

GLOSSARY: Historical Recounts & the ANZAC Legend

Allies

Countries that fought together in World War I against the Central Powers. At Gallipoli, this included Britain, France, Australia and New Zealand.

ANZAC

Stands for *Australian and New Zealand Army Corps*. The soldiers from these nations who fought at Gallipoli in 1915.

ANZAC Cove

The small beach on the Gallipoli Peninsula where ANZAC soldiers landed on 25 April 1915.

ANZAC Legend

The national story built around the bravery, mateship, endurance and sacrifice shown by ANZAC troops at Gallipoli.

Artillery

Large military guns used to fire shells over long distances. At Gallipoli, artillery fire was constant and dangerous.

Battlefield

The area where soldiers fight during a war. At Gallipoli, this included beaches, cliffs and narrow trenches.

Campaign

A planned series of military actions designed to achieve a goal. The Gallipoli campaign aimed to capture the Dardanelles Strait.

Casualties

The total number of soldiers killed, wounded or missing during a battle or campaign.

Central Powers

The group of countries that fought against the Allies in World War I, including Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire.

Chronological Order

Events arranged in the order they happened (first to last). Essential for writing historical recounts.

Courage

A key ANZAC value. Bravery shown when facing danger, fear or hardship.

Dardanelles

A narrow strait in Turkey. Capturing it was the main goal of the Gallipoli campaign.

Deserter

A soldier who leaves their position without permission. This was rare among ANZAC troops because of strong loyalty.

Endurance

Another key ANZAC value. The ability to withstand hardship over a long period.

Enlist

To join the military voluntarily.

Evacuation

The organised removal of soldiers from a dangerous area. The Gallipoli evacuation in December 1915 was carried out successfully and secretly.

First wave

The first group of soldiers to land or attack during a battle.

Gallipoli Peninsula

A region in Turkey where the 1915 Gallipoli campaign took place.

Historical Recount

A factual retelling of past events written in chronological order and in past tense.

Infantry

Soldiers who fight on foot, usually equipped with rifles or bayonets.

Legacy

The lasting impact or influence of an event. The ANZAC legacy continues in Australian culture today.

Mateship

A uniquely Australian value meaning loyalty, friendship and support between soldiers.

Objective Tone

Writing that is factual and neutral, without strong emotion or personal opinion.

Ottoman Empire

The empire that controlled Turkey during World War I and defended Gallipoli against the ANZACs.

Past Tense

A grammatical tense used to describe events that have already happened. Essential in historical recounts.

Peninsula

A piece of land surrounded by water on three sides — like Gallipoli.

Perseverance

Continuing despite difficulty; another ANZAC value.

Primary Source

Firsthand evidence from the time of the event, such as letters, diaries or photographs.

Reorientation

The final section of a recount that summarises the event and its significance.

Retreat

To move back or withdraw in order to avoid danger.

Sacrifice

Giving up something — often life or safety — for the benefit of others. A core ANZAC value.

Secondary Source

A text created after the event, based on research (e.g., textbooks, documentaries).

Stalemate

A situation in war where neither side can make progress. Much of Gallipoli became a stalemate.

Strategy

A plan designed to achieve a long-term goal in war.

Time Connectives

Words or phrases that show the sequence of events, such as *at dawn*, *later*, *afterwards*.

Trenches

Long, narrow ditches dug by soldiers for protection in battle. ANZACs lived in trenches for months.

Troops

Groups of soldiers.

Withdrawal

Another word for evacuation — soldiers leaving an area safely and strategically.

World War I (WWI)

The global war fought between 1914 and 1918, during which the Gallipoli campaign took place.