

2020 Remembrance Assembly

re·mem·brance  (rĭ-mĕm'brəns)

n.

1.
 - a. The act or process of remembering.
 - b. The state of being remembered: *holds him in fond remembrance.*
2. Something serving to celebrate or honor the memory of a person or event; a memorial.
3. The length of time over which one's memory extends: *events within my remembrance.*
4. Something remembered; a reminiscence.
5. A souvenir.
6. **remembrances** Greetings: *Please give my remembrances to your mother.*

[Middle English, from Old French, from *rememberer*, to remember, see **remember**.]

2020 Remembrance Assembly



Each year we remember those who fought and died in the First World War. This assembly will focus on a key building in our nation's history and the history of remembrance.

One hundred years ago the Cenotaph was unveiled as a memorial to the First World War.

The unveiling of the permanent Cenotaph at Whitehall, by King George V, 11 November 1920.



The word “cenotaph” comes from the Greek and means “empty tomb”. The London Cenotaph has been the focal point for Remembrance Day services ever since 1919. The inscription on the monument in Whitehall simply reads “The Glorious Dead”.



The Cenotaph, which is located in Whitehall (close to Downing Street) is now central to our remembrance of the First World War. Political leaders each year lay wreaths at the foot of the monument.



The Cenotaph was in the news in the summer as a focal point of protest and counter protest

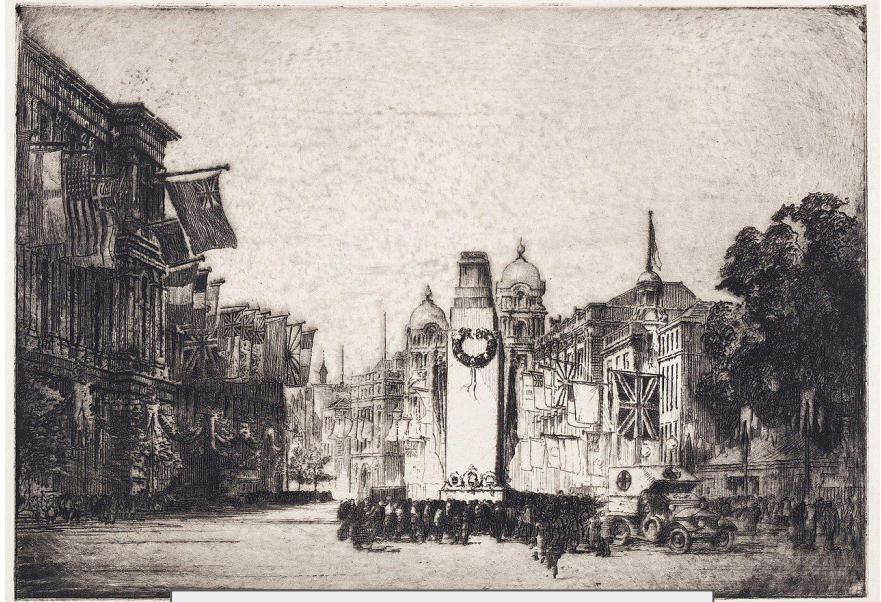




One of many 'street shrines' that were created during and immediately after the war.

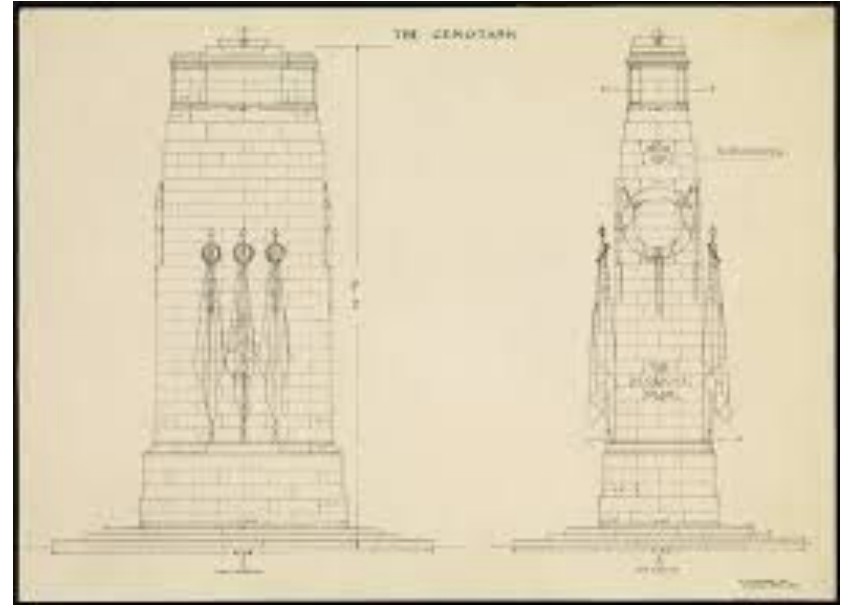
The Cenotaph was originally built as a temporary structure in 1919 following the end of the First World War the previous year.

The architect, Edwin Lutyens, was inspired by the cenotaphs of Ancient Greece, which were built as memorial tombs for soldiers whose bodies could not be recovered from the battlefield.

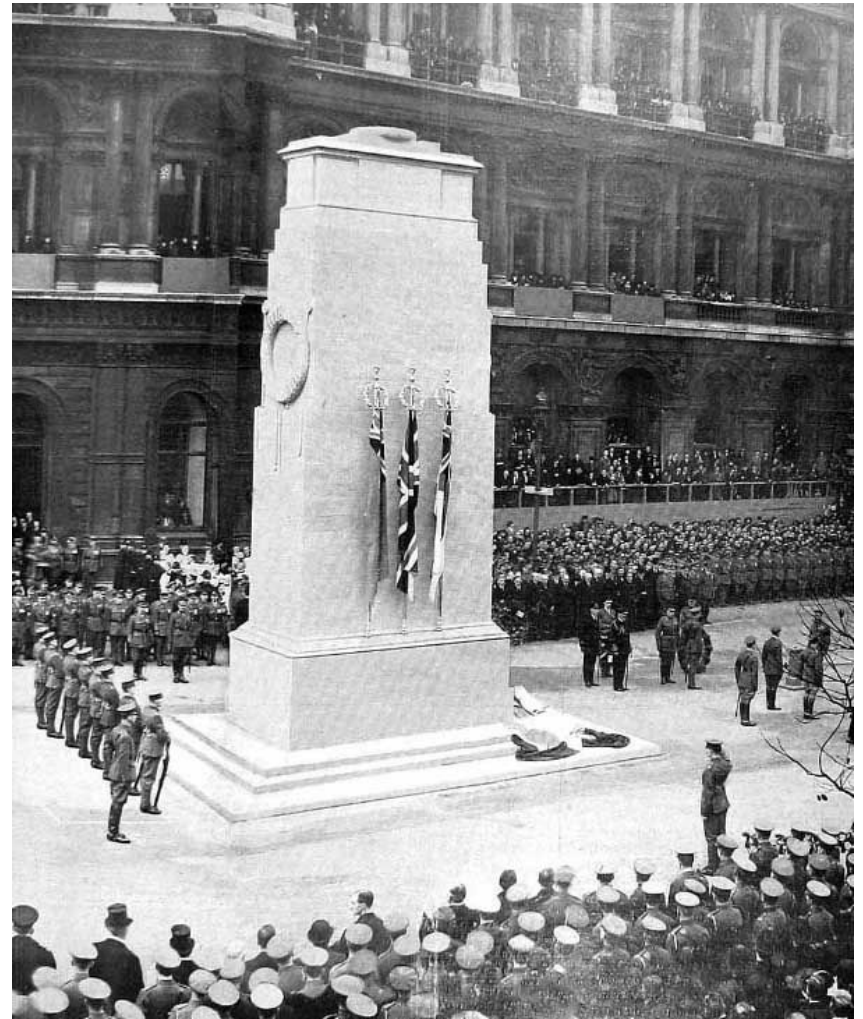


A sketching of the original cenotaph

The Cenotaph was visited by over one million people in 1919, so it was decided to build a permanent memorial to replace the wooden original.



Within one week of its unveiling in November 1920, it has been estimated that 1.25 million people visited the Cenotaph



The Cenotaph continued to be central to remembrance and the dates of the Second World War were added to the structure in 1946



The Cenotaph is the site of the annual National Service of Remembrance held at 11:00 am on Remembrance Sunday, the closest Sunday to 11 November (Armistice Day). From 1919 until 1945, the remembrance service was held on Armistice Day, but since 1945 it has been held on Remembrance Sunday.





**Thiepval Memorial to the
Missing of the Somme -
unveiled in 1932**



Great Western Railway War Memorial in Paddington station - designed by Thomas Tait and sculpted by Charles Sargeant Jagger - unveiled in 1922

The Cenotaph is a central part of the history of remembrance in this country and now memorialises all of those who have given their lives in all conflicts since the First World War

