes you had. You reflect on your experience well.	/	(T) (T)
8	I have completed fully all level 7 criteria I cross-reference different sources to give a more accurate picture and my research is totally independent.		

Overall Mark - *7C* *Well Done!*

Teacher Comment

This is an excellent piece of work Amber, you have clearly put alot of work into your research and you have started to consider reliability of evidence

Teacher Target

Try to record the year sources were created such as your quotes of the trenches. This might tell you whether they are recalling the information near the time or a long time after.

I am pleased with my work because.....

Something I would like to improve next time would be.....