



THE PERCEPTION OF WAR AND THE ROLE OF WOMEN



SCHOOL YEAR 2015-2016

CLASSE 5ALS

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INTRODUCTION

The present report is meant to offer a synthesis of the project work carried out by the students of the 5ALS during the English lessons of the school year 2015-2016, first term.

The students wanted to contribute to the ERASMUS PLUS PROJECT ERASMUS+ "*Enseigner la Grande Guerre - Eduquer à la paix*", an international and intercultural work meant to promote Peace Education through the study of World War I in the context of the different high schools that belong to ISIS della Bassa Friulana of which Liceo Scientifico "Albert Einstein" is a branch.

The aim of the research was to gather data about the different generations' perceptions of the First World War and the role played by women during the conflict, to compare them with the perspectives on war conveyed by some English literary works of the period (both poetry and fiction) and conclude the research also referring to the way some contemporary English and Italian literary works dealing with the same conflict.

The research was carried out both individually and in group work and developed through different steps illustrated in the different sections of the present research report.

For organizational reasons the privileged focus was English literature but the work also includes references to an Italian contemporary novel.

STEP I: Gathering data on the topic by means of interviews to three different generations (the students', the students' parents' and the students' grandparents' generation)

STEP II: Textual analysis of some War Poetry of the period:

- **R. Brooks**, The Soldier
- **John McCrae**, Flander Fields
- **W. Owen**, Dulce et Decorum Est
- **S. Sassoon**, They
- **S. Sassoon**, The Glory of Women

STEP III: Textual analysis of a short story of the period having the war as its background and where the protagonists are two women:

- **D.H. Lawrence**, The Fox

STEP IV: Textual analysis of the part set in England of the contemporary Italian novel. During the activities the writer was invited to discuss the experience told in his novel.

- **N. Gibaldi**, “La grande guerra a piedi”

STEP V: A Shared Reflection and A Resolution For the Future.

Textual analysis of poetry addressed to different generations of readers:

- **Carol Ann Duffy**, The Last Post
- **Carol Ann Duffy**: The Christmas Truce

CONCLUSION

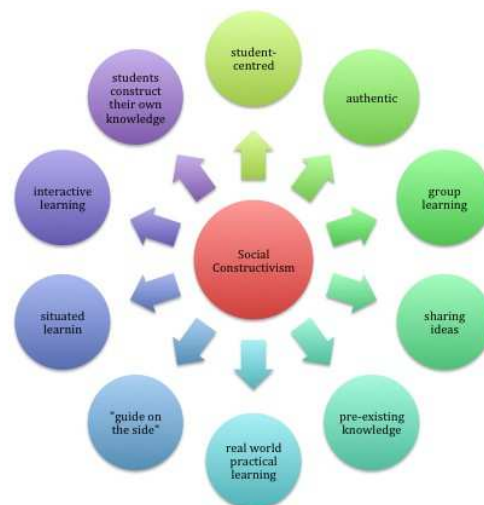


METHODOLOGY

THE LEARNING PROCESS. A TEACHER'S REFLECTION

From the pedagogical point of view the work was meant **to create occasions for the students**

- to learn how to learn
- to adopt a scientific method in the learning process
- to collect, classify and select relevant information in view of carrying out a task
- to report the findings both orally and in written forms
- to generate power point presentations or other multimedia presentations
- to generate histograms and pie charts to illustrate results in nonlinear format
- to exchange, compare and negotiate information and points of view to reach a shared point of view or argumentation
- to mobilize competences through the creation of a real and concrete product
- to reflect, revise, evaluate and improve the products of one's learning process
- to improve foreign language skills
- to learn about English culture and literature
- to make comparative analysis between the data collected and be ready to interpret and explain differences
- to become gradually more aware of the importance of negotiation processes and peace education
- to carry out self assessment.



STUDY SKILLS AND EUROPEAN COMPETENCES

Along the research the students have practiced integrated study skills and mobilized the European competences below.

STUDY SKILLS	ABILITA' DI STUDIO
Listening Comprehension	Ascoltare e comprendere
Reading and inferring	Leggere e inferire
Recovering, finding	Individuare, riconoscere
Observing and describing	Osservare e descrivere
Telling	Narrare
Discriminating or differentiating	Distinguere o differenziare
Note-taking	Prendere appunti
Organizing	Organizzare
Deducting, decoding	Dedurre, decodificare
Analysing and interpreting	Analizzare e Interpretare
Synthesising	Sintetizzare
Arguing	Argomentare
Realising or representing	Realizzare o Rappresentare
Translating	Tradurre
Communicating in different languages	Comunicare in lingue diverse
Generating media presentations	Generare presentazioni in formato multimediale
EUROPEAN COMPETENCES	COMPETENZE EUROPEE
Communication in foreign languages	Comunicazione in lingue straniere
Digital skills	Competenze digitali
Learning to learn	Imparare ad imparare
Social and civic competences	Competenze sociali e civiche
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship	Senso d'iniziativa e l'imprenditorialità
Cultural awareness and expression	Consapevolezza e espressione culturale



SECTION A. Part 1

The present section illustrates the data concerning **the perceptions of 5ALS students** about the war. There are 18 students altogether.

The work followed different steps: at first, we collected all the data; secondly, we read and analyzed such data in order to organize them according to a specific criteria: *the frequency of their perceptions generally connected to themes and problems we had heard about.*

Indeed, we did not live during the 1st World War and as a result our image of the war is imaginary and mainly linked to what we have been told by parents, relatives and adults. In addition, our perceptions are also influenced by what we may have seen on the media, reading books, newspapers, magazines as well as watching photos, pictures and related material.

The work was meant to discover the most frequent perceptions about the 1st World War and to organize them into categories. We found 5 categories particularly suitable to offer a synthesis of the perception, one that sees the war as:

- Death 36%
- Misery and suffering 24%
- Trenches 21%
- Fear 11%
- Political interests 8%

As a third step of our research we classified the data collected into three (3) different formats:

- a.** Key words (**Appendix I**)
- b.** Histogram (**Appendix II**)
- c.** Pie chart (**Appendix III**)

The work also includes a section concerning our ideas of the role of women during the 1st World War.

Again as done for the general perception of the 1st World War the present report provides a synthesis of the data collected related to the role of women. The steps followed were the same of the first section.

The reading and analysis of data provided 4 categories (**Appendix IV**) that turned out the most frequent in interviewed and mainly:

- Care of family 47%
- Work 28%
- Nurses 15%
- Housewife 10%

Also further appendixes will provide a synthesis of the data referring to the perception of the role of women

SECTION A. Part 1

OUR GENERATION'S PERCEPTIONS INTEGRATED STUDY SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

STUDY SKILLS	ABILITA' DI STUDIO
Listening Comprehension	Ascoltare e comprendere
Discriminating or differentiating	Distinguere o differenziare
Note-taking	Prendere appunti
Translating	Tradurre
Communicating in different languages	Comunicare in lingue diverse
Organizing	Organizzare
Synthesising	Sintetizzare
Representing	Rappresentare
Generating media presentations	Generare presentazioni in formato multimediale
EUROPEAN COMPETENCES	COMPETENZE EUROPEE
Communication in foreign languages	Comunicazione in lingue straniere
Digital skills	Competenze digitali
Learning to learn	Imparare ad imparare
Social and civic competences	Competenze sociali e civiche
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship	Senso d'iniziativa e l'imprenditorialità
Cultural awareness and expression	Consapevolezza e espressione culturale

The interviews

EAgolli: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
"All that I know of The First World War comes from books or from my great-grandmother Safigje's memories. I know that this period was a dark one for the entire population of my country and I think it was a period of misery like the ones every war leaves behind".	"In quanto non ho vissuto in quel periodo tutto ciò che so della Prima Guerra Mondiale l'ho appreso dai libri o mi è stato raccontato dalla mia bisnonna Safigje. So che questo periodo fu un periodo brutto per tutta la popolazione del mio paese e fu un periodo di miseria per tutti come quella che ogni guerra lascia dietro di sé".
The Role of Women	
"The role of women was to carry on with the house and the care of children".	"Il ruolo della donna era quello di portare avanti le vicende della casa e gestire i figli".

KBallarin: Our generation's perception of the war and of

the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
<p>"My perception of the First World War is one of a war that involved different powers coming from all over the world for the first time.</p> <p>It broke out because of the need for territorial supremacy and its destroying violence claimed the lives of lots of people".</p>	<p>"La mia percezione della Prima Guerra Mondiale è di un conflitto che per la prima volta ha coinvolto potenze provenienti da tutto il mondo. La Prima Guerra Mondiale scoppiò per l'affermazione di tali potenze sul piano territoriale e la sua violenza distruttrice determinò la morte di molte persone".</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>"In my opinion, during the First World War women had an important role although they could not take part in the battles directly. Therefore, they helped the soldiers who were fighting for their homeland: for example, they brought them essential need stuff such as food and water or they took care of injured soldiers. Indeed, some women played an important role as nurses in hospitals, where soldiers were recovering from the injuries caused by warfare, such as shell explosions. In addition, they were busy to look after their children and provide all the necessary support for their families".</p>	<p>"Secondo me le donne hanno avuto un ruolo importante durante la Prima Guerra Mondiale, nonostante non parteciparono attivamente nelle battaglie. Le donne aiutavano i soldati che stavano combattendo per la loro madre patria: per esempio portando loro provviste di cibo e acqua e curandoli da eventuali ferite. Infatti, alcune donne si dedicavano all'assistenza sanitaria dei feriti in qualità di crocerossine negli ospedali, dove i soldati venivano curati dalle ferite di guerra, spesso dovute dall'esplosione di bombe. Inoltre, va ricordato il ruolo esercitato dalle donne all'interno della famiglia; si occupavano della cura dei figli e provvedevano ai bisogni della famiglia".</p>

SCarrara: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
<p>"I think the First World War was only a conflict of interests by the main countries of the world: it is important to notice that the second Industrial revolution brought most world powers to search for new resources. All that implies the birth of new conflicts in the extra- European world and the following burst of the World War I".</p>	<p>"Penso che la prima guerra mondiale fu solamente un conflitto di interessi tra le potenze mondiali: è importante notare, che la seconda rivoluzione industriale provocò la ricerca di nuove risorse. Questo implicò la creazione di nuovi conflitti extra-europei e il successivo scoppio della prima guerra mondiale".</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>"During the First World War, women had a main role: they did her husbands' jobs allowing the economy not to die. So</p>	<p>"Durante la prima guerra mondiale le donne ebbero un ruolo fondamentale: sostituirono i loro mariti al lavoro</p>

thanks to such a situation people's opinions about women changed radically permitting the development of the process of women's emancipation".	permettendo così all'economia di non bloccarsi. Perciò grazie a questo fatto, l'opinione delle persone in merito alle donne cambiò radicalmente permettendo lo sviluppo del processo dell'emancipazione femminile".
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ECavallari: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
"My perception of the First World War is of a long and exhausting war. In addition, I associate the First World War to the Carso's trenches. I remember a school trip we made during the primary school: we went to the Carso and we visited the trenches. The strong impression I got from that school trip is stuck in my mind and it is still clear when I think about the First World War".	"La mia percezione della Prima Guerra Mondiale è di una guerra lunga ed estenuante combattuta tra le trincee del Carso. Ricordo infatti un gita scolastica che facemmo durante le elementari, in cui andammo sul Carso a vedere le trincee. La forte impatto visivo di quelle trincee mi si fissò nella mente ed è ancora chiaro quando penso alla Prima Guerra Mondiale".
The Role of Women	
"I think that women played a significant role during the First World War: they had to replace men's working positions in the factories and to work to prepare the soldiers' equipment, uniforms and similar activities. In addition women were really important as nurses on the frontline and in military hospitals".	"Penso che le donne ricoprirono un ruolo significativo durante la Prima Guerra Mondiale poiché dovettero rimpiazzare i posti di lavoro lasciati vacanti dagli uomini nelle fabbriche e in molte altre attività. In particolare aiutarono praticamente i soldati, preparando i loro equipaggiamenti o le loro uniformi, lavorando come infermiere al fronte e negli ospedali militari".

FCicogna: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
"When talking about the First World War most people illustrated the particular situation of misery of the soldiers. Moreover the population did not have food or water".	"Percepisco la I° Guerra Mondiale come una guerra di sofferenza per i soldati al fronte. Inoltre la popolazione non aveva né cibo né acqua".
The Role of Women	
"Women did not go fighting; usually they took care of their family".	"Le donne non combattevano al fronte, di solito erano loro a occuparsi della famiglia".

LCicogna: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

"I have not a personal perception of the First World War. Indeed my grandparents have never told me about me, so the only point of view I have is the one I came across in history books.

I can say the First World War was a very important historical event, and that most young men took part in it. In my personal opinion, not everybody were interested in fighting, but some of them fought because they had to.

What shocks me is the life condition into the trenches; the soldiers had not enough food to survive and they were exposed to really hard weather conditions.

I connect this period to a period of mourning and poverty".

"Non ho una percezione personale della prima Guerra mondiale. Infatti i miei nonni non me ne hanno mai parlato, quindi il mio punto di vista è quello presentato dai libri di storia.

Posso dire che la prima guerra mondiale è stata un evento storico molto importante, a cui tutti i giovani uomini presero parte. Nella mia opinione non tutti erano interessati, ma molti di loro combattevano perché erano obbligati.

Ciò che mi ha scioccato erano le condizioni di vita nelle trincee; i soldati non avevano abbastanza cibo per sopravvivere ed erano esposti alle peggiori condizioni climatiche.

Connetto questo periodo ad un periodo di lutto e povertà".

The Role of Women

"In my opinion women had an important role. They educated the children and substituted the role of their husbands. Some of them were nurses".

"Secondo me le donne avevano un ruolo importante. Loro dovevano educare i bambini e sostituire il ruolo dei loro mariti. Alcune di loro erano infermiere".

FCisilino: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

"In my opinion the First World War is a historical event which brought diseases, death and suffering.

It influenced the whole world and it was the first war where soldiers fought with modern weapon and aircraft".

"Secondo me la prima guerra mondiale è stata un evento storico che ha portato malattie, morte e sofferenza.

Ha influenzato il mondo intero ed è stata la prima guerra dove i soldati hanno combattuto con armi moderne e aeroplani".

The Role of Women

"I think women had an important role during the war, because I know they brought food and munitions to soldiers that fought at the frontline, they took men's place in fields and in factories while their husbands were fighting.

"Penso che le donne abbiano avuto un importante ruolo durante la guerra, perché so che portarono cibo e munizioni ai soldati che combattevano al fronte, lavoravano nei campi mentre i loro mariti combattevano e lavoravano nelle

Women took the role of their husbands or sons and carried on with the family alone”.	fabbriche al posto loro. Presero il ruolo dei loro mariti o figli e portarono avanti da sole la famiglia”.
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LDeSantis: Our generation’s perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

“When I think of First World War, I think of a war that is not so far away. In my opinion it has influenced the whole world without any doubt. Indeed, it was a horrible event which caused a lot of death and suffering. I know that the First World War is also the first war fought with modern weapons which caused an incredible number of deaths. Trenches were used mainly as battle sites. In trenches the soldiers became ill because of infections and epidemics. I think that the First World War marked the minds of all survivors, the catastrophic consequences are handed down from generation to generation. Indeed the memory of war must help humanity not to repeat the costly mistakes of the past”.

“Quando penso alla prima Guerra mondiale, mi viene in mente una Guerra non molto lontana dai nostri tempi e che secondo me ha influenzato in maniera definitiva l’intero mondo. So che la prima guerra mondiale è stata anche il primo conflitto combattuto con armi moderne che causarono un incredibile numero di morti. Le trincee furono i principali luoghi di battaglia e in esse i soldati si ammalavano a causa di infezioni ed epidemie. La prima guerra mondiale ha marchiato le menti di tutti i suoi sopravvissuti, le catastrofiche conseguenze vengono tramandate di generazione in generazione. Infatti la memoria della guerra deve aiutare l’umanità a non ripetere i gravi errori del passato”.

The Role of Women

“I know that before the outbreak of the war, women held very traditional roles in family life. Working class women were still tied to their home or continued to work for very low wages in factories, on farms or as domestic servants. During the war new jobs were also created as part of the war effort, for example in munitions factories. I also know that some women headed to the War front to work in hospitals, treating injured soldiers”.

“Personalmente so che prima dello scoppio della guerra, le donne avevano un ruolo molto tradizionale in famiglia. La classe lavoratrice femminile tesseva in casa o continuava a lavorare nelle fattorie in cambio di salari molto bassi nelle stalle o come domestica. Durante la guerra furono creati nuovi lavori per sopperire agli sforzi di guerra, ad esempio nelle fabbriche di munizioni. So anche che le donne erano impegnate nel fronte di guerra negli ospedali, per curare i soldati feriti”.

ADecorte: Our generation’s perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

“I think the First World War was the first modern war here artillery was the most

“La Prima Guerra mondiale è stata, la prima guerra che possiamo definire

advanced. It was very expensive in economic and physical terms for soldiers, mainly due to life in trenches”.	moderna, infatti l’artiglieria era più avanzata. Fu molto dispendiosa dal punto di vista sia economico che fisico per i soldati soprattutto dovuto alla vita nelle trincee”.
The Role of Women	
“I think the role of women was crucial, many of them, on leaving husbands devoted their efforts to the family and worked to keep children and bring home something to feed children and the elderly”.	“Per quando riguarda le donne penso che il loro ruolo sia stato fondamentale. Moltissime alla partenza dai mariti si sono dedicate alla famiglia e lavoravano per mantenere i figli e portar loro casa qualcosa da mangiare”.

GFedrizz: Our generation’s perception of the war and of the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
“To my mind, the First World War is a process of very cruel battle. A lot of innocent people died because of political reasons. Moreover, the people who had not been called to fight in the army, lived in a condition of poverty, fear and sadness for their beloved who were in danger of risking their lives at the front line.”	“Secondo me, la prima guerra mondiale è stato un conflitto davvero atroce. Molte persone innocenti sono morte per ragioni politiche, Inoltre, coloro che non sono stati chiamati a combattere nell’esercito, hanno vissuto in condizioni di povertà paura e tristezza per i familiari che erano in pericolo nelle trincee”.
The Role of Women	
“Even if women did not fight in the army, they had a very important role during the war. They worked at home and took care of their children. Moreover they worked in the fields while their husbands were kept busy in the fighting. Sometimes, they also helped wounded soldiers. In my opinion, women’s contribution to the war was crucial”.	“Anche se le donne non hanno partecipato personalmente alle battaglie, hanno avuto un ruolo importante durante la guerra, in quanto lavoravano a casa e si prendevano cura dei loro bambini. Inoltre, hanno lavorato nei campi entry i mariti erano occupati in guerra. A volte, queste, aiutavano anche i soldati feriti, lavorando come infermiere negli ospedali da campo”.

LFormentin: Our generation’s perception of the war and of the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
“I do not know much about the First World War: the few things I know about it is what I learned at school or reading history books. The First World War is one of the most	“Non conosco molto della Prima Guerra Mondiale: le poche cose che so le ho imparate a scuola o leggendo qualche libro. La Prima Guerra Mondiale è stata una degli eventi più importanti della

<p>important events in history from 1914 when Franz Ferdinand was assassinated to 1918 when Germany signed an armistice.</p> <p>In my opinion the First World War is a historical event fought by soldiers at the frontline in order to try and save their homeland.</p> <p>The war was very costly from the point of view of physical and psychological aspects and it completely changed the lives of soldiers and their wives who in the meantime were working at home”.</p>	<p>storia e va dal 1914 quando Ferdinando venne assassinato, fino al 1918 quando la Germania firmò l’armistizio. Secondo la mia opinione la Prima Guerra Mondiale fu un fatto storico combattuta tra soldati sul fronte combattendo per la propria patria. Questa guerra fu molto dispendiosa dal punto di vista fisico e psicologico e che cambiò completamente la vita dei soldati e delle donne che nel frattempo lavoravano a casa”.</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>"In this period women worked at home or in the fields for most of their time because men had to fight so only women could work to carry on with family economy”.</p>	<p>“Per quanto riguarda il ruolo delle donne loro lavoravano a casa o nei campi per la maggior parte del tempo mentre i mariti erano a combattere e quindi dovevano mandare avanti l’economia”.</p>



AGrando: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

"I have known the First World War studying it on books or listening to teachers' lessons. From the historical point of view it was a conflict that lasted four years (from 1915 to 1918). The protagonist countries were European powers such as Austria, Belgium, England, Germany and Italy.

It follows that a huge number of human beings were obliged to leave their families and their houses to go and fight at the frontline.

Hygiene and environmental conditions during colder and hotter periods took to the limit soldiers' mind states, independently from the nation they belonged to".

"Gli eventi della prima guerra mondiale li ho sempre conosciuti dallo studio sui libri o dalle spiegazioni dell'insegnante. I dati storici riportano che la guerra durò quattro anni, dal 1915 al 1918 e che le protagoniste furono le potenze europee di Germania, Belgio, Inghilterra, Austria ed Italia. Di conseguenza un elevato numero di uomini fu costretto ad abbandonare le proprie famiglie per andare al fronte. Nonostante il racconto "distaccato" dei libri di storia, pensare alla terribile vita al fronte, in condizioni igieniche ed ambientali pessime che portavano allo stremo fisicamente e mentalmente i soldati, mette i brividi e non si può non pensare ai numerosi uomini che sono morti, indipendentemente dalla loro nazione di appartenenza".

The Role of Women

"Women also played an essential role during the war: when their husbands had to leave them to go and fight, women took care of properties (with other aged adults who had remained at home) and fed their children".

"Anche le donne hanno avuto un ruolo fondamentale durante la guerra: quando gli uomini dovevano lasciarle per andare a fare la guerra dovevano badare alla casa, coltivare le terre (magari con l'aiuto degli anziani rimasti in patria) per sfamare ed educare i figli. Senza considerare la forza che hanno avuto nel sopportare l'idea che i loro cari avrebbero potuto morire in qualsiasi momento".

FPecorella: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

"The only idea I have on the First World War comes from my experience of reading passages or letters from the front, in the context of school projects.

It also results from the visit to the territories of Friuli where, even today, you can see the remains of trenches and war buildings.

"Le uniche testimonianze che io ho sulla Prima Guerra mondiale derivano dalla lettura di brani o lettere dal fronte, nell'ambito di progetti scolastici e dalla visita dei territori del Friuli Venezia Giulia dove ancora oggi si trovano le costruzioni rimanenti delle trincee e delle edificazioni belliche. Ho inoltre visionato i

<p>I also watched the movies "The Great War" and "All Quiet on the Western Front". Ultimately, my knowledge of the conflict is patchy and based on textbooks or indirect information.</p> <p>This does not happen with the Second World War, of which I had the opportunity to hear to some eyewitness.</p> <p>In my opinion it was a conflict driven mainly by political-economic interests which led to the death of millions of innocent people, many of a very young age. I am also conscious of the harsh conditions they were subjected to, such as hunger, poor hygiene conditions and difficulties in communication with their allies and compatriots".</p>	<p>film "La Grande Guerra" ed "All'Ovest niente di nuovo". In definitiva, la mia conoscenza di tale conflitto è molto lacunosa e basata su manuali scolastici o testi indiretti, a differenza della Seconda Guerra mondiale, di cui ho potuto ascoltare testimonianze dirette.</p> <p>A mio avviso è stato un conflitto mosso da meri interessi di natura politico-economica, che ha comportato la morte di milioni di innocenti, tra cui tantissimi giovani. Sono inoltre conscia delle dure condizioni cui questi erano sottoposti, quali in particolare la fame, scarsissime condizioni di igiene e difficoltà di comunicazione con alleati, connazionali e non".</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>"I have very little information regarding the role played by women during the First World War. I know that some of them had to take care of the survival of their family, due to the departure of their husbands to the front. They spent most of their time as mother and housewives, of workers in factories".</p>	<p>"Ho pochissime nozioni relativamente al ruolo svolto dalle donne nel corso della Prima Guerra Mondiale. So che alcune di esse, come è facile dedurre, a causa della partenza verso il fronte dei rispettivi coniugi, hanno dovuto occuparsi del sostentamento della loro famiglia, ricoprendo il più delle volte il ruolo, oltre che di madre e massaia, di operaia nelle fabbriche".</p>
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SRijavec: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

<p>"I think that the First World War brought fear and misery to the Italian population. Moreover a lot of soldiers died during the war".</p>	<p>"Penso che la prima guerra mondiale abbia portato paura nella popolazione italiana e miseria. Inoltre secondo me è stata una guerra in cui sono morti migliaia di soldati al fronte".</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>"I believe that during the war women were housewives and nurses".</p>	<p>"Secondo me il ruolo delle donne durante la guerra era quello di casalinga o infermiera".</p>
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SSgubin: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

"I think that the 1st World War led to relentless loss of life and a state of misery and fear among ordinary people. It was a war of suffering and sacrifice. Moreover, compared to other wars it brought a new element: the use of the aircraft".

"Penso che la Prima Guerra Mondiale abbia comportato oltre a una perdita incessante di vite umane al fronte anche uno stato di miseria e paura tra la gente comune, è una guerra di sofferenza e sacrificio. Inoltre, rispetto alle altre guerre porta con sé un elemento di novità: l'uso degli aerei".

The Role of Women

"The First World War represented a ransom for women: through their work and their efforts they were able to grow their children on the one hand raising and on the other they supported soldiers. However, even today despite the hot debate about emancipation, the role and especially the woman's body is constantly ridiculed (on television, on social media or in newspapers) as if it were an object similar to common "wares".

The role of women during the war has been largely underestimated, and our generation should make it known.

Usually the role of women is seen as marginal, "the bored housewife who awaits her husband's return home". To tell the truth, the woman had to keep the family together.

Indeed in times of famine women had to work hard to find food to feed children and the elderly".

"La Prima Guerra Mondiale ha costituito un riscatto per le donne, nel senso che grazie al loro lavoro e ai loro sforzi venivano da un lato fatti crescere i figli e dall'altro sostenuti i militari. Al giorno d'oggi invece, nonostante si parli di emancipazione, il ruolo e in particolare il corpo della donna è costantemente messo in ridicolo in televisione, sui social media o sui giornali, come se si trattasse di un oggetto pari alla comune "merce". Sono dell'idea che il ruolo delle donne durante la guerra sia stato largamente sottovalutato e che bisognerebbe far conoscere l'importanza delle loro azioni e sforzi. Comunemente il ruolo della donna è visto come marginale, "la casalinga annoiata che attende il ritorno del marito a casa", in realtà era compito della donna mantenere la famiglia e in tempi di carestia doveva darsi veramente da fare per trovare del cibo da poter mangiare e dare da mangiare se doveva allevare dei figli".

LSicco: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

"My idea of the First World War is the idea of a war where the soldiers fighting in trenches died to conquer even half a meter of land.

They were mostly illiterate men forced to fight for the interests of someone else. My idea of the war is an idea of

"La mia idea di prima guerra mondiale è quella di una guerra nella quale i soldati combattevano imboscati in trincee e morivano per anche solo conquistare mezzo metro di confine. Erano uomini, per lo più analfabeti, costretti a combattere per interessi di qualcun altro.

<p>something extremely frightening that leaves no way out. What matters is not the state that wins in the end because it is a victim just like the one who loses because war involves the loss of life and there is not whatever victory in such a case".</p>	<p>La mia idea di guerra è un'idea di qualcosa di estremamente terrorizzante che non lascia via di scampo. Non è importante quale sia lo stato che alla fine vince perché anch'esso è vittima esattamente come colui che perde: se ha comportato la perdita di vite umane allora è una vittoria piuttosto amara che non vale la pena".</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>"Women did not take part in the war, at least not directly. They took the place of husbands as heads of the family and in some cases they directly supported the soldiers in the trenches acting as carriers. In my opinion, although they were not staying in the agony of the trenches, they experienced the war as well. They did not know if their husbands, brothers and sons, would ever come back and of course I think there was the fear of the possible victory of the enemy with all that it would imply."</p>	<p>"Le donne non prendevano parte alla guerra, non direttamente. Prendevano il posto dei mariti alla guida della famiglia ed in alcuni casi supportavano direttamente i soldati nelle trincee con l'attività di portatrici. Secondo me, sebbene non si trovassero nell'agonia delle trincee, la guerra era vissuta anche da loro come dai soldati con terrore: non sapevano se i loro mariti, fratelli e figli, sarebbero mai tornati e ovviamente credo ci fosse la paura della possibile vittoria del nemico con tutto quello che questo avrebbe comportato".</p>
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CToso: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women

The Perception of the War

<p>"World War I was fought between 1914 - 1918 and left horrible consequences that I have not experienced, but in my opinion, the First World War was one of the most important turning points in modern history, together with World War II. Indeed, it concerned more or less the whole World. During World War I there was a development in the way of fighting because new artillery was introduced. It brought to surprising and terrible consequences. In addition, innocent people like children and old people, who did not take active part in the war also became victims because any war does not save anyone".</p>	<p>"La Prima Guerra Mondiale, fu combattuta tra il 1914 e il 1918 e ha lasciato un segno orribile per quanto ne posso sapere, ma a mio parere, è stata uno dei punti di svolta più importanti della storia moderna, insieme alla seconda guerra mondiale. In effetti coinvolgeva più o meno tutto il mondo; importante anche il fatto che durante la prima guerra mondiale, ci fu un progresso nel modo di combattere, perché venne migliorata l'artiglieria, che ha portato delle sorprendenti (terribili) conseguenze. Inoltre, le persone innocenti come bambini e anziani, che non hanno preso parte attivamente alla guerra sono diventate vittime perché la guerra non risparmia nessuno".</p>
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The Role of Women	
<p>"As regards women's involvement in World War I, they did not take an active part but they played an important role as well. Lots of women started to work in the fields or factories because their husbands had to enlist. Many other women helped soldiers: they provided them with food, water and medical care. They also had to take care of their family during the absence of their husbands".</p>	<p>"Per quanto riguarda il coinvolgimento delle donne nella prima guerra mondiale, esse non hanno preso parte attivamente alla guerra, ma hanno avuto comunque un ruolo importante. Molte donne hanno iniziato a lavorare nei campi o nelle fabbriche, perché il loro marito ha dovuto arruolarsi e molte altre hanno aiutato i soldati, fornendo loro cibo, acqua e cure mediche. Dovevano anche prendersi cura della propria famiglia durante l'assenza del marito".</p>

CUrban: Our generation's perception of the war and of the role of women	
The Perception of the War	
<p>"I think that the First World War represented a turning point in history: new ways of fighting, the introduction of new artillery and the war involvement of a lot of countries, brought destruction and unimaginable chaos, that left traces that we can still see today".</p>	<p>"Penso che la Prima Guerra Mondiale rappresenti un punto di svolta nella storia: i cambiamenti nel modo di combattere, le innovazioni nell'artiglieria e il fatto che coinvolse Stati a livello mondiale portarono una distruzione ed un caos inimmaginabili, di cui ancora oggi possiamo trovare traccia".</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>"Thanks to the growing independence and importance of women, the First World War could be fought by men. Indeed, without women's support (they worked and look after children and the elderly), a lot of men would not have had the possibility to join the army and defend their homeland".</p>	<p>"Grazie alla sempre maggiore importanza ed indipendenza delle donne, la prima guerra mondiale poté essere combattuta dagli uomini. Infatti senza il supporto delle donne (che lavoravano e si occupavano di anziani e bambini), moltissimi uomini non si sarebbero mai potuti arruolare per difendere la patria".</p>

Our Generation's Perception of the War

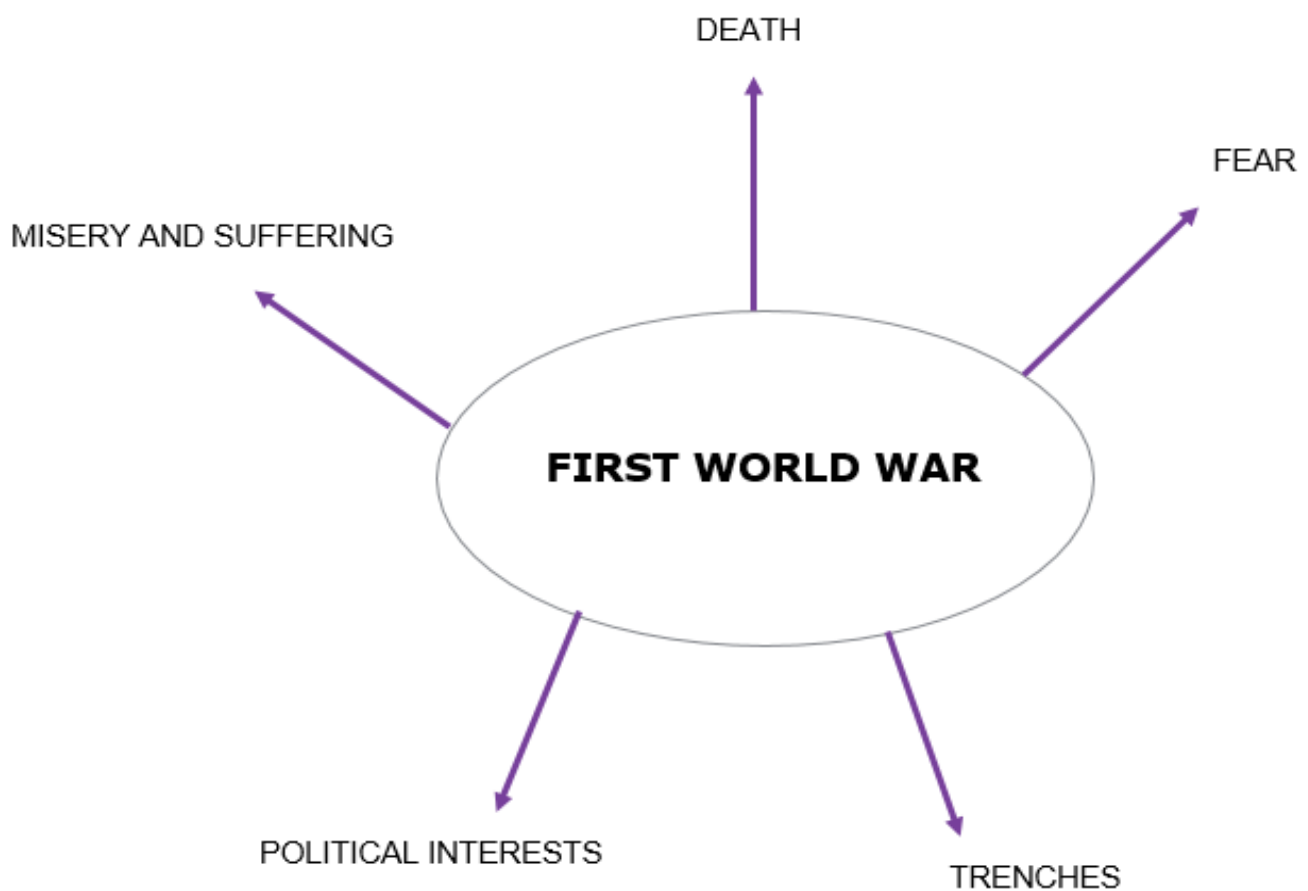
Appendix I

a. Key words

- Death 36%
- Misery and suffering 24%
- Trenches 21%
- Fear 11%
- Political interests 8%

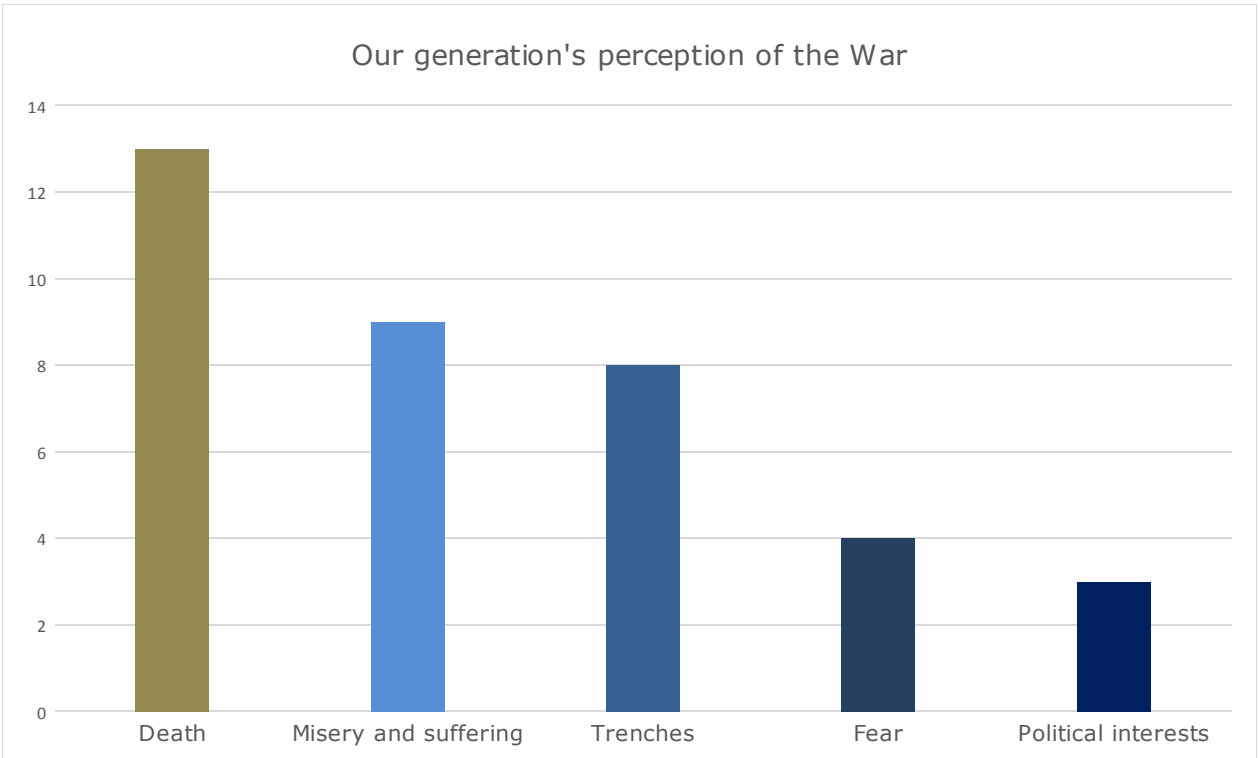
Appendix II

Spider Gram



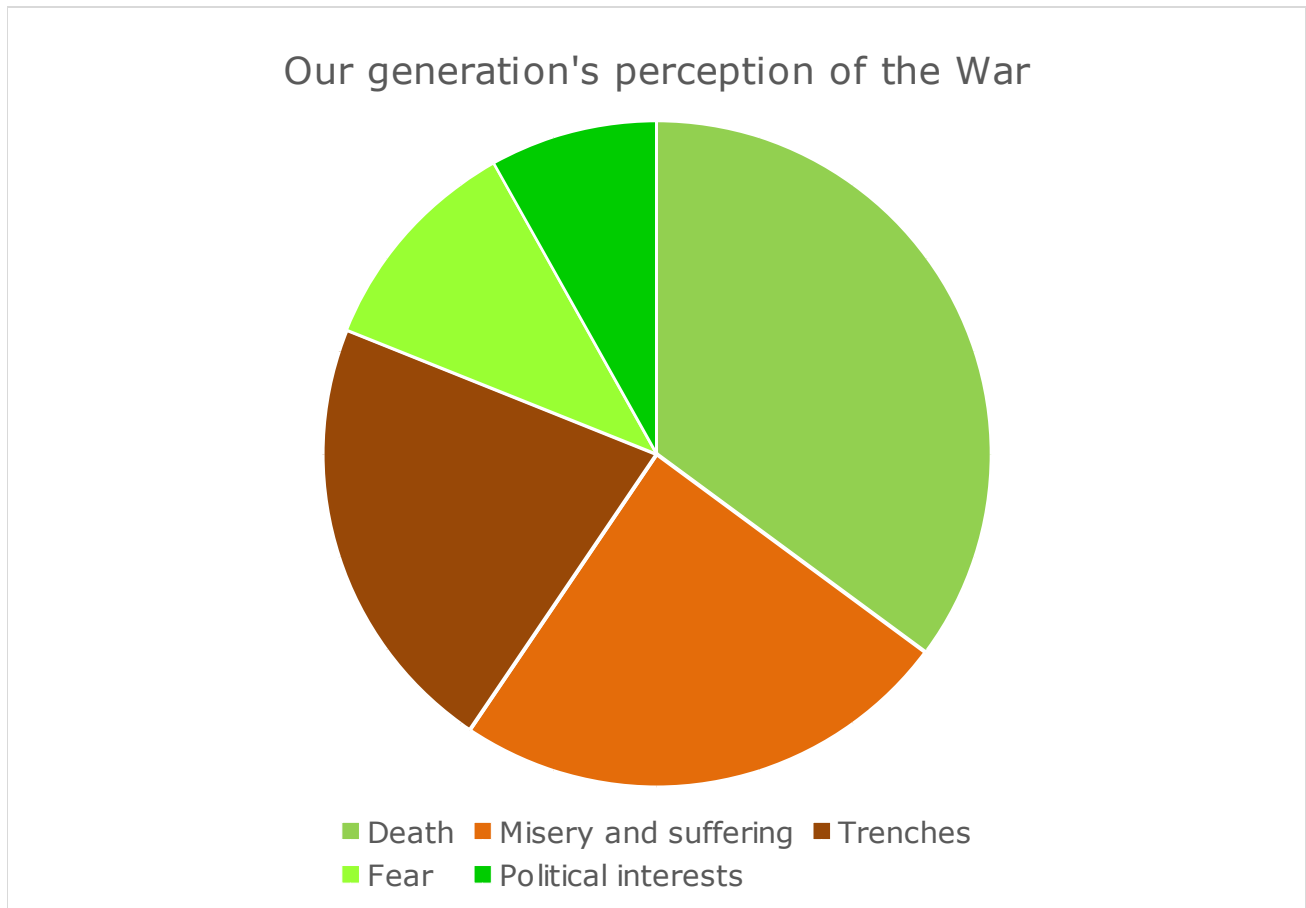
APPENDIX III

Histogram



APPENDIX IV

a. Pie chart



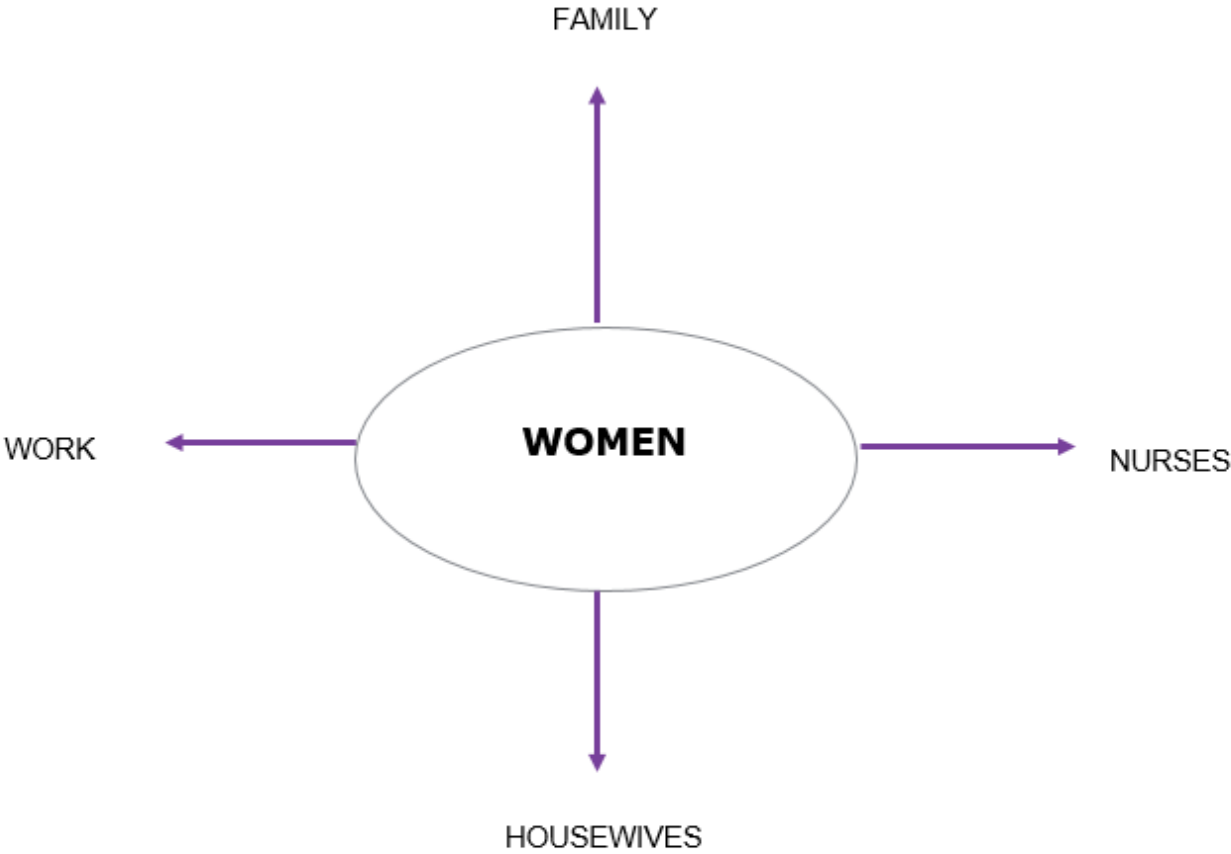
Our Generation's Perception of the Role of Women

APPENDIX V

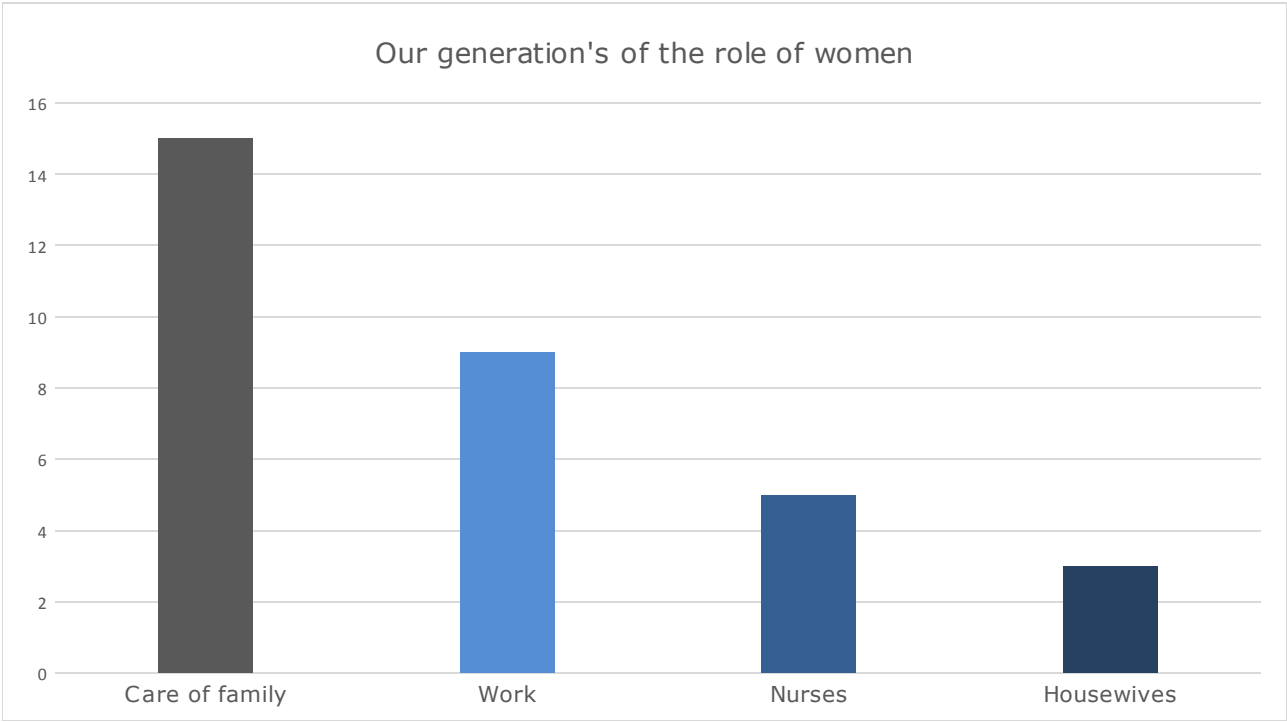
a. Key words

- Care of family 47%
- Work 28%
- Nurses 15%
- Housewife 10%

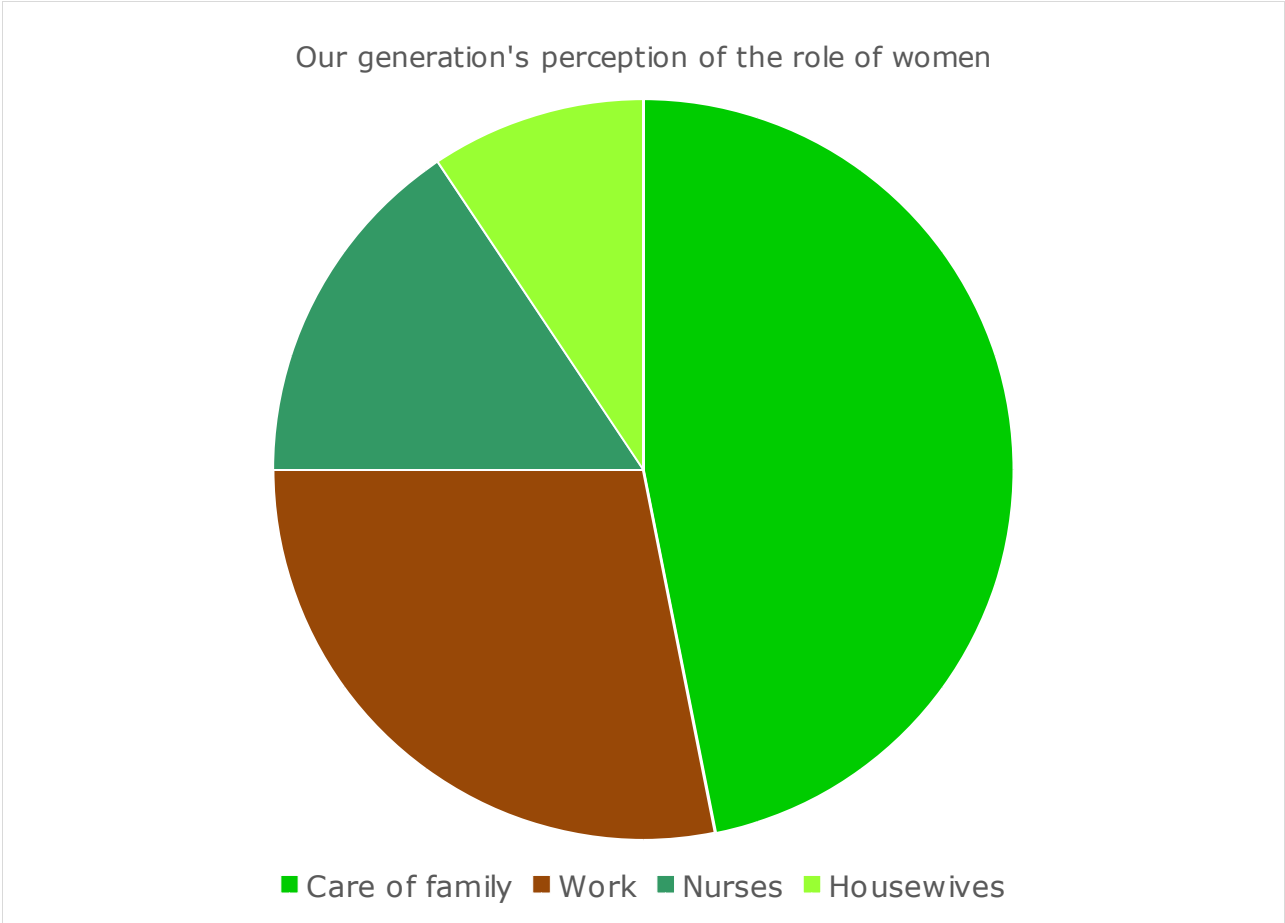
APPENDIX VI
SPIDER GRAM



APPENDIX VII
b. HISTOGRAM



APPENDIX VIII
c. Pie chart



SYNOPSIS

What war means to the different generations. Our generation's perception of the War	Il significato della Guerra nelle diverse generazioni. La nostra generazione
<p>From the analysis of the data collected about our generation's perception of the war, it has come to the surface that the most of us immediately links the word "war" to the words "death", "misery" and "suffering", that are its tragic consequences.</p> <p>Indeed, for us, the War means a great number of victims and fallen soldiers on the frontline, and consequently sufferings and misery at home.</p> <p>Moreover, many of us associate the War to the places where soldiers fought that long and exhausting conflict: the trenches. Indeed, almost all of us have seen the trenches of Carso once. Carso has been a scenario of the First World War and it is part of our imaginary.</p> <p>In conclusion, some of us has linked the word "war" to the feeling of fear. That is why we don't know what "war" really means, and fearing what you don't know is inherent human nature.</p> <p>Last but not least, the War is perceived as a conflict between the political interests of the challenging Nations.</p>	<p>Dall'analisi dei dati raccolti e relative alla percezione della nostra generazione è risultato che la maggior parte di noi effettua un collegamento immediato Guerra, morte, miseria e sofferenza che altro non sono che le tragiche conseguenze di un conflitto.</p> <p>In verità per noi la guerra ha significato un gran numero di vittime e soldati caduti al fronte e conseguentemente sofferenza e miseria nelle case.</p> <p>Inoltre, molti fra noi, associano la guerra ai posti dove i soldati hanno combattuto a lungo un conflitto che sembrava non finire mai e in trincea. >infatti, quasi tutti noi hanno visto le trincee del carso che ha rappresentato uno degli scenari della prima Guerra Mondiale ed è quindi entrato a far parte del nostro immaginario.</p> <p>In conclusione, alcuni di noi, hanno collegato la parola guerra anche al sentimento di paura e questo anche perché noi non sappiamo che cosa sia la guerra nel concreto e aver paura di quello che non si conosce fa parte della natura umana.</p> <p>Ultimo ma non meno importante, la guerra è percepita come un conflitto fra gli interessi politici di nazioni che si sfidano tra loro.</p>
Our generation's perception of the role of women	La percezione del ruolo delle donne nella nostra generazione
<p>Our generation's perception of the role of women during the First World War was to look after family that involved taking care of elderly people and children.</p>	<p>La percezione del ruolo della donna nella nostra generazione è quella che lega la donna alla cura della famiglia . dei figli e delle persone anziane.</p>

<p>Other people associate the role of the women to work placing on the background the role of women as housewives. Moreover, the perception of the woman as nurse also comes to surface, a role of extreme importance for soldiers at the front line.</p>	<p>Altri fra noi hanno associato il ruolo della donna ai posti di lavoro che faceva sì che mettessero il lavoro domestico e il loro ruolo di casalinghe in secondo piano. Inoltre , la percezione della donna come infermiera è risultata anche di interesse e di importanza particolare per i soldati che si trovavano al fronte.</p>
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SECTION A. Part 2

The present section illustrates the data concerning **our parents' perceptions**. We are eighteen students with thirty-five parents.

The work followed different steps: at first, we collected all the data, secondly we read and analysed such data in order to organize them according to a specific criteria: the frequency of the perceptions of the people interviewed is generally connected to themes and problems they had heard about.

Indeed, they did not live during World War I and, as a result, their image of the war is imaginary and mainly linked to what they have been told by parents, relatives and adults. In addition, their perceptions are also based on what they may have seen on the media, reading books, newspapers, magazines as well as watching photos, pictures and related material.

As a third step of our research, we have classified the data collected into six categories, the ones visible in the first appendix (**Appendix I**). The appendix also shows the frequency of the different perceptions collected according to quantitative data. Thirty-five (35) parents were interviewed but not all of them answered. Four did not feel like doing it for different reasons. In addition, some parents answered giving more than one perception about the war and the role of women. (**Appendix II**)

The work was meant to discover the most frequent perception about World War I that turned out to be the perception that sees the war as a waste of human lives (22), followed by a picture, an idea or an image of the war as an unreasonable fight (15), a life-and-death struggle (13), a defense of one's home country (5), a cause of division and estrangement (5) and last as an opportunity for scientific research (2). (Appendix II).

In order to make the findings of the research more accessible, the present work provides appendixes where you can see:

- a) A spider gram including the most frequent and meaningful keywords summing up the results of our research report (**Appendix III**);
- b) A histogram (**Appendix IV**);
- c) A pie chart (**Appendix V**)

The work also includes a section concerning the perceptions of the role of women during World War I.

Again, as for the general perceptions of the World War I, the present report provides the results of the data collected related to the idea of the role of women during the conflict.

The steps followed were the same of the first section.

The reading and analysis of data provided three categories that turned out as the most frequent in the perceptions of the interviewed (**Appendix VI**) and namely:

- a)** The women who took care of the family;
- b)** The women as substitutes for the man at work;
- c)** The women as active actors for the frontline.

In order to make the findings of the research more accessible, the present work provides additional appendixes where you can find:

- a)** A spider gram including the most frequent and meaningful keywords summing up the results of our research report (**Appendix VII**);
- b)** A histogram (**Appendix VIII**);
- c)** A pie chart (**Appendix IX**)

The data collected are given following the answers of the interviewed according to the alphabetical order of their surnames.

SECTION A. Part 2

OUR PARENTS' PERCEPTIONS INTEGRATED STUDY SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

STUDY SKILLS	ABILITA' DI STUDIO
Listening Comprehension	Ascoltare e comprendere
Discriminating or differentiating	Distinguere o differenziare
Note-taking	Prendere appunti
Translating	Tradurre
Communicating in different languages	Comunicare in lingue diverse
Organizing	Organizzare
Synthesising	Sintetizzare
Representing	Rappresentare
Generating media presentations	Generare presentazioni in formato multimediale
EUROPEAN COMPETENCES	COMPETENZE EUROPEE
Communication in foreign languages	Comunicazione in lingue straniere
Digital skills	Competenze digitali
Learning to learn	Imparare ad imparare
Social and civic competences	Competenze sociali e civiche
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship	Senso d'iniziativa e l'imprenditorialità
Cultural awareness and expression	Consapevolezza e espressione culturale

The Interviews

The Perception of The First World War	
My father Saimir: "I think it was a dramatic period when people were really poor. The First World War brought to the death of many soldiers and innocent people. Besides, the people who managed to return from the war were not the same: some of them had lost an arm or a leg, so they could no longer gain a living for their families as they had done before the war. Therefore, the war produced misery: people had to make noteworthy efforts to survive. Indeed, the First World War was also compared to the end of the world for its violence and cruelty."	Mio padre Saimir: "Io penso che fu un periodo drammatico e la gente era davvero povera. La prima guerra mondiale causò la morte di molti soldati e persone innocenti. Inoltre, le persone che riuscirono a fare ritorno dalla guerra non erano più le stesse: alcune di loro hanno perso un braccio o una gamba, quindi non potevano più provvedere al sostentamento della famiglia come facevano un tempo. Quindi la guerra portò miseria: la gente doveva fare notevoli sforzi per sopravvivere. Infatti, la Prima Guerra Mondiale fu comparata alla fine del mondo per la sua violenza e crudeltà."

The Role of Women	
My father Saimir: “I think women’s role was important during the Great War. Women stayed at home and took care of the family and children, while their husbands were involved in the war.”	Mio padre Saimir: “Io penso che il ruolo delle donne fu importante durante la Prima Guerra Mondiale. Le donne stavano a casa e si occupavano della loro famiglia e dei figli, mentre i loro mariti erano coinvolti nella guerra.”

EAgolli – Our Parents’ Perception of The War and The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My mother Meljana: “It was a difficult period because people were already poor and, after the war the situation became even more dramatic. Year were marked by several deaths and even the people who had managed to return from the war were often without arms or legs. In this way they could no longer work and support the family. A consequence of war was misery. It lasted for many years after. It was a privilege to have a piece of bread to eat or kerosene for lanterns. People do not want to talk about the First World War because it was an event that had brutalized the population and was even compared to the end of the world.”	Mia madre Meljana: “Fu un periodo difficile poiché già le persone erano povere e lasciate a sé e, dopo la guerra, la situazione diventò ancora più drammatica. L’anno fu caratterizzato da tante morti e anche le persone che riuscivano a tornare dalla guerra tornavano senza braccia o gambe. In questo modo non potevano più lavorare e portare avanti la famiglia. Una delle conseguenze della guerra fu la miseria e fu permanente nel senso che restò per molti anni dopo la guerra. Era un privilegio avere un pezzo di pane per poter mangiare o la cherosene che usavano per le lanterne. La gente non voleva parlare della Prima Guerra Mondiale poiché fu un episodio che colpì brutalmente la popolazione. Veniva addirittura comparata alla fine del mondo.”
The Role of Women	
My mother Meljana: “The woman had to take care of the family and children. As for husbands, most of them, were fighting while women stayed at home.”	Mia madre Meljana: “La donna doveva sopperire tutto ciò che riguardava la famiglia e i figli. I mariti, la maggior parte di loro, erano a combattere quindi su di loro ricadevano tutti i problemi della casa e la gestione o meglio sopravvivenza dei figli.”

KBallarin – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My father Tiziano: “I think the First World War was a failing man’s mistake. Indeed, it caused negative consequences in people’s lives: destruction, famine, diseases and death.”	Mio padre Tiziano: “Secondo me la Prima Guerra Mondiale è stata un disastroso errore umano. Infatti, ha determinato conseguenze negative per la popolazione civile: distruzione, carestia, malattie e morte.”
The Role of Women	
My father Tiziano: “In my opinion, the women who belonged to a high rank in society (because of their marriage with a general or colonel of the army, or because they had studied) followed the dynamics of the war from a closer perspective. Besides, women had to take care of their families and they were worried about their husbands’ and children’s lives.”	Mio padre Tiziano: “Secondo me le donne altolocate (studiate o sposate con ufficiali o colonnelli dell’esercito...) seguivano le dinamiche della guerra da più vicino. Inoltre le donne erano dedite alla famiglia preoccupandosi della vita dei propri figli e dei mariti impegnati nella battaglia.”

KBallarin – Our Parents’ Perception of The War and The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My mother Minka: “My perception of the First World War is the one of a conflict which involved a multitude of innocent men and women who were forced to fight against other men in terrible ways although the real purposes of the war did not regard them directly. Everybody should remember the First World War as a catastrophic event which caused many victims: lots of families lost their sons, husbands or brothers ...”	Mia madre Minka: “La mia percezione riguardo la Prima Guerra Mondiale è di un conflitto che ha coinvolto una moltitudine di uomini e donne innocenti, costretti a combattere contro altri uomini in condizioni terribili per scopi che non li riguardavano direttamente. Ognuno dovrebbero ricordare tale conflitto come un evento catastrofico che è stato pagato con la vita di molte vittime: numerose famiglie hanno perso un padre, un figlio, un fratello, un marito...”
The Role of Women	

My mother Minka:	Mia madre Minka:
“Since men were enlisted in the army, women had to work in order to support their families; they worked in the fields, looked after the cattle and were in charge of housework.”	“Dal momento che gli uomini erano arruolati nell’esercito, le donne dovevano lavorare per mantenere la loro famiglia; lavoravano nei campi, si occupavano del bestiame e delle faccende domestiche.”

SCarrara – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My father Renzo:	Mio padre Renzo:
“I think the First World War mainly meant: cruelty, misery, cold and cynicism. The victims of the war fought for their homeland and some of them were useful for medical studies. In addition, the war enabled people to meet different people and cultures.”	“Io penso che la Prima Guerra Mondiale significhi : crudeltà, miseria, freddo e cinismo. Le vittime della guerra hanno combattuto per la loro patria e alcune sono state utili per la ricerca medica. Inoltre, la guerra permise alle persone di incontrare l’altro.”
The Role of Women	
My father Renzo:	Mio padre Renzo:
“The women’s role was important: they provided medical assistance to wounded soldiers and they also took care of their family.”	“Il ruolo delle donne era importante: le donne offrivano assistenza sanitaria ai soldati feriti e si prendevano cura della loro famiglia.”

SCarrara – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My mother Sveva:	Mia madre Sveva:
“Misery, cold, cruelty and cynicism. Anyone who died in the war was in service for his homeland and science. The war was also a “ <i>cultural moment</i> ”: corpses were studied in universities, especially in the medical sectors. The war also allowed people to meet the other.”	“Miseria, freddo, dolore, crudeltà e cinismo.. Tutti i morti hanno servito la patria e allo stesso tempo la scienza. La guerra è stata quindi anche un “momento culturale”: sia per il fatto che i cadaveri venivano usati dalle università per gli studi di medicina, sia perché le persone hanno la possibilità di incontrare l’altro. “
The Role of Women	

My mother Sveva: “The role of women was fundamental and strategic: they delivered medication to soldiers and troops and took care of their families as well. “	Mia madre Sveva: “Il ruolo della donna fu fondamentale e strategico: portavano medicazioni ai soldati e alle truppe e accudivano le loro famiglie.”
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ECavallari – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My father Fabrizio: “I immediately thought of Mount San Michele, a scenario of the Great War, on whose peak a cannon remembers fallen soldiers. I have the perception of a disastrous conflict, cause of many useless victims, because of the Italian generals’ lack of preparation and incompetence. In addition I associate the Great War to a song I learned at school: <i>the song of Piave</i> (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VluxUjVSMW0) I remember that in the primary school, the teacher wanted my classmates and me to sing that song together. We liked it, since it is connected to the Italian counterattack against the Austrian army. Although, two of my great-grandfathers had to fight one against the other, because one belonged to the Italian army, the other was called to fight for the Austrian army.”	Mio padre Fabrizio: “Subito penso al Monte San Michele, scenario della guerra, sulla cui cima un cannone ricorda i soldati caduti. Penso a un conflitto disastroso, motivo di molte vittime inutili, causate dall’incapacità e dalla scarsa preparazione dei generali italiani. Inoltre associo la Prima Guerra Mondiale ad una vecchia canzone imparata a scuola: la canzone del Piave. (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VluxUjVSMW0) Mi ricordo che durante le elementari la maestra voleva che gli alunni cantassimo quella canzone insieme. A noi piaceva perché la canzone del Piave ricorda il contrattacco italiano messo in atto contro l’esercito austriaco sulle rive del fiume Piave. Inoltre, i miei due nonni dovettero combattere l’uno contro l’altro, poiché uno apparteneva all’esercito italiano a quello austriaco. “
The Role of Women	
My father Fabrizio: “I agreed with my daughter’s opinion: women’s role was crucial during the Great War. Women were brave and skilled nurses and useful messengers. In addition the women who remained at home were essential to proceed with the society and the families. “	Mio padre Fabrizio: “Sono d’accordo con il parere di mia figlia nell’affermare che il ruolo delle donne fu cruciale durante la Guerra. Le donne furono infermiere coraggiose e esperte, oltre che importanti messaggere. Furono infine indispensabili per portare avanti la famiglia e la società.””

ECavallari – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Katherine:

“I was born in a small town in the northern countryside of Germany. The First World War did not have direct repercussions on those places but many families lost their men who were called on to fight for the German army. What I clearly remember is the crisis that followed that overwhelmed Germany and fomented nationalistic movements.

Mia madre Katherine:

“Sono nata in un piccolo paese situato tra le campagne della Germania del nord. La Prima Guerra Mondiale non ebbe ripercussioni dirette su quei territori ma molte famiglie persero i loro uomini, chiamati in guerra. Quello che ricordo chiaramente è la successiva crisi che sopraffecce la Germania e fomentò il sentimento nazionalistico. “

The Role of Women

My mother Katherine:

“I would like to underline the importance of women during the War once again. In particular, since my home town is next to the North Sea, I remember that women had to host many soldiers parties in their houses and farms while they waited for a call and had to be ready to leave for the French frontline. “

Mia madre Katherine:

“Mi piacerebbe sottolineare ancora una volta l’importanza delle donne durante la Guerra. In particolare, dal momento che il mio paese d’origine è vicino al Mare del Nord, ricordo che le donne ospitavano nelle loro case e fattore molte compagnie di soldati, i quali aspettavano prontamente la chiamata per andare al fronte francese.”

LCicogna – Our Parents’ Perception Of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Alessandro:

“In my opinion the war was a historical event which caused a lot of death and victims.”

Mio padre Alessandro:

“Secondo me la Guerra fu un evento storico che causò moltissimi morti e vittime.”

The Role of Women

My father Alessandro:

“Women were usually engaged in manage their family at home.”

Mio padre Alessandro:

“Le donne erano spesso impregnate a gestire la propria famiglia a casa.”

LCicogna – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My mother Debora: “My perception is very similar to my parents’ one; indeed my information about the war comes from them. In my opinion the war was a historical event that brought many civilian deaths but an increase in the weapon industry. “	Mia madre Debora: “Le mi percezioni sono molto simili a quelle dei miei genitori, poichè informazioni le ho ricevute da loro. La guerra secondo me fu un evento storico che portò molti civili alla morte ma che incrementò l’industria d’armi.”
The Role of Women	
My mother Debora: “In my perception women waited with distress for their relatives at home during the war.”	Mia madre Debora: “Nella mia percezione le donne aspettavano con angoscia i loro parenti nelle loro case.”

FCisilino – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My father Fabrizio: “In the early post-war years, my grandfather had to emigrate to Argentina for lack of work, because in Italy there was misery and unemployment. At that time emigrants reached Argentina by ship, so they faced days and days of navigation.”	Mio padre Fabrizio: “Nei primi anni del dopoguerra, per mancanza di lavoro mio nonno ha dovuto emigrare in Argentina perché qua in Italia c’era miseria e non c’era lavoro. A quei tempi gli emigranti raggiungevano l’Argentina in nave e quindi erano giorni e giorni di navigazione.”
The Role of Women	
My father Fabrizio: “I do not know too much about the role of women during the war. All I know is that they worked in the fields in place of their husbands who fought at the frontline and had to provide to support the family alone.”	Mio padre Fabrizio: “Sul ruolo delle donne durante la guerra non so molto, so solo che lavoravano nei campi al posto dei mariti che andavano a combattere al fronte e che dovevano provvedere a mantenere la famiglia da sole.”

FCisilino – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
/	/
The Role of Women	
My mother Rosanna: “I have no memories or perceptions about the 1 st World War, but as for what regards women my dad told me that some women from Carnia handed over clothes, food and munitions to the soldiers who were fighting at the frontline.”	Mia madre Rosanna: “Non ho ricordi o percezioni sulla prima guerra mondiale, per quanto riguarda le donne mio papà mi raccontava che le donne carniche portavano da vestire, da mangiare e munizioni ai soldati che combattevano al fronte.”

LDeSantis – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My father Giuliano: “Since my grandfather had to fight as a soldier far away from his homeland, I think that the First World War brought destruction and, above all, it distanced the soldiers from their families.”	Mio padre Giuliano: “Dal momento che mio nonno andò a combattere la guerra lontano dalla sua terra d’origine, penso che la prima guerra mondiale portò distruzione, ma soprattutto fece allontanare i soldati dalle proprie famiglie.”
The Role of Women	
My father Giuliano: “My grandfather told me that women used to work as workers in the industry.”	Mio padre Giuliano: “Mio nonno mi raccontava che venivano anche impiegate come operaie nelle fabbriche.”

LDeSantis – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Carmela:

“My perceptions come from my grandparents’ stories. They told me about a horrible war that made people leave from their homeland. Indeed, my grandparents used to live in Lazio, but when they joined the Army, they had to travel for over 700 km in order to reach the frontline. So, for me, war means death, blood and distance from my family.”

Mia madre Carmela:

“Le mie uniche percezioni riguardano i racconti dei miei nonni; Racconti di una guerra orribile che li ha portati lontani dalla loro terra d'origine. Infatti i miei nonni vivevano a Frosinone, e quando sono andati a combattere la guerra hanno percorso oltre 700 km per raggiungere il fronte. Dunque la guerra per me significa morte, sangue e lontananza.”

The Role of Women

My mother Carmela:

“I know that women worked as nurses in the hospitals. ”

Mia madre Carmela:

“So che le donne erano spesso impegnate come infermiere negli ospedali”

ADecorte – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Vanes:

“All I know about the First World War comes from books and from my grandmother’s perception. She always told me about famine and about her marriage during the war in Czechoslovakia, because my grandfather was fighting there.”

Mio padre Vanes:

“Quello che so sulla prima guerra mondiale l’ho imparato soprattutto dai libri e dalla testimonianza di mia nonna paterna che mi raccontava sempre delle grandi carestie e di quando lei si è sposata durante la guerra in Cecoslovacchia, perché il nonno era in servizio militare con l’impero austro-ungarico e lo avevano trasferito là.”

The Role of Women

My father Vanes:

“I think women were important because they did men’s work during all the years of the war.”

Mio padre Vanes:

“Per quanto riguarda le donne penso siano state una figura importante perché hanno svolto il lavoro degli uomini durante tutta la guerra.”

A Decorte – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Laura:

"All I know about the First World War is what I was told by my parents' and grandparents' stories. Thanks to them I could understand that it was a devastating war and that the poorest people were the ones who suffered more."

Mia madre Laura:

"Quello che so della prima guerra mondiale l'ho appreso dai miei genitori che a loro volta hanno riportato i racconti dei miei nonni. Da queste testimonianze si percepisce che si è trattato di una guerra tremenda dove, come del resto in tutte le guerre, i più indifesi ne hanno fatto le spese."

The Role of Women

My mother Laura:

"I think women were important since they looked after their families and took care of children."

Mia madre Laura:

"Per quanto riguarda le donne penso siano state fondamentali per mantenere unite le loro famiglie e far sopravvivere i figli."

G Fedrizzi – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Livio:

"The First World War was one of the most dehumanizing conflicts of history. The thought of being in trenches and to be obliged to attack the enemy, being aware to die, cannot be understood from a nowadays person."

Mio padre Livio:

"La prima guerra è stata una delle guerre più disumanizzanti della storia. Il pensiero di essere in trincea e dover attaccare, andando incontro a morte quasi certa, per una mentalità di adesso è qualcosa di inconcepibile."

The Role of Women

My father Livio:

"Women had to take care of the family and children. They suffered for hunger because of the lack of men who could work. Without any workforce in the family, they had to do very hard work to feed their sons."

Mio padre Livio:

"Le donne hanno dovuto proteggere la famiglia e i figli, patire tanta fame per la mancanza degli uomini. Mancando forza lavoro hanno dovuto sobbarcarsi di lavori difficili per sfamare i figli."

GFedrizzi – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Angelica:

"In my opinion the First World War was the most stupid and cruel conflict of the last centuries. Indeed it was fought by people who were obliged to go to the trenches without any scruple and reason."

Mia madre Angelica:

"Secondo me la prima guerra mondiale è stato il conflitto più crudele e stupido degli ultimi secoli, perché è stato farà da gente messa in trincea senza uno scrupolo né un motivo."

The Role of Women

My mother Angelica:

"Women were at home alone and they had to protect children and old parents. In the meanwhile they worried about their husbands who were fighting."

Mia madre Angelica:

"Le donne erano a casa da sole e dovevano proteggere i figli e i genitori anziani, avendo anche il pensiero del marito che era in guerra."

LFormentin – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Ivan:

"When I think about the First World War I imagine soldiers fighting for their homeland. But above all I think about its harshness and the struggle soldiers had to face both from the physical and the mental point of view."

Mio padre Ivan:

"Quando penso alla Prima Guerra Mondiale immagino i soldati che combattono per la propria patria. Ma soprattutto penso alla sua asprezza e alle fatiche che i soldati dovettero affrontare sia dal punto di vista fisico che psicologico."

The Role of Women

My father Ivan:

"Women used to take care of the children and worked in the fields as well."

Mio padre Ivan:

"Le donne si prendevano cura dei bambini e lavoravano anche nei campi. "

LFormentin – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Francesca:

"I think that the First World War was a really harsh situation, especially for the soldiers who had to fight in the trenches at the frontline in order to defend their homeland. "

Mia madre Francesca:

"Penso che la guerra sia stata una situazione molto dura, soprattutto per i soldati che combattevano nelle trincee al fronte, per difendere il proprio territorio."

The Role of Women

My mother Francesca:

"Women had to work and at the same time look after their children. One of their main activity in that period was spinning cocoons."

Mia madre Francesca:

"Le donne dovevano lavorare e anche prendersi cura dei bambini. Una delle principali attività di quel periodo era la filatura dei bachi da seta."

AGrando – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Maurizio:

"Overlooking the huge number of victims, the 1st World War brought, problems at the frontline in soldiers' life. They were and are incredible Inadequate hygiene conditions facilitated the diffusion of diseases. A soldier ought to be "strong" physically and mentality; one can say that in soldiers' life there was a sort of "natural selection" from which the ability of adaptation and survival at the frontline depended.
The Italian soldiers' equipment was less suitable than the one of the others; for example the German one. It followed that during the winter period, having more lightweight uniforms Italian soldiers died of cold because their uniforms were lighter than the ones of German soldiers."

Mio padre Maurizio:

"Tralasciando il numero di vittime causato dalla guerra, la difficoltà della vita al fronte era ed è inimmaginabile. Basti pensare alla scarsa igiene che portava a malattie, le quali minavano la forza fisica e mentale necessaria ad un soldato in combattimento. Si può dire che ci fosse una selezione naturale da cui dipendevano le capacità di adattamento e di sopravvivenza al fronte. Molti italiani, per esempio, morirono dal freddo durante il periodo invernale, poiché le loro divise erano più leggere di quelle dei soldati tedeschi."

The Role of Women

<p>My father Maurizio:</p> <p>"Women were not considered suitable to military service so that they had others roles. At home they had to cultivate acreages and raise children, sometimes also old men that were not suitable to the military service."</p>	<p>Mio padre Maurizio:</p> <p>"Alle donne erano riservati altri compiti, dato che non erano considerate adatte alla guerra. Dovevano lavorare i terreni durante l'assenza dei propri mariti o padri, ad esempio, ed indubbiamente a loro spettava il dovere di crescere ed accudire i figli piccoli o gli anziani non più idonei al servizio militare."</p>
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AGrando – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

<p>My mother Ornella:</p> <p>"The 1st World War was a terrible event, an experience that should be enough for human beings to avoid the repetition of the same mistake. On the contrary human beings were unable to prove their intelligence and their perspective superiority over animals. How can someone find the courage to kill someone else whose life is at the same level than his own one?"</p>	<p>Mia madre Ornella:</p> <p>"La prima guerra mondiale è stato un evento talmente aberrante, un'esperienza che avrebbe dovuto bastare all'uomo per evitare di ripetere un così atroce conflitto. Invece l'uomo non è stato capace di dimostrare la sua intelligenza e la sua presupposta superiorità sugli animali. Come si fa a trovare il coraggio di uccidere un altro uomo come te?"</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>My mother Ornella:</p> <p>"As regards women, they had to take care of the family and especially gain something to eat for their own children. My great-grandmother, said that at dinnertime after she had cooked "polenta", everybody in the family, sat around the fire to smell its aroma. Sometime it also happened that there was a herring to cook but instead of eating it, after it was cooked, they used to season the cornmeal mash into the herring's gravy that was to be eaten the following days."</p>	<p>Mia madre Ornella:</p> <p>"Per quanto riguarda le donne, esse dovevano badare alla famiglia rimasta in patria e procurare da mangiare. La madre di mia nonna mi raccontava di come, una volta fatta la polenta, tutta si sedessero attorno al fuoco per annusarne l'odore. Raramente capitava anche che avessero a disposizione, per esempio, un'aringa, che utilizzavano cucinandola più volte per insaporire la polenta, mangiandola dopo più giorni."</p>
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FPecorella– Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My father Corrado: “I have always perceived the First World War as a trench and attrition conflict. Soldiers had to fight for years and years and any moment at the front line sounded as eternity. On the contrary, I lived during the Cold War, being able to perceive the significant difference between the two conflicts. The latter was generally perceived as a never-ending risk, considered the presence of nuclear weapons and the influence of the media which meant gaining the awareness of war inside the home fireplace. Moreover since I have lived in Puglia as long as my adulthood, I am able to realize the memory of the First World War is less fervent in Puglia than it is among the inhabitants of the North-East of Italy.”	Mio padre Corrado: “Ho sempre percepito la Prima Guerra Mondiale, quale un conflitto di trincea e di logoramento, in cui si combatteva per anni e dove ogni attimo sul fronte appariva come un’eternità. Essendo vissuto invece nel periodo della Guerra Fredda, ho percepito la differenza abissale tra i due conflitti, l’ultimo dei quali era invece sentito dalla popolazione come un perenne rischio imminente di pericolo, data la presenza degli armamenti nucleari e dell’influenza dei media che portavano la consapevolezza della guerra all’interno del focolare domestico. Inoltre, essendo vissuto sino alla maggiore età in Puglia, ho potuto constatare che il ricordo della Prima Guerra Mondiale lì è meno fervido rispetto a quello degli abitanti dei Paesi del Nord – Est Italia.”
The Role of Women	
My father Corrado: “During World War I Women were obliged to take over in working areas where they had always been absent before the conflict. Before they were only devoted to domestic care. However, it is worth underlining the process of working emancipation was not without difficulties since women's presence was not always positively welcome.”	Mio padre Corrado: “Le donne nella Prima Guerra Mondiale hanno avuto modo di subentrare in settori lavorativi ove prima erano assenti, in quanto dedite solo alle cure domestiche. È bene rammentare però che questo processo di emancipazione lavorativa non è stato però privo di difficoltà, in quanto tale presenza femminile non era ben vista.”

FPecorella – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Maria Grazia:

"I think the war was due to the mass of workers' and farmers' turmoil. As a result men were forced to enlist as a possible remedy to such troubles.. Even if a nationalist ferment could be generally recorded, the Church opposed to the war. An example is offered by the priests that were arrested for having led young people to repudiate the war and its brutality. I think that, in order to have an objective perception of the Great War, you should not dwell on official documents only, but rather on the geo-political context of the whole of Europe."

Mia madre Maria Grazia:

"Secondo me la Guerra è stata fatta poiché le masse popolari contadine e operaie erano in subbuglio. Si è dunque ricorsi all'arruolamento forzato per sedare tali rivolte. Anche se erano tutti entusiasti, colti dal fermento nazionalistico la Chiesa era contraria alla guerra. Per esempio, i preti furono spesso arrestati per aver indotto i giovani a ripudiare la guerra e la sua brutalità. Sono dell'avviso che, per avere una percezione oggettiva, occorra non soffermarsi meramente sui documenti ufficiali, bensì sul contesto geo-politico dell'intera Europa."

The Role of Women

My mother Maria Grazia:

"Instead of simply bringing food to the soldiers, some women also brought weapons, in exchange for some money they needed for the survival of their family. They replaced their husband at work for some years, but once they came back home, women were called to take care of the family. In particular, Italian women played a more passive role since they did not have the right to vote (they had to wait until 1946). Unfortunately women were often victims of rape and did not see any radical step forward in the process of their emancipation during the war. Propaganda used images representing their active role, but it simply a comfortable device. Indeed the only "war heroes" portrayed on monuments were male heroes."

Mia madre Maria Grazia:

"Alcune donne, invece che portare ai soldati solo cibo, portarono anche armamenti, in cambio del poco denaro che era loro necessario per la sussistenza della famiglia. Ricoprirono i ruoli dei coniugi per alcuni anni, ma al ritorno di questi, tornarono ad occuparsi solo dell'ambito domestico-familiare. Le donne italiane, in particolare, ebbero un ruolo più passivo, infatti il diritto di voto gli fu precluso fino al 1946. Ebbero comunque un ruolo di sottomissione nel corso della guerra, furono spessissimo vittime di stupro e non videro nessun cambiamento radicale nel loro processo di emancipazione. La propaganda fruì in larga scala di immagini che rappresentavano il ruolo attivo di queste, ma fu principalmente un escamotage. È infatti costatabile che le uniche statue a favore degli "eroi di guerra" furono unicamente maschili."

SRijavec – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My father Roberto: “It was a useless war in which so many people were slaughtered without getting great benefits for the nation to which they belonged in return. The tactics of war turned out inadequate in front of the modern weapons possessed by armies.”	Mio padre Roberto: “E’ stata una guerra inutile in cui tante persone in guerra sono state massacrate senza ottenere in cambio grossi benefici per la nazione alla quale appartenevano. Le tattiche di guerra erano inadeguate per le armi moderne che gli eserciti possedevano.”
The Role of Women	
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SRijavec – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My mother Maria Luisa: “I have no perception.”	Mia madre Maria Luisa: “Non ho alcuna percezione.”
The Role of Women	
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SSgubin– Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War:	
My father Daniele: “I hated the period of military service. When I think of all those young people seventeen or twenty years of age, who had to leave their homes to go to war, I shudder. Yet they were obliged. The war was a duty you could not draw back. You die at war and it is not always true that the strongest wins.”	Mio padre Daniele: “Ho odiato il periodo della leva militare e se penso a tutti quei ragazzini che a diciassette o vent’anni partivano di casa per andare in guerra, rabbrivisco. Eppure erano obbligati. La guerra era un dovere, non ci si poteva tirare indietro. Il guerra si muore, non è vero che vince il più forte. ”
The Role of Women	
My father Daniele:	Mio padre Daniele:

<p>"Certainly women were not sent to the front. However, they had a house to manage, children to raise and had to do everything by themselves, relying on their forces only."</p>	<p>"Sicuramente le donne non venivano spedite al fronte. Tuttavia avevano una casa da gestire, i figli da allevare e dovevano fare tutto da sole, contando solo sulle loro forze."</p>
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SSgubin– Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Nadia:

"If I think of the word "war", I automatically associate it to the word "death". In particular, thinking about the 1st World War, you easily realize there is so much ignorance about it: after a hundred years, no one is aware of its real facts. School should go deeper into the theme of war and in particular mention its disastrous consequences."

Mia madre Nadia:

"Se penso alla parola guerra associo in maniera automatica la parola morte. In particolare, pensando alla prima guerra mondiale penso che ci sia tanta ignoranza in materia. Perché a distanza di cento anni nessuno è a conoscenza dei fatti. A scuola si dovrebbe affrontare maggiormente il tema della guerra e in particolare parlare degli aspetti disastrosi che essa comporta."

The Role of Women

My mother Nadia:

"As a mother, I cannot imagine how difficult it must have been to grow up children without the help of a husband and surrounded by hunger and misery. Moreover feeling powerless in front of all that coincides with the word "war". If we are here today, it is also thanks to our great-grandmothers who have endured all this in view of a better future. Surely, they did not go to war but they had an important role in the area of caret."

Mia madre Nadia:

"Da madre non riesco ad immaginare quanto difficile sarebbe allevare dei figli senza l'aiuto di un marito, vedere la fame e la miseria e sentirsi impotenti davanti a tutto quello che si chiama "guerra". Se siamo qui oggi è anche merito delle nostre bisnonne che hanno sopportato tutto questo per un futuro migliore. Certamente non andavano in guerra ma avevano un ruolo importante anche nell'ambito dell'assistenza."

LSicco – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Valter:

"I think that the First World War was a war fought by soldiers that didn't really want to fight it and at the same did their best to survive. Indeed, in the Austrian Army there were some Italians who used to deceive Italian soldiers, speaking Italian. Therefore Italian soldiers, hearing people speaking Italian over their trenches and so thinking they were covered, used to come out of the trench and lost their life."

Mio padre Valter:

"Penso che la prima guerra mondiale sia stata una guerra combattuta da soldati che non la volevano ma che erano disposti a tutto pur di sopravvivere. Infatti, all'interno dell'esercito austriaco vi erano anche italiani i quali utilizzavano l'italiano per ingannare i soldati che invece combattevano per l'Italia. Questi, sentendo parlare italiano oltre la propria trincea e pensando di essere coperti uscivano allo scoperto, rimettendoci la vita."

The Role of Women

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LSicco – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My mother Elena:

"In my opinion, the First World War is one that could have been avoided; it has claimed several people's lives probably not even interested in the reasons for which they were fighting."

Mia madre Elena:

"Secondo me la prima guerra mondiale è stata una guerra che poteva essere evitata, che ha mietuto vite umane probabilmente nemmeno interessate ai motivi per i quali si combatteva."

The Role of Women

My mother Elena:

"My grandmother was a Carnic carrier because she lived in a small village in Carnia near the border trenches. Indeed when she was only ten (10) she had to face the snow-, in the middle of the night. Even if the snow covered steep paths that led to the trenches, she had to carry supplies of food and weapons and hope not to be discovered by the enemy."

Mia madre Elena:

"Mia nonna era una portatrice carnica poiché viveva in uno dei paesini carnici più vicini alle trincee sul confine con l'Austria e dunque già a soli 10 anni era obbligata ad affrontare in piena notte i percorsi ripidi ed innevati che portavano alle trincee, con scorte di cibo e armi, sperando di non essere catturata dal nemico."

CToso – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Maurizio:

"As I was not born yet, I do not remember about that period. In addition the First World War was fought by my grandparents and I have never known them. However in my opinion, war is the worst situation men have to deal with, as it spares no one (not even children) and it involves innocent people."

Mio padre Maurizio:

"Non essendo ancora nato, non ho ricordi riguardanti quel periodo anche perché la Prima Guerra Mondiale fu combattuta dai miei nonni ed io non li ho mai conosciuti, ma sono del pensiero che sia la peggior situazione in cui l'uomo possa trovarsi, non risparmia nessuno, nemmeno i bambini e coinvolge tutte persone innocenti."

The Role of Women

My father Maurizio:

"I think that the role of women during the war is a substantial role for the continuation of life. Indeed, they had to work in order to take care of families, look after the children and pay attention to the welfare of the elderly.
In addition, surely, there were women that left home together with their men in order to provide food, water and medical care to soldiers."

Mio padre Maurizio:

"Io penso che il ruolo delle donne durante la guerra sia un ruolo sostanziale per il proseguimento della vita. Infatti, sono obbligate ad andare a lavorare per mantenere e accudire la famiglia, occuparsi della crescita dei figli e del benessere degli anziani. Poi sicuramente ci sono le donne che partono assieme agli uomini per la guerra con lo scopo di fornire cibo, acqua, cure mediche ai soldati."

CUrban – Our Parents' Perception of The War And The Role of Women

The Perception of The First World War

My father Loris:

"To me, the First World War was a worthless waste of human lives, only because of the desire for supremacy of some powerful men. "

Mio padre Loris:

"Per me la prima guerra mondiale è stata un'inutile spreco di vite umane in nome di una folle idea di supremazia da parte dei potenti."

The Role of Women

My father Loris:

"During the First World War, women had a crucial role: they replaced men at work and they took care of their families, too."

Mio padre Loris:

"Le donne durante la prima guerra mondiale hanno svolto un ruolo molto importante, infatti andavano a lavorare al

	posto degli uomini che andavano a combattere e mantenevo le proprie famiglie.”
--	--

CUrban – Our Parents’ Perception of The War And The Role of Women	
The Perception of The First World War	
My mother Gianna: “The First World War had involved a lot of Countries and so I think it brought mainly destruction. It is also known as ‘the Great War,’ and maybe it was the real cause of the misery that followed.”	Mia madre Gianna: “La prima guerra mondiale ha coinvolto tantissime nazioni di conseguenza penso che abbia portato grandi distruzioni. È conosciuta anche come la grande guerra e probabilmente è stata la causa di tutta la distruzione e la miseria che è venuta in seguito.”
The Role of Women	
My mother Gianna: “I think that the role of women during the First World War is an important one: men were at the frontline and so women had to take care of the family and look after children and the elderly.”	Mia madre Gianna: “Il ruolo delle donne penso che in guerra sia un ruolo fondamentale per il proseguimento della vita, considerando che gli uomini impegnati al fronte non erano presenti e di conseguenza la donna doveva accudire la famiglia, provvedere alla crescita dei figli e agli anziani.”

OUR PARENTS’PERCEPTION OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

APPENDIX I: QUALITATIVE DATA

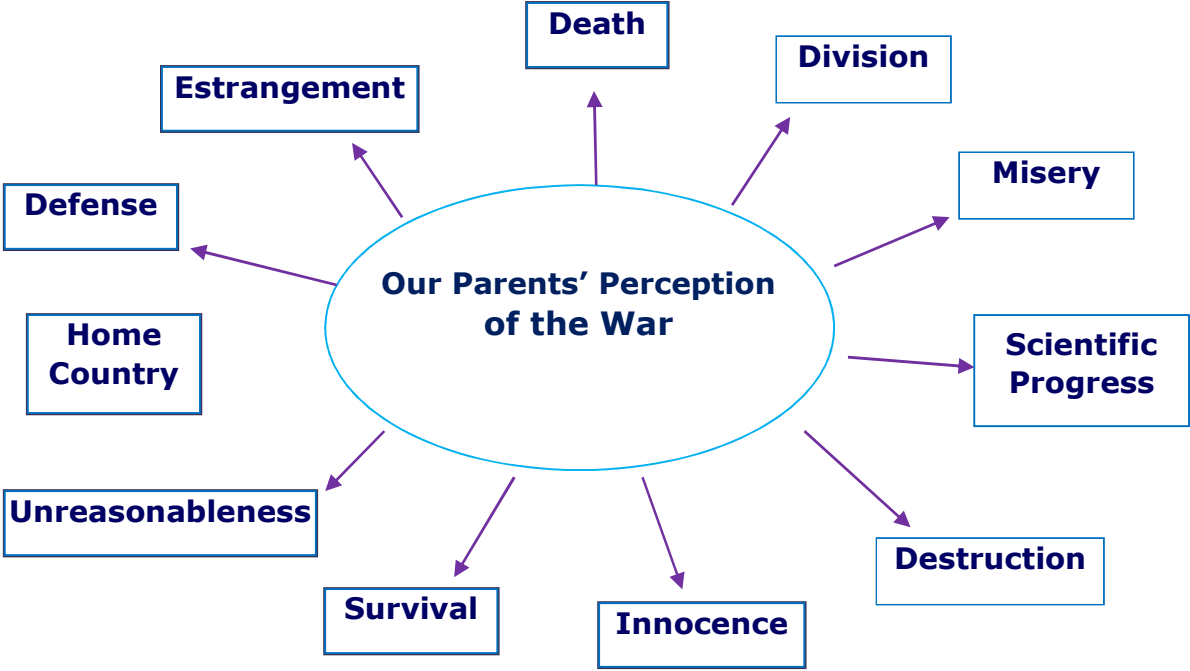
- 1. LIFE-AND-DEATH STRUGGLE:** The person interviewed perceives the First World War as a fight where soldiers were obliged to join the Army. During the war, soldiers had to adapt to very difficult conditions and they also had to kill in order to not be killed.
- 2. DEFENSE OF ONE’S HOME COUNTRY:** The person interviewed perceives the First World War as an opportunity for the soldiers to defend their home country and their culture.

3. **UNREASONABLE FIGHT:** The person interviewed perceives the First World War as an unreasonable fight. Indeed it has not brought any improvement neither from an economic point of view, nor from a moral one.
4. **WASTE OF HUMAN LIVES:** The person interviewed perceives the First World War as an horrible event that had led to the death of innocent people.
5. **CAUSE OF DIVISION AND ESTRANGEMENT:** The person interviewed perceives the First World War as an event that made men leave from their family and home country.
6. **OPPORTUNITY FOR RESEARCH:** The person interviewed perceives the First World War as an event that brought scientific innovations.

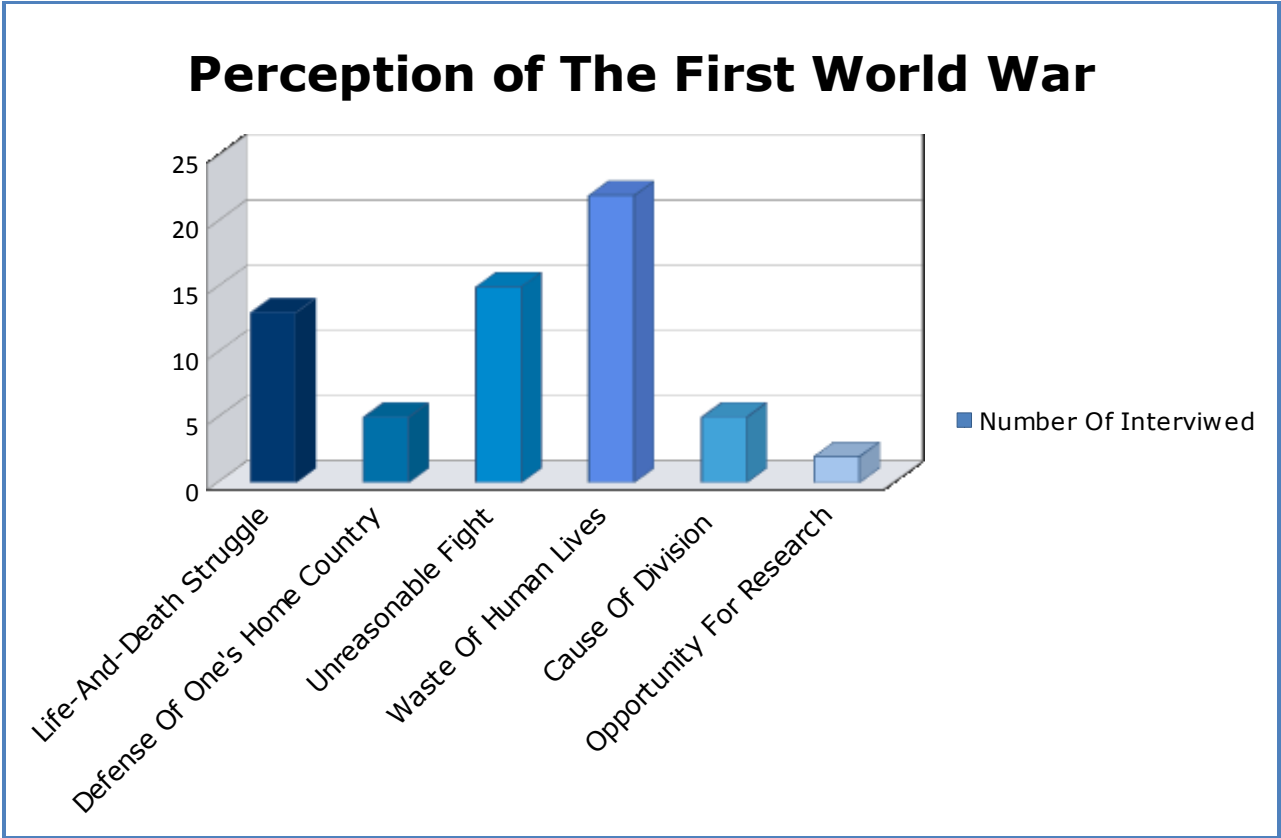
APPENDIX II QUANTITATIVE DATA

	Life-and-Death Struggle	Defense of one's home country	Unreasonable Fight	Waste of Human Lives	Cause of Division and Estrangement	Opportunity for Research
Number of Interviewed	13	5	15	22	5	2

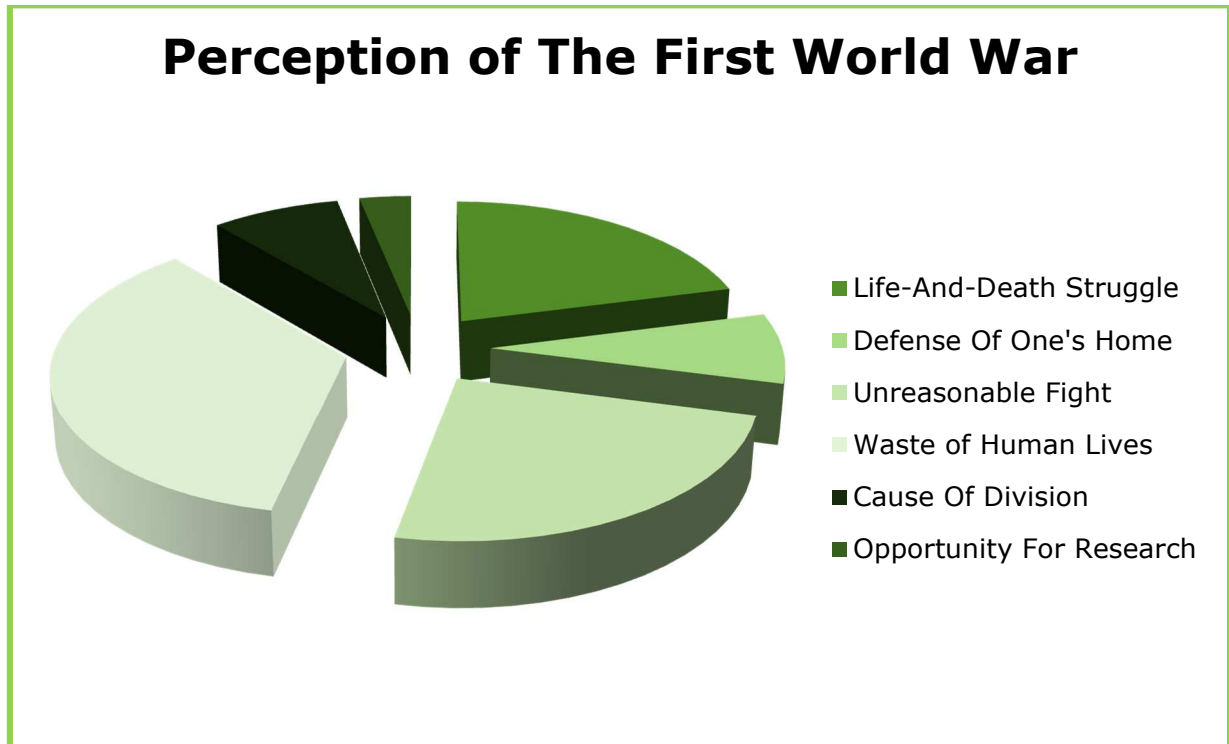




APPENDIX IV
HISTOGRAM



APPENDIX V PIE CHART



THE ROLE OF WOMEN- KEY WORDS

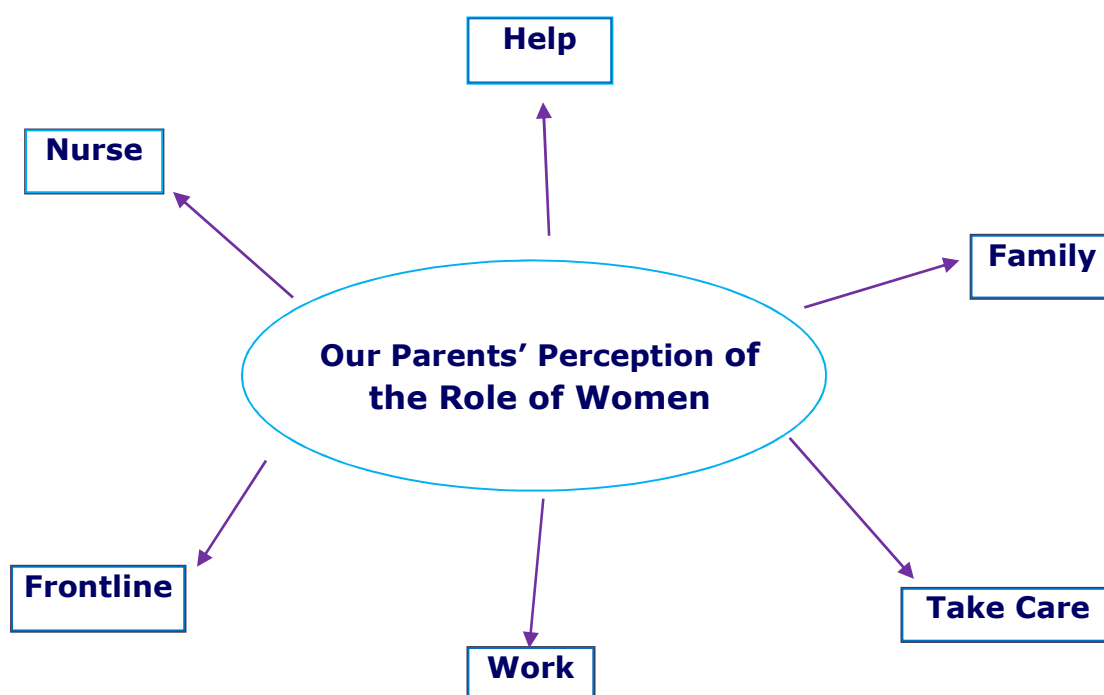
APPENDIX VI - QUALITATIVE DATA

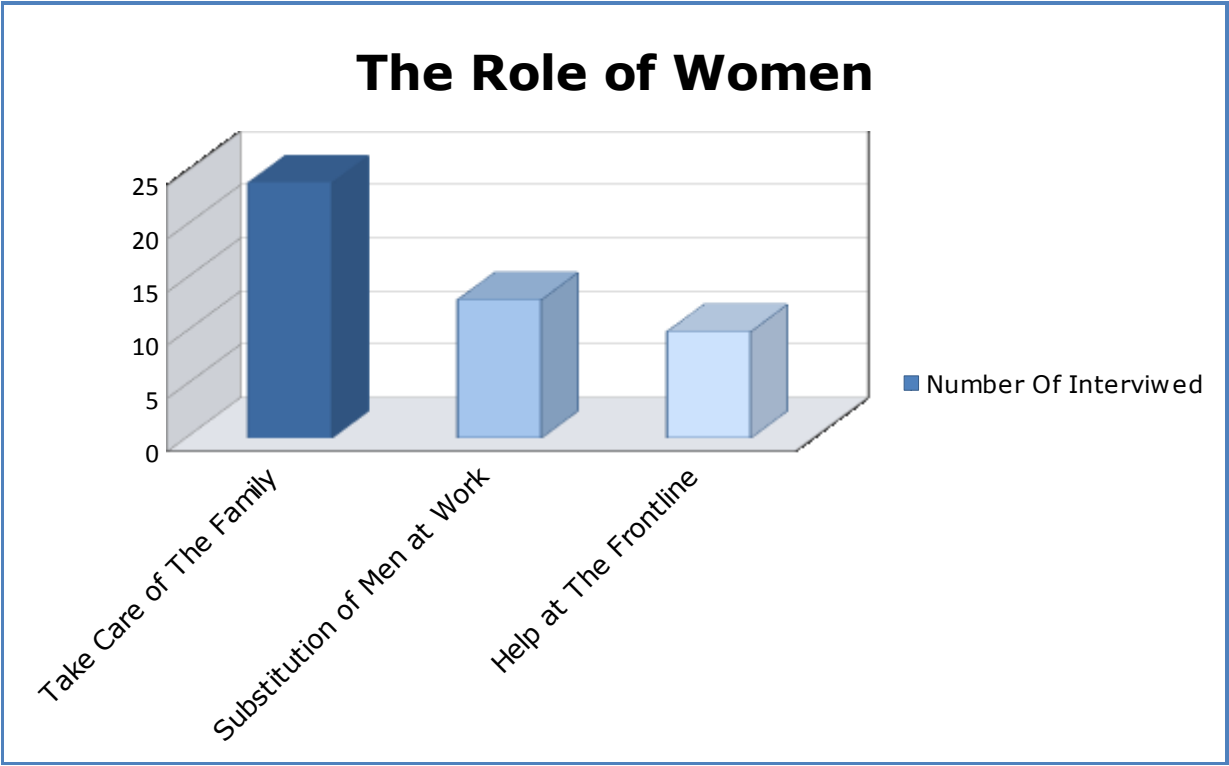
- 1. TAKING CARE OF THE FAMILY:** The people interviewed think that during the First World War women used to take care of the family.
- 2. SUBSTITUTION OF MEN AT WORK:** The people interviewed think that during the First World War women used to work in the place of men.
- 3. HELP AT THE FRONTLINE:** The people interviewed think that during the First World War women used to help soldiers at the frontline in different ways.

QUANTITATIVE DATA- KEY WORDS

	Take Care of the Family	Substitution of Men at Work	Help at the Frontline
Number of people Interviewed	24	13	10

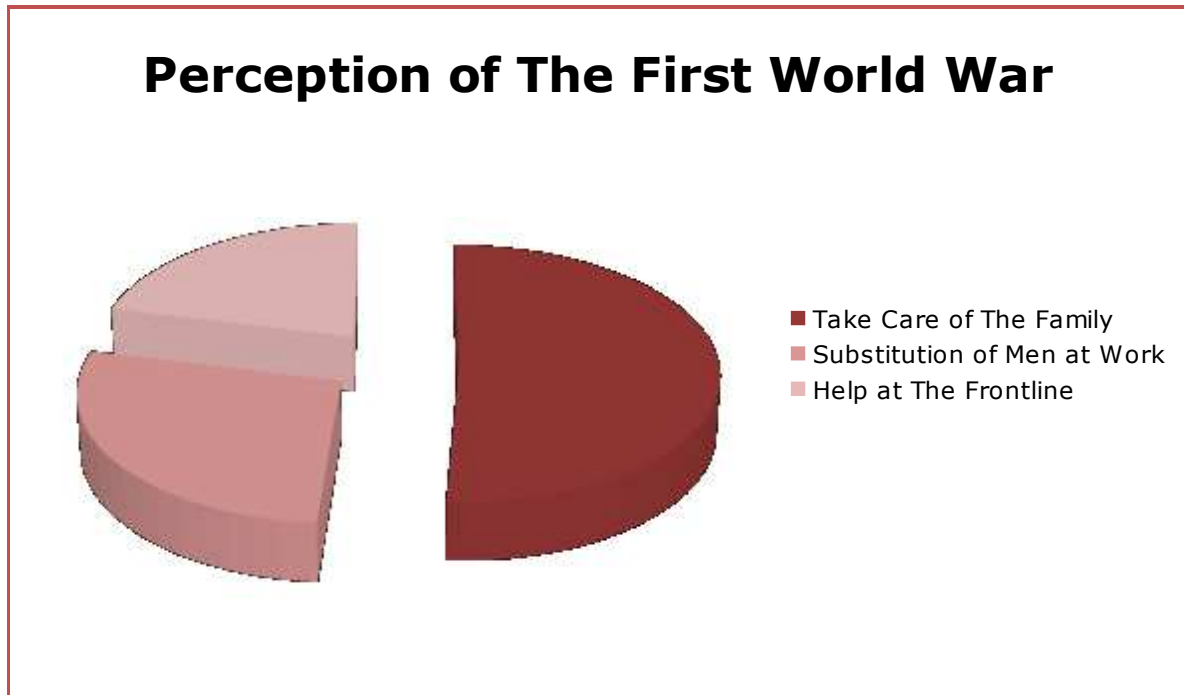
APPENDIX VII - SPIDER GRAM





APPENDIX IX

PIE CHART



SYNOPSIS

Our Parents' Perceptions of The War	La percezione della Guerra dei nostri genitori
Analyzing the data collected, the reader can notice that most of the parents' perceptions of the war are related to a waste of human lives. Therefore, the World War I is perceived as an unreasonable fight that has caused destruction, estrangement, division and misery. Each person interviewed highlighted the negative aspects of the conflict, although they did not go in depth and considered the specific historical events. As a result, they agreed on some general features of the	Analizzando I dati raccolti si può notare che la maggior parte delle percezioni della guerra dei nostri genitori sono strettamente collegate allo spreco di vite umane. Pertanto, la Prima guerra Mondiale è concepita come una battaglia irragionevole che ha causato distruzione, straniamento, divisione e miseria. Tutti gli intervistati hanno messo in evidenza gli aspetti negativi del conflitto, pur non essendosi addentrati in considerazioni particolarmente approfondite. Di conseguenza tutti si sono dichiarati

<p>War.</p> <p>On the other hand, a few parents considered the First World War as an opportunity for soldiers to defend their country and protect their families. Moreover, some parents' perceptions are related to the possibility war gave to achieve a scientific progress.</p>	<p>d'accordo su alcune caratteristiche della guerra.</p> <p>Dall'altro lato alcuni genitori hanno considerato la Prima guerra Mondiale come un'opportunità per i soldati di difendere il loro paese e proteggere le loro famiglie. Inoltre, le percezioni di alcuni parenti sono collegate alla possibilità che la guerra ha dato di progredire nella ricerca scientifica.</p>
<p>Our Parents' Perceptions of The Role of Women</p>	<p>I nostri genitori e la percezione del ruolo delle donne</p>
<p>The data collected showed that the parents' opinions and perceptions about the role of women during the First World War converge on a main idea: women had a relevant role, indeed they took care of their families while their husbands were fighting at the frontline. Furthermore, women replaced men at work and also gave their help at the frontline through supplies of food and weapons.</p>	<p>I dati raccolti hanno mostrato che le opinioni e le percezioni dei nostri genitori sul ruolo delle donne durante la Prima Guerra Mondiale convergono su un'idea principale: le donne hanno giocato un ruolo rilevante. In realtà si sono prese cura delle loro famiglie mentre i mariti stavano combattendo al fronte. Va anche detto che le donne hanno sostituito gli uomini al lavoro e hanno anche fornito il loro aiuto al fronte fornendo cibo e armi</p>



SECTION A. Part 3

The present section illustrates the data concerning **our grandparents' perceptions**. There are 18 students in our class with 28 grandparents.

The work followed different steps: at first, we collected all the data, secondly we read and analyzed such data in order to organize them according to a specific criteria: the frequency of the keywords that were used by the interviewed to describe the First World War.

Indeed, our grandparents did not live during World War I and as a result their perception of the war is based on the collective imaginary idea and mainly linked to what they have been told by parents, relatives and adults. In addition, their perceptions are also based on what they may have seen on the media, reading books, newspapers, magazines as well as watching photos, pictures and related material.

As a third step of our research we classified the data collected into 11 categories, the ones visible at **Appendix I**. The table also shows the frequency of the different keywords collected according to quantitative data. Twenty-eight (28) grandparents were interviewed but not all of them answered since not all of them felt like doing it for different reasons.

The work was meant to discover the most frequent keywords that were used to describe World War I. The words used that better describe the war experience are "trench" (28), followed by an image of the war as "hunger" (9), "death" (8), "poverty" (5), "fear" (5), "destruction" (3) and "illness" (2). Moreover grandparents also spoke of the war as "suffering" (2), "danger" (1), as an experience of "cold" (1) and, last but not least, as an experience of "blood" (1).

In order to make the findings of the research more accessible, the present work provides additional appendixes where you can see:

- A)** A spider gram including the most frequent and meaningful key words summing up the results of our research. (**Appendix II**)
- B)** A histogram (**Appendix III**)
- C)** A pie chart (**Appendix IV**)

The work also includes a section concerning the perceptions of the role of women during World War I. Again, as done for the general perception of the war the present report also provides a synthesis of the data collected related to the idea of the role of women in the same period.

The steps followed were the same used in the 1st section. The reading and the analysis of data provided five (5) categories that turned out as the most frequent in the perceptions of the interviewed and mainly:

1. Family
2. Children
3. Fields
4. Care of soldiers
5. Work
6. Appendixes will be provided to synthesize the results of the interviews

SECTION A. Part 3

OUR GRANDPARENTS' PERCEPTIONS INTEGRATED STUDY SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

STUDY SKILLS	ABILITA' DI STUDIO
Listening Comprehension	Ascoltare e comprendere
Discriminating or differentiating	Distinguere o differenziare
Note-taking	Prendere appunti
Translating	Tradurre
Communicating in different languages	Comunicare in lingue diverse
Organizing	Organizzare
Synthesising	Sintetizzare
Representing	Rappresentare
Generating media presentations	Generare presentazioni in formato multimediale
EUROPEAN COMPETENCES	COMPETENZE EUROPEE
Communication in foreign languages	Comunicazione in lingue straniere
Digital skills	Competenze digitali
Learning to learn	Imparare ad imparare
Social and civic competences	Competenze sociali e civiche
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship	Senso d'iniziativa e l'imprenditorialità
Cultural awareness and expression	Consapevolezza e espressione culturale



The Interviews

EAgolli: Our grandparents' and other adults' perception of the war and role of women

<p>My grand-grandmother (Safigje):</p> <p>"During The First World War Albania was invaded by Austria-Hungary. Since the army arrived in Albania a dark period went on for everyone with lots of difficulties. Houses were burnt and whole villages were reduced to ashes. In addition, those who opposed the will of the army were killed. Crops were all burnt and the result was poverty and misery. It affected the Albanian population for a long time. People had nothing to eat anymore. In order to feed the children women boiled roots of plants and trees with other plants that could be found in the nearby areas. It was a time of terror and for those who were at home (mainly women and children) as well as for those who were fighting. Men and young boys were killed regardless of any consideration for human life; some of them were taken prisoners."</p> <p>My grandmother (Aisha):</p> <p>"My father in law's brother, Haxhi Aga, was killed while fighting together with all his companions. It was a dark period and that is the reason why all the people started to call the Austrians "<i>nemse</i>". Indeed the period was nicknamed "<i>the period of nemse</i>". The word is unusual nowadays. It was meant to refer to a dark period of poverty. After burning almost all the villages the enemies moved to Greece."</p>	<p>Mia bisnonna (Safigje):</p> <p>"L'Albania fu invasa dall'impero Austria - ungarico. Da quanto l'esercito mise piede in Albania vi fu un periodo buio per tutti. I soldati bruciavano case e riducevano a cenere interi villaggi. I soldati ammazzavano tutti coloro che si opponevano alle volontà dell'esercito. Loro bruciavano i raccolti e quindi si ebbe come conseguenza la povertà e la miseria che caratterizzò la popolazione albanese per molto tempo. La gente non aveva più risorse per nutrirsi. Per nutrire i figli bollivano radici di piante e alberi insieme ad altre piante che potevano trovare nelle vicinanze. Era un periodo di terrore sia per quelli che stavano a casa (principalmente donne e bambini) sia per coloro che andavano a combattere. I soldati ammazzavano senza scrupolo tutti gli uomini e i ragazzi all'età di 15 anni; alcuni di loro venivano fatti prigionieri. "</p> <p>Mia nonna (Aisha):</p> <p>"Il fratello di mio suocero HaxhiAga andò a combatterli ma fu ucciso insieme a tutti i suoi compagni. Fu un periodo nero per tutti e la popolazione chiamava gli Austriaci "<i>nemse</i>". Infatti il periodo fu soprannominato il periodo dei <i>nemse</i>. E' un termine appartenente ad un lessico ormai inutilizzabile a giorno d'oggi che significava periodo buio e povertà. Dopo aver bruciato tutto andarono in Grecia."</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>My grandmother (Aisha):</p> <p>"Woman stayed at home and generally had to take care of the children and the house. There were not women that went fighting like men. In short, their role was the traditional one: one of care and housework."</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Aisha):</p> <p>"La donna stava a casa e doveva occuparsi dei figli e della casa. Non c'erano donne che andavano a combattere. Il loro ruolo è stato quello di educare i figli e occuparsi delle faccende della casa."</p>

KBallarín: Our grandparents' and other adults' perception of the war and role of women

<p>My grandmother (Angela):</p> <p>"My father Bisutto Francesco (1893 - 1967) was enlisted in the Italian army. In the specific, he fought during a conflict in Albania. I think about the First World War as a period of fear because of the death and loss of one's relatives, and a period of hunger, since people were poor."</p> <p>My grandfather (Fernando):</p> <p>"My grandfather, Gioacchino Scarpa, fought during the First World War but I did not remember exactly what he did. However, my perceptions about the First World War are of people's poverty and misery among people and fear of death."</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Angela):</p> <p>"Mio padre Bisutto Francesco (1893-1967) ha combattuto per l'esercito italiano. In particolare, ha combattuto nelle trincee in Albania. Pensando alla Prima Guerra Mondiale l'immagine che mi viene in mente è di un periodo di paura, dovuto alla morte e alla perdita dei famigliari, e di un periodo di lotta per la fame, dal momento che la gente era povera."</p> <p>Mio nonno (Fernando):</p> <p>"Mio nonno Gioacchino Scarpa ha combattuto durante la Prima Guerra mondiale, ma non ricordo esattamente cosa abbia fatto. Comunque, le mie percezioni riguardo la Prima Guerra Mondiale sono: povertà e miseria tra la gente e paura della morte."</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>My grandmother (Angela):</p> <p>"Women had to take care of their families and their home. Some women were Red Cross nurses, so they looked after wounded soldiers in hospitals."</p> <p>My grandfather (Fernando):</p> <p>"Women were busy taking care of their families and homes. Some of them put their lives to risk being into close contact with the soldiers: they brought the soldiers in the trenches food and water to the soldiers"</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Angela):</p> <p>"Le donne dovevano curare la loro famiglia e la loro casa. Alcune donne erano crocerossine, quindi aiutavano i feriti negli ospedali."</p> <p>Mio nonno (Fernando):</p> <p>"Le donne si occupavano delle faccende domestiche e della cura della famiglia. Alcune donne erano in contatto con i soldati, rischiando la loro vita stessa: portavano rifornimenti di cibo e acqua ai soldati impegnati nel combattimento nelle trincee."</p>

SCarrara: Our grandparents' and other adults' perception of the war and role of women	
<p>My grandfather (Rino):</p> <p>"I have not memories about that period because I had not already born. The first World War was fought by my grandfather, who I never met."</p> <p>My grandmother (Maria):</p> <p>"I think war is one of the worst experiences you may live because it implies death and destruction. During the First World War my dad was two years old, and he would often tell me about the planes flying over his head while his mother tried to hide and protect him taking refuge under a nearby bridge."</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Rino):</p> <p>"Non ho ricordi appartenenti a quel periodo poiché non ero ancora nato ed è stata una guerra combattuta dai miei nonni, che non ho conosciuto."</p> <p>Mia nonna (Maria):</p> <p>"Credo che la guerra sia la peggior cosa che possa capitare all'uomo poiché genera solo morte e distruzione. Mio padre aveva due anni e mi raccontava spesso il ricordo che aveva degli aerei che passavano sopra la sua testa e il fatto che sua madre cercasse di nascondere e proteggerlo sotto un ponte."</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>My grandfather (Rino):</p> <p>"The role of women were to take care of the family and of working in the fields."</p> <p>My grandmother (Maria):</p> <p>"The role of women was one of care: the family to look after but women also had to work in the fields."</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Rino):</p> <p>"Il ruolo delle donne era quello di prendersi cura della famiglia e dei campi"</p> <p>Mia nonna (Maria):</p> <p>"Il ruolo delle donne era quello di prendersi cura della famiglia e dei campi."</p>

ECavallari: Our grandparents' and other adults' perception of the war and role of women	
<p>My German grandmother (Lore):</p> <p>"My German grandmother was born in 1941. Her perception of the First World War is connected to the memory of her grandfather. Indeed, she told me that "my grandfather Klaus Bartelz, born in 1876, had to go to the French frontline. He came back insane and shocked. He was no longer able to work his fields alone. He always needed to be accompanied by his sisters. He lived in my home, and he never told anything about the War."</p>	<p>Mia nonna tedesca (Lore):</p> <p>"Mia nonna tedesca è nata nel 1941. La sua percezione della Prima Guerra Mondiale è connessa al ricordo di suo nonno. Come mi ha raccontato infatti, suo nonno, Klaus Bartelz, nato nel 1876, fu chiamato a combattere sul fronte francese. Al suo ritorno, era mentalmente instabile: non poteva più lavorare nei campi da solo e doveva essere sempre accompagnato dalle sue sorelle. Viveva nella stessa casa di mia</p>

	nonna ma non parlò mai di quello che era successo al fronte.”
The Role of Women	
No perception.	Nessunapercezione

FCicogna: Our grandparents’ and other adults’ perception of the war and role of women

My grandmother (Luciana):

“The war in the city was not perceived like the war at the front line. Indeed ordinary life in town was not influenced by the war. The only thing they listened about the war were the booming of cannons. Usually when people talked about the First World War they mentioned The Carso: they generally said blood rivers were flowing.”

Mia nonna (Luciana):

“La guerra in città non è stata percepita come la guerra al fronte. Infatti la vita quotidiana fu influenzata dalla guerra. L’unica cosa che sentivano delle guerra erano i boati dei cannoni. Le persone quando parlavano della guerra nominavano sempre il Carso in quanto dicevano che scorrevano fiumi di sangue.”

The Role of Women

My grandmother (Luciana):

“Women had to take care of the family and children since men were fighting. Some of them were red Cross nurses and helped soldiers at the front line. Indeed they provided soldiers with water and food.”

Mia nonna (Luciana):

“Le donne dovevano occuparsi della famiglia e dei figli in assenza degli uomini. Alcune di esse erano crocerossine e aiutavano i soldati al fronte. Inoltre fornivano cibo e acqua ai soldati.”

LCicogna: Our grandparents’ and other adults perception of the war and role of women

My grandmother (Adriana):

“My grandmother focused her telling on food. She told that “The soldiers that fought in the First World War were very hungry: they had not a lot of food, and suffered from hallucinations about food. Watching the stones, for example, they confused them with something to eat.” Such episodes seem to have shocked her hardly.”

Mia nonna (Adriana):

“Mia nonna ha focalizzato il suo racconto sul cibo. Lei mi ha detto che i soldati che combattevano la prima guerra mondiale erano molto affamati, non avevano molto cibo e avevano le allucinazioni. Per esempio, guardavano le pietre in trincea, le scambiavano per cibo. Questo aspetto l’ha scioccata molto.”

My grandfather (Luciano):

Mio nonno (Luciano):

<p>"My grandfather told me a story about the period that immediately followed the First World War. He told me that "When his uncle was five, he was playing with his brothers and they found a weapon. They thought it was a game and they started to play with it. One of them shot and hit my grandfather's uncle."</p> <p>Therefore, his perception of war was the one of a period where nobody were sure to survive, even if he was not fighting. Indeed his uncle died when he was still a child and he died for war without fighting.</p>	<p>"Mio nonno invece mi ha raccontato una storia riguardo il periodo successivo alla prima guerra mondiale. Mi ha raccontato che suo zio, quando aveva cinque anni, stava giocando con i suoi fratelli quando ha trovato un'arma. Loro pensavano che era un giocattolo cominciarono a giocare con questa. Uno di loro sparò e colpì lo zio di mio nonno. Quindi, la sua percezione di guerra è un periodo dove nessuno era sicuro di sopravvivere. Infatti suo zio morì da bambino in guerra, senza però combatterla."</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>My grandmother (Adriana)</p> <p>"My grandmother told me "the women's role was to look after and educate children. In addition they also took care of the soldier."</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Adriana)</p> <p>"Mia nonna mi ha illustrato il ruolo della donna, la quale doveva occuparsi della crescita e dell'educazione dei bambini. Inoltre curavano i soldati."</p>
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FCisilino: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

<p>My grandmother (Clelia):</p> <p>"As for the 1918 I know that my grandfather (my mum's dad) died of "spagnola" the Spanish epidemic at the age of 50 and 24 hours later his son, who was only 20, died too.</p> <p>When my parents were dating, my dad, who was refugee in Florence, sent photos and letters to my mother. He had fled during the war.</p> <p>They said that the king had visited the soldiers who were at the front line on the "Carso".</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Clelia):</p> <p>"Nella guerra del 1918 so che è morto mio nonno, il papà di mia mamma, di 50 anni per la spagnola e in 24 ore anche il figlio di 20.</p> <p>Quando i miei genitori erano fidanzati, mio papà, profugo a Firenze, mandava foto e lettere a mia mamma, perché era scappato in tempo di guerra.</p> <p>Dicevano che il re era stato a visitare i militari che erano al fronte sul Carso."</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>My grandmother (Clelia):</p> <p>"My mum worked mending the soldiers uniforms when they were returning from the frontline, along with the other women who were able to sew."</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Clelia):</p> <p>"Mia mamma, a Udine ha lavorato sulle divise dei militari che tornavano dal fronte, insieme alle altre donne che sapevano cucire."</p>
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LDeSantis: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

My grandfather (Antonio):

"My grandfather said he "felt the consequences of the war even if he did not personally experience World War I since he lived d the post-war period. He said "his knowledge of the war is linked to the public opinion about the conflict of the Thirties. Some people thought that it was a useless war (because it was fought very far away from their homeland in Lazio): Other people saw the war according to a patriotic perspective. "My grandfather's perception is one of "a war fought far away from their a political point of view because of the lack of information of the period."

Mio nonno (Antonio):

"Mio nonno, pur non avendo vissuto in prima persona la prima guerra mondiale, ha sentito sulla sua pelle le conseguenze avendo vissuto gli anni 30. Dunque conosce grossomodo l'opinione pubblica nei riguardi del conflitto dell'epoca. C'era chi lo considerava uno scontro inutile (poiché combattuto molto lontano dalla loro terra d'origine) chi invece vede il conflitto con un'ottica patriottica. La percezione generale di mio nonno è comunque quella di un conflitto combattuto molto lontano dalla loro terra e quindi molto confusa dal punto di vista politico a causa della disinformazione dell'epoca."

The Role of Women

My grandfather (Antonio):

"My grandfather told me "his mother stayed at home during the war to look after the family; indeed her husband fought at the front. His aunt was a worker in a manufacturing textile industry."

Mio nonno (Antonio):

"Mio nonno mi ha raccontato che sua madre restò a casa per tutta la durata della Guerra per gestire la famiglia in assenza di suo marito. Sua zia fu invece impegnata come operaia in un industria per la produzione di tessuti."

ADecorte: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

My grandmother (Luciana):

"I do not know much about the war but I know that it took away my grandfather, the father of my dad. My grandfather lived in Strassoldo and fought on the Russian front for Austria: During the retreat there was a lot of snow and he was wounded at his legs, and then we no longer heard about him because he was missing in Russia, so my grandmother remained left alone at the early age of 26 years. After a few year he was recognized as possibly dead and

Mia nonna (Luciana):

"Non so molto ma so che nella mia famiglia la guerra ci ha portato via mio nonno, il papà di mio papà. Il nonno era di Strassoldo e combatteva sul fronte Russo per l'Austria, nella ritirata c'era la neve alta ed è stato ferito alle gambe e poi non si è più saputo niente perché è stato disperso in Russia, la nonna è rimasta sola a 26 anni. Dopo qualche anno ne hanno dato la morte presunta e alla nonna hanno dato la pensione di vedova di guerra, il corpo del nonno non

my grandmother was given a widow's pension of war. My grandfather's body was never found."	è mai stato ritrovato."
My grandfather (Gabriele): "Richard, my dad, fought during the First World War, first in Russia and then in China for 7 years. He was under Austria's power. He left from Ljubljana headed towards Minsk. Once he arrived there generals made a selection of soldiers to help Russians 'families learn the knowledge of their and Chinese people treated them very well. At the end of the war he come back (from China to Italy) by ship. He arrived in Naples and from there he took the train to come home. It took him about a month's travelling. Once he had arrived at Cervignano's railway station he walked to Strassoldo's mill: at my grandfather's house. His dog Argus recognized him, while my grandmother did not, due to the fear and traumas of war he was extremely thin, he had a long beard and his hair had gone white. He was only 25 years old. My father told me several stories: one of them is the one when for example, one night he and his fellow soldiers, had gone into the forest to get wood to put on the trench, and he could hear the wolves howling around them. Moreover every time they went out of the trench it was extremely dangerous because the Germans fired off."	Mio nonno (Gabriele): "Mio papà Riccardo ha combattuto nella Prima Guerra mondiale, prima in Russia e poi in Cina per 7 anni. Era sotto l'Austria, è partito da Lubiana fino a Minsk. Una volta arrivati la hanno fatto una selezione dei militari per aiutare le famiglie dei russi per far conoscere loro il mestiere e il nonno ha scelto, di andare in una famiglia di contadini perché così poteva prendere qualcosa da mangiare. Poi si è spostato a Nachino in Cina dove erano in una caserma nella quale i cinesi li trattavano molto bene. Al ritorno dalla Cina sono tornati in Italia e con la nave sono andati fino a Napoli e da lì ha preso il treno per salire verso casa, ci è voluto ben un mese di viaggio. Una volta arrivato alla stazione di Cervignano è andato a piedi fino a Strassoldo al mulino, dove abitava suo nonno e lì il suo cane Argo lo ha riconosciuto, mentre la nonna no, infatti aveva la barba lunga e per la paura e i traumi della guerra a 25 anni aveva già capelli bianchi. Ci sono moltissime storie che mio papà mi ha raccontato ad esempio di notte andavano nel bosco a prendere legna da mettere sopra alla trincea, e sentivano i lupi a distanza che ululavano, ogni volta uscire dalla trincea era un pericolo perché i tedeschi sparavano. "
My grandmother (Edvige): "My grandfather fought in the war: he had been in Siberia for five years and when he came back home his daughter was not able to recognize him because my grandmother was pregnant when he left; and she called him Toni instead of Daddy. My husband's parents, Peter and Rosalie got married in Czechoslovakia because my husband's grandfather was a soldier in the Austrian army and had moved there to fight. My mother-in-law reached him there. She went to Gorizia by a farm	Mia nonna (Edvige): "Mio nonno ha combattuto in guerra: è stato in Siberia per 5 anni, quando è tornato a casa sua figlia non lo ha riconosciuto, infatti la nonna era incinta quando lui è partito; invece di chiamarlo papà lo chiamava Toni. I genitori di mio marito, Pietro e Rosalia si sono sposati in Cecoslovacchia perché il nonno era militare dell'esercito austriaco e si era trasferito là, a combattere e la nonna lo ha raggiunto là. È andata fino a Gorizia col carro trainato dai buoi, non

<p>cart, but the soldiers did not want her to pass the boundary. Thanks to a doctor who managed to help her, she finally was able to go to Czechoslovakia where she finally met my father-in-law. The doctor also gave her the wedding dress and was their wedding witness. They lived two years in Czechoslovakia and their first child was born there. At the end of the war they came back to Strassoldo."</p>	<p>volevano farla passare ma grazie a un dottore è riuscita ad andare in Cecoslovacchia; il dottore infatti l'ha portata fin là dove ha potuto incontrare il nonno. L'uomo ha comprato alla nonna il vestito per il matrimonio e ha fatto da testimone di nozze. Sono stati due anni in Cecoslovacchia e lì è nato il primo dei suoi figli, finita la guerra sono tornati a Strassoldo. "</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>My grandmother (Luciana):</p> <p>"My grandmother worked by farmers while my grandfather was at war. What farmers gave her for lunch, she brought home to her son, because they were very poor. At the age of 14, her son become a shoemaker in order to gain something more to eat. I also know that at the beginning of the war, women gave their wedding ring for their home country."</p> <p>My grandfather(Gabriele):</p> <p>"My mom saw my brothers and supported the family, when my dad was at war. She had a dairy in Aquileia and every morning brought milk in Grado and it was the only way to get something to living."</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Luciana):</p> <p>"Mia nonna mentre il nonno era in guerra andava a lavorare dai contadini, quello che le davano per il pranzo lo portava a casa per suo figlio, perché erano poveri. Suo figlio all'età di 14 anni è andato a fare il calzolaio, per poter avere qualcosa in più da mangiare. So, inoltre che all'inizio della guerra le donne davano la fede d'oro per la patria."</p> <p>Mio nonno (Gabriele):</p> <p>"Mia mamma mentre mio papà era in guerra vedeva dei miei fratelli e manteneva la famiglia. Aveva una latteria ad Aquileia e portavano il latte a Grado ogni mattina, guadagnandosi così da vivere."</p>
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GFedrizzi: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

<p>My grandfather (Lelio):</p> <p>"From what my grandfather has been told, he tells about the First World War like "a period of hardship and difficulties both for those who went fighting with the Italian army and for those who stayed at home. A lot of families were obliged to leave their houses and move to other cities because of the German invasion. They could bring with them</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Lelio):</p> <p>"Da ciò che gli è stato raccontato, mio nonno definisce il triennio dal 1915 al1918 come un periodo di disagi sia per coloro che sono stati chiamati a combattere al fronte, sia per coloro che sono rimasti a casa. E' stato un periodo di grande sofferenza e dolore: in Friuli hanno lasciato le proprie case assieme a tutti gli averi, portando con sé solamente</p>
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<p>just a few things necessary for their survival. Moreover, once they could come back home they found their houses burnt and plundered, falling in actual poverty.”</p> <p>My grandfather also remembers that “even the people who had remained at home and had cattle and fields, hardly managed to survive because their properties were invaded by the army. The First World War has been a period of sadness and loss because many people died fighting in the foxholes.”</p> <p>My grandmother (Maria):</p> <p>“The First World War has been “a period of hunger and misery. Some people stayed at home while others had to move to other cities. Those who moved, had to work to earn something to live, since they had left everything in their hometown.”</p> <p>She also remembers the three-years period was a period of suffering, of losses and of fear of the German army.”</p>	<p>il minimo indispensabile per poter sopravvivere. Tornati a casa, hanno trovato le abitazioni incendiate da bombardamenti e saccheggiate, riducendosi a una condizione di miseria. Ricorda, anche, che tutti coloro che sono rimasti a casa, soprattutto chi non aveva campi o bestiame, hanno sofferto la fame e la miseria a causa dell’invasione. E’ stato anche un periodo di perdite, dal momento che molte persone sono morte combattendo.”</p> <p>Mia nonna (Maria):</p> <p>“La prima guerra mondiale è stato un periodo di grande fame e miseria. Alcuni sono rimasti a casa mentre altri hanno dovuto trasferirsi. Questi, dovevano lavorare per guadagnarsi da vivere perché avevano lasciato tutto nel paese natale. Dalla testimonianza della nonna emerge anche che il triennio è stato un periodo di grande sofferenza e pericolo a causa dell’invasione dell’esercito nemico.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">The Role of Women</p>	
<p>My grandfather (Lelio):</p> <p>Talking about the role of women, during the war, my grandfather remembers “they used to spend looking after their little brothers.”</p> <p>To sum up, during the war women had an important role in the family area.”</p> <p>My grandmother (Maria):</p> <p>My grandmother told me “women used to work at home doing the housework. Some of them also used to work in their fields helping their husband.”</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Lelio):</p> <p>Per quanto riguarda il ruolo delle donne durante la guerra, mio nonno mi ha raccontato che esse “si occupavano principalmente della casa e della famiglia. Anche le più giovani aiutavano in casa, specialmente con i fratelli più piccoli. Dunque le donne hanno avuto un importante ruolo nell’aspetto familiare.”</p> <p>Mia nonna (Maria):</p> <p>Per quanto riguarda il ruolo delle donne durante la guerra, la nonna mi ha raccontato che “queste erano solite svolgere specialmente lavori di casa. Alcune aiutavano anche i loro mariti nel lavoro nei campi.”</p>

LFormentin: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

My grandmother **Maria** and my grandfather **Giuseppe**

"The First World War was a very hard experience both physically and psychologically. Soldiers went to war and fought in trenches to defend their home country. We lived under the Austrian country and we were advantaged in comparison to Italy especially from the cultural and economic point of view."

Mia nonna **Maria** e mio nonno **Giuseppe**

"La prima guerra mondiale è stata una guerra molto dura e faticosa sia dal punto di vista fisico che psicologico. I soldati andavano in guerra e combattevano nelle trincee per difendere la loro patria. Noi siamo vissuti sotto il regime austriaco e rispetto all'Italia eravamo molto avvantaggiati soprattutto dal punto di vista economico e della cultura."

The Role of Women

Most women worked the fields while their husbands were busy at war and so they raised livestock silkworm. Silkworms were kept in the attics of houses on racks and fed with mulberry leaves. After spinning, cocoons were collected along by all the members of the family and so with the money got from the sale of silkworms people could pay the debts they had made with the shops.

In the houses there was no water and so women had to go out to tap at a hand pump in a opposite courtyard that served several families.

La maggior parte delle donne lavoravano i campi in quanto i mariti erano occupati in guerra e si dedicavano all'allevamento del baco da seta. I bachi venivano allevati nelle soffitte della casa su appositi graticci e alimentati con foglie di gelso. Dopo la filatura i bozzoli venivano raccolti assieme da tutte le persone della casa e amici disponibili ed infine con il ricavato delle vendite si pagavano i debiti contratti presso i negozi.

Nelle case mancava l'acqua e bisognava andare ad attingerla in una pompa manuale situata in un cortile di fronte a disposizione di parecchie famiglie.

AGrando: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

My grandmother (Alma):

"In the family we have never spoken about the 1st World War and I do not remember too much about what it was really said because I was too young. However, I perfectly remember my grandfather's story: he was of Austrian origin but he came to Italy so he altered his surname not to be accused of desertion by Austrian generals and sound Italian. At the time, every man was obliged to do military service. Austrian soldiers also

Mia nonna (Alma):

"In famiglia non si parlava molto della guerra e mi ricordo poco di quello che veniva raramente raccontato, anche perché ero piccola. Tuttavia mi è rimasta impressa nella mente la storia di mio nonno: lui aveva origini austriache ma venne a vivere in Italia, dove modificò il suo cognome affinché sembrasse italiano. In questa maniera i generali austriaci non potevano riconoscerlo e ritenerlo disertore perché non si trovava al fronte: all'epoca infatti tutti gli uomini erano tenuti a

<p>obliged Italian farmers to carry weapons to the Austrian frontline in their carts. While he was marching, the territory was bombarded. Everybody ran away except for him. He wanted to save the oxen dragging his cart. Unfortunately, when Austrian soldiers came back patrolling they noticed him and understood their weapons were broken. They hit him with their carbines. The day after when he arrived home, he died because of traumas he had received."</p>	<p>prestare servizio. I soldati tedeschi però obbligarono i contadini a portare con i carri le armi austriache sul fronte e proprio mentre era in marcia la zona fu bombardata. Tutti scapparono, ma lui rimase lì per cercare di salvare i buoi che trainavano il suo carro. Purtroppo però, quando alcuni soldati austriaci in ricognizione videro che le armi erano distrutte, lo ritennero responsabile e lo picchiarono. Il giorno dopo, tornato a fatica a casa, morì per le botte che aveva preso."</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>My grandmother (Alma):</p> <p>"Women tried to bring up their children as they could."</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Alma):</p> <p>"Le donne cercavano di crescere i figli come potevano."</p>
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FPecorella: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

<p>My grandfather (Leonardo):</p> <p>In his interview my grandfather focused the attention on "the condition of illiteracy of the South of Italy which regarded more than the ninety percent of the population and therefore involved "sending innocent young illiterate people to die at the frontline".</p> <p>My grandmother (Agata):</p> <p>"I think it has been a ferocious war where many innocent people lost their fathers, husbands, brothers and beloved ones. I have had only the opportunity to live the most vivid consequences of World War II, but I have some memories concerning my father.</p> <p>He always told me not to forget even once fear may wear off, and above all, he added we must keep in mind all those who have been buried for having been sent to war to be later bombed and slain, whether young or old.</p> <p>I have a distant relative who, despite being seriously ill, was thrown into the flames of war, and died just two weeks later, without the chance to use the</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Leonardo):</p> <p>Mio nonno materno si è soffermato sulla condizione di analfabetismo del meridione che investiva oltre il 90 % della popolazione e che quindi comportava il "mandare giovani innocenti analfabeti a morire al fronte".</p> <p>Mia nonna (Agata):</p> <p>"Penso sia stata una ferocissima guerra dove tantissime persone innocenti hanno perso padri di famiglia, mariti, fratelli, persone amate. Io ho avuto modo di vivere solo le conseguenze più vivide della Seconda Guerra Mondiale, ma ho alcune memorie di mio padre.</p> <p>Egli mi diceva sempre di non dimenticare; anche quando la paura svanisce, e soprattutto allora, bisogna tenere a mente tutti coloro che sono stati seppelliti per essere stati mandati a farsi bombardare, trucidare, giovani o vecchi indistintamente.</p> <p>Ho un lontano parente il quale, pur essendo molto malato, è stato gettato tra le fiamme della guerra, ed è morto</p>
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necessary drugs and assistance he needed."	appena due settimane dopo, in assenza dei suoi farmaci e delle assistenze di cui aveva bisogno."
The Role of Women	
<p>My grandfather (Leonardo):</p> <p>He did not speak of the role of women saying that "without any doubt he was aware they, too actively participated in the war. They also risked life exactly like men. An example may be the one of Red Cross nurses."</p> <p>My grandmother (Agata):</p> <p>"A mother has to feed her own children and therefore going to work was a necessity, otherwise they would starve in misery. Millions of men died, but women had to take care of the ones who came back (spouses, siblings, parents) in a state of poverty, which would not have been as extreme as if they had remained at home and the family would not have broken up."</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Leonardo):</p> <p>Non ha saputo approfondire il tema del ruolo delle donne, affermando univocamente di "essere conscio che anch'esse abbiano partecipato attivamente alla guerra, rischiando a loro volta la vita, al pari degli uomini, come nel caso più noto e rilevante delle Crocerossine."</p> <p>Mia nonna (Agata):</p> <p>"Una madre deve dare da mangiare ai propri figli; andare a lavorare fu una necessità, altrimenti sarebbero morti di fame, di miseria. Furono gli uomini a morire in milioni, ma le donne furono spesso quelle che permisero il ritorno di coniugi, fratelli, genitori, in una condizione di povertà, ma non estrema come sarebbe stata se fossero rimaste a casa a fare solo le faccende domestiche e a permettere il disfacimento del nucleo familiare."</p>

SRijavec: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women	
No perception	Nessuna percezione
The Role of Women	
No perception	Nessuna percezione

Sgubin: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women	
<p>My grandmother(Enni):</p> <p>"Onorina, my mother-in-law, told me she used to go on the dung heap in search of potato peels because poverty and hunger were rife. The foreigner was perceived as such: he was strongly</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Enni):</p> <p>"La nonna Onorina mi raccontava che andava sul letamaio in cerca di bucce di patate perché la miseria e la fame dilagava. Lo straniero era percepito come tale, ovvero veniva connotato in maniera</p>

<p>characterized because of the vivid national and patriotic feeling of the time that has now disappeared. "</p> <p>My grandmother(Daniela):</p> <p>"You cannot make comparisons between the First and Second World War; there was no technology and soldiers used the mules to move around."</p> <p>To tell the truth, my grandparents did not speak willingly of the 1st World War since it was a period of pain. They suffered from hunger and lice."</p>	<p>molto forte nel senso che era vivo e forte un sentimento nazionale e patriottico quasi scomparso ai giorni nostri. "</p> <p>Mia nonna (Daniela):</p> <p>"Non si possono fare paragoni tra la Prima e la Seconda Guerra Mondiale, non esisteva tecnologia e i militari usavano i muli per spostarsi."</p> <p>In realtà i nonni non parlavano tanto volentieri della Grande Guerra, è stato un periodo di sofferenza. Hanno patito la fame e i pidocchi."</p>
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The Role of Women

<p>My grandmother(Enni):</p> <p>"The role of women was very important. Indeed, women have taken care of needy people, brought messages and those who were not married were Red Cross nurses. They sacrificed a lot because men were in the trenches."</p> <p>My grandmother (Daniela):</p> <p>"Reflecting on the role of women, I can think about the Carnic Bearers. Maria Mentil, one of them, was killed by a sniper They left for the mountains with the so-called "gerla", a kind of large woody basket, women carried on their shoulders throughout the journey. It contained tablecloths, weapons, food and supplies for the soldiers who had to build trenches besides fighting."</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Enni):</p> <p>"Il ruolo della donna è stato molto importante. Infatti le donne hanno assistito, portato messaggi e quelle che non erano sposate facevano le crocerossine. Si sono sacrificate tantissimo anche perché gli uomini erano in trincea."</p> <p>Mia nonna (Daniela):</p> <p>"Pensando al ruolo della donna mi vengono in mente le Portatrici Carniche. A Passo Pramasio è stata uccisa da un cecchino Maria Mentil, una di queste portatrici che partivano per i monti con la "gerla", una specie di grande cesta di legno che tenevano sulle spalle per tutto il viaggio e che conteneva tovaglie, armi, cibo e rifornimento ai militari che oltre a combattere dovevano costruire le trincee."</p>
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LSicco: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women

<p>My Grandmother (Mariapia):</p> <p>"I cannot distinguish what I have really lived from what they have told me about the war. During the war, I suffered from a lot of hunger."</p> <p>My grandmother (Adelina):</p> <p>"The fear of the enemy during the war was always present and I suffered from</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Mariapia):</p> <p>"Non riesco a dividere ciò che ho vissuto realmente da ciò che invece mi hanno raccontato della guerra. Durante guerra ho sofferto tanto la fame."</p> <p>Mia nonna (Adelina):</p> <p>"La paura del nemico durante la guerra era costante e si soffriva tanto la fame."</p>
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real hunger.”	
The Role of Women	
<p>My Grandmother (Mariapia):</p> <p>“Women stayed at home to look after the family and took the place of their husband at work.”</p> <p>My grandmother (Adelina):</p> <p>“My mother was a Carnic carrier. She lived in a village near the border with Austria and she was obliged to do that. In the night, she carried food and weapons to the soldiers in the trenches. Terror is the word to describe the activity. It was strong because the danger of being captured by the enemy was always there. Night temperatures were ruthlessly low, and often snowy, making the soil very slippery. It was really steep and the load to carry was very heavy.”</p>	<p>Mia nonna (Mariapia):</p> <p>“Le donne rimanevano a casa a prendersi cura della famiglia e prendevano il posto del marito nel lavoro.”</p> <p>Mia nonna (Adelina):</p> <p>“Mia mamma era una portatrice carnica. Abitava in un paesino vicino al confine carnico con l’Austria ed era obbligata a farlo. Portava in piena notte scorte di cibo ed armi ai soldati nelle trincee. Il terrore durante quest’attività ero fortissimo poiché il pericolo di essere catturate dai nemici era enorme. La notte le temperature erano spietatamente basse, e spesso nevicava, rendendo il tutto molto più scivoloso. Erano terreni molto ripidi e il carico che le portatrici dovevano portare era molto pesante.”</p>

CToso: Our grandparents’ and other adults perception of the war and role of women	
<p>My grandfather (Antonio):</p> <p>“I was not born yet but my dad told me that when the planes crossed the sky, all the people had to hide under the dam to look for protection. They had to stay there for a long time, and suffer because they were hungry and besides they had to watch their comrades die.”</p> <p>My grandmother (Lucia):</p> <p>“My dad left his family very young to go and fight, together with the other men of his town with the intention of making one single Italy but when he came back he never wanted to talk about what he had seen, what had happened and what he felt inside. It was too big a trauma for him, something impossible to erase.”</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Antonio):</p> <p>“Io non ero ancora nato ma mio papà mi ha raccontato di quando passavano gli aerei e si dovevano nascondere tutti sotto la diga per ripararsi e di quanto dovevano starci, di quanto soffrivano la fame e di quanto faceva male vedere un amico morire in parte a te.”</p> <p>Mia nonna (Lucia):</p> <p>“Mio papà era partito per la guerra molto giovane assieme ad altri uomini del paese con l'intento di unire tutta l'Italia ma quando è tornato indietro non ha mai voluto più parlare di quello che aveva visto, di quello che era successo e di cosa si portava dentro. E' stato un trauma troppo grande per lui, impossibile da cancellare.”</p>

The Role of Women	
<p>My grandfather (Antonio):</p> <p>"Women were the main resources for soldiers at war: they helped them in case of injuries. Therefore their role was essential out of the battlefield of course."</p> <p>My grandmother (Lucia):</p> <p>"Women had to fight with poverty and despite they had nothing, they had to work hard to be good mothers and work to feed all the children and look after the family."</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Antonio):</p> <p>"Le donne portavano le risorse principali ai soldati in guerra e li aiutavano in caso di ferite. Il loro ruolo era essenziale, ovviamente fuori al campo di battaglia."</p> <p>Mia nonna (Lucia):</p> <p>"Le donne dovevano combattere con la miseria, pur non avendo niente dovevano darsi da fare per essere delle brave madri, dovevano lavorare per sfamare tutti i figli e portar avanti la famiglia."</p>

CUrban: Our grandparents' and other adults perception of the war and role of women	
<p>My grandfather (Adelio):</p> <p>"The First World War brought destruction; here in Friuli, people suffered greatly. At that time, my dad was eighteen; he had been wounded near the river Piave. On the other hand, my grandfather and my uncle had to emigrate to Piemonte. In addition, an aunt of mine was killed by a shot of a machine gun while she was cooking cornmeal mush."</p> <p>My grandmother (Vittorina):</p> <p>"If I think about the First World War, I immediately think about the love for our birthplace. All grandparents and even my dad (who fought at only 18 years of age), joined the army and wanted to fight in order to make one single Italy. They wanted to get rid of Germans. Therefore, they left their homes, without clothes, and without weapons. They suffered from Caporetto's defeat, but later they managed to raise again and win."</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Adelio):</p> <p>"La prima guerra mondiale ha portato distruzione soprattutto da noi, qui in Friuli hanno sofferto molto. In quegli anni avevo mio papà diciannovenne che è stato ferito sul Piave invece mio nonno e il fratello di mio papà hanno dovuto emigrare in Piemonte subito dopo finito il conflitto. Addirittura ho una zia che mentre faceva la polenta la sera, è stata uccisa dai colpi delle mitragliatrici."</p> <p>Mia nonna (Vittorina):</p> <p>"Se penso alla prima guerra mondiale, penso all'amor di patria. Tutti i nonni, e anche il mio papà che ha fatto la guerra a 18 anni, sono andati in guerra e volevano unire l'Italia, volevano scacciare i tedeschi e quindi sono partiti in guerra senza vestiti, senza armi, senza niente. Hanno fatto la disfatta di caporetto e dopo si sono rialzati con grinta e hanno vinto."</p>
The Role of Women	
<p>My grandfather (Adelio):</p>	<p>Mio nonno (Adelio):</p>

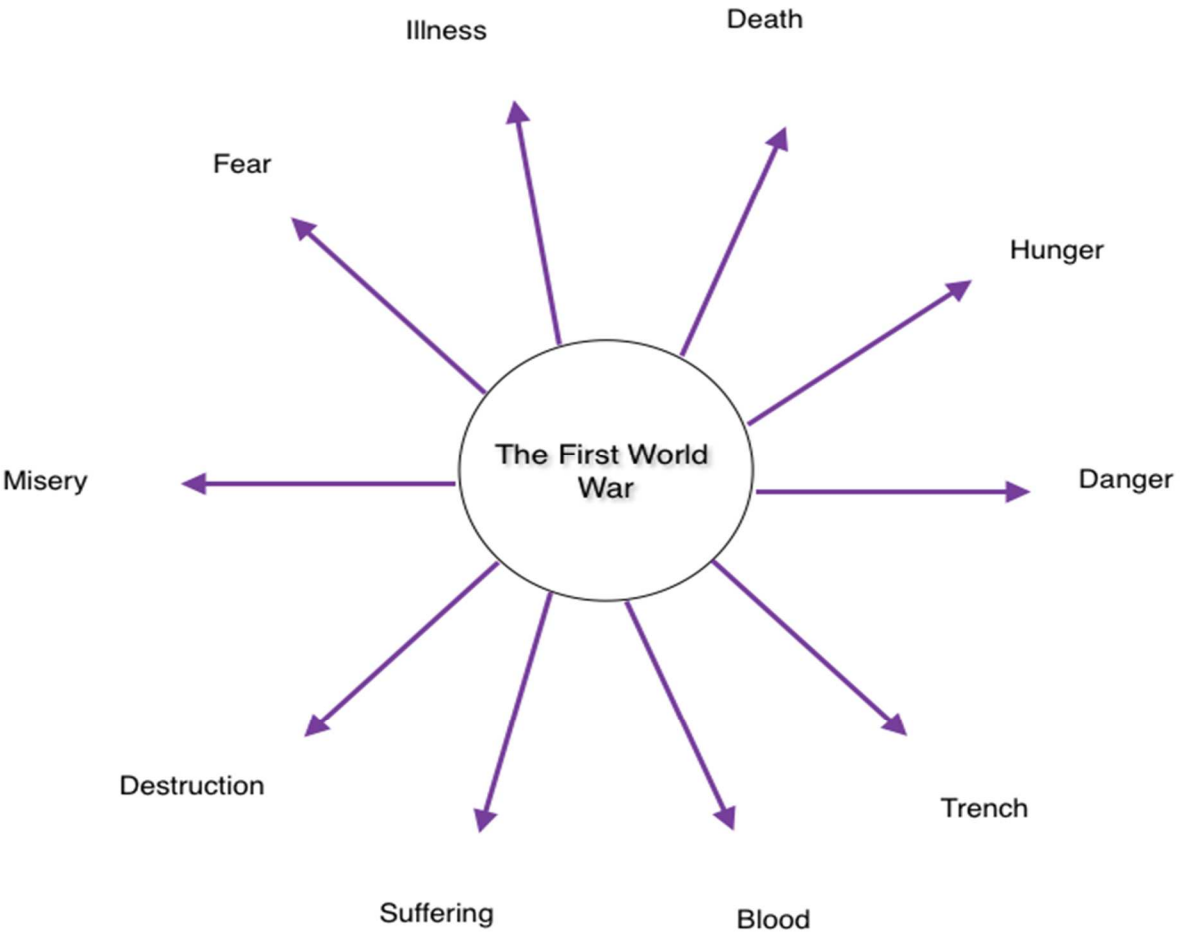
<p>"The women that lived in Carnia used to bring food and munitions to the soldiers. So the role of women during the First World War was something extraordinary and of exceptional importance-"</p> <p>My grandmother (Vittorina):</p> <p>"While men were fighting away from home, women had to dig the ground and look after the children. There was extreme poverty and it was terribly cold. Women were definitely brave. Besides, they were very good mothers and wives because they managed to live with almost nothing."</p>	<p>"Le donne carniche hanno portato da mangiare e munizioni ai soldati che stavano al fronte. Il ruolo delle donne nella prima guerra mondiale è stato qualcosa di formidabile."</p> <p>Mia nonna (Vittorina):</p> <p>"Gli uomini erano via e le donne dovevano andare a zappare i campi, dovevano mantenere i figli. C'era miseria, freddo e le donne erano molto coraggiose, molto brave come mamme e come mogli perché non avevano niente."</p>
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OUR GRANDPARENTS' PERCEPTION OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

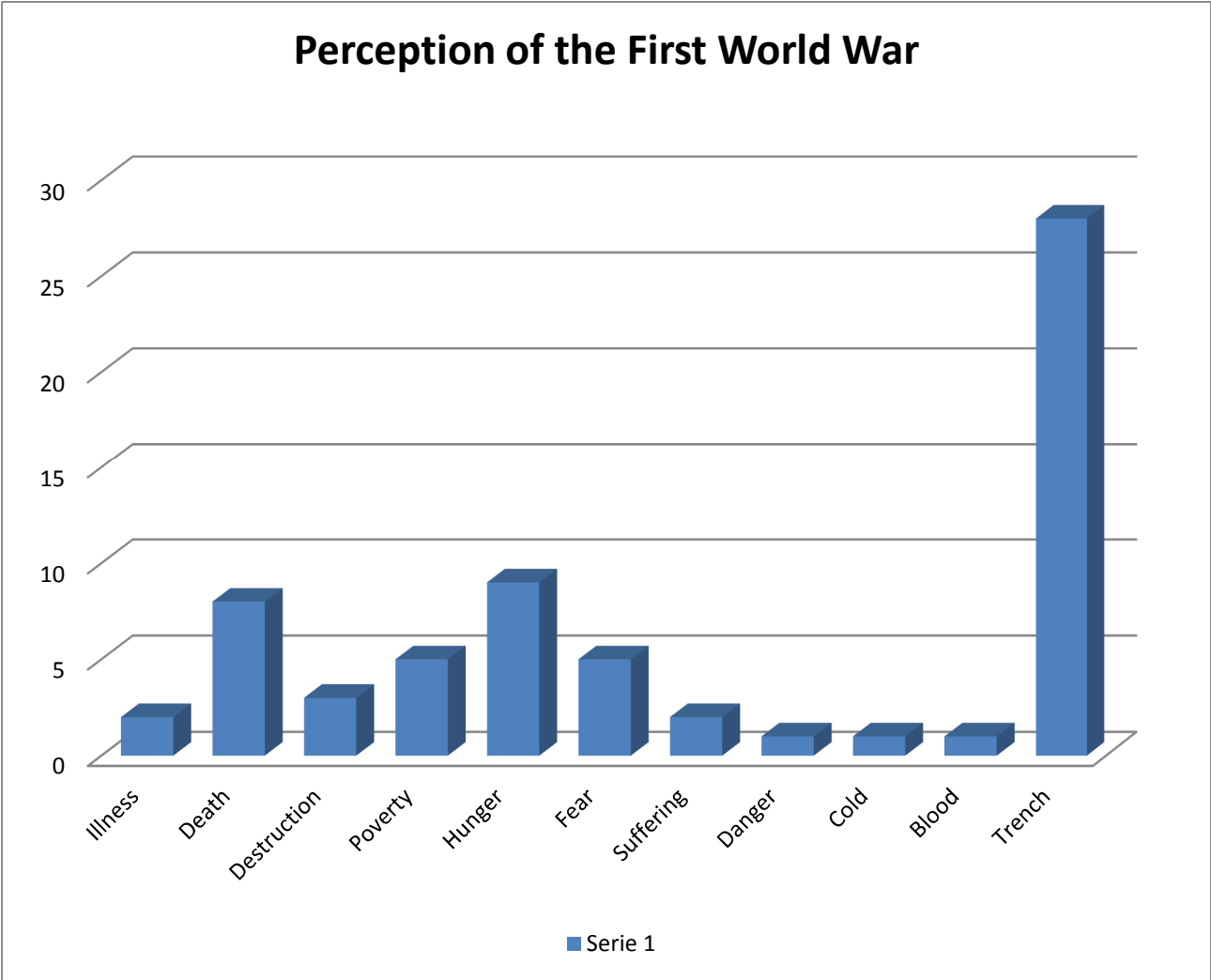
Appendix I: QUALITATIVE DATA - KEYWORDS

THE WAR	FREQUENCY
Illness	2
Death	8
Destruction	3
Poverty	5
Hunger	9
Fear	5
Suffering	2
Danger	1
Cold	1
Blood	1
Trench	28

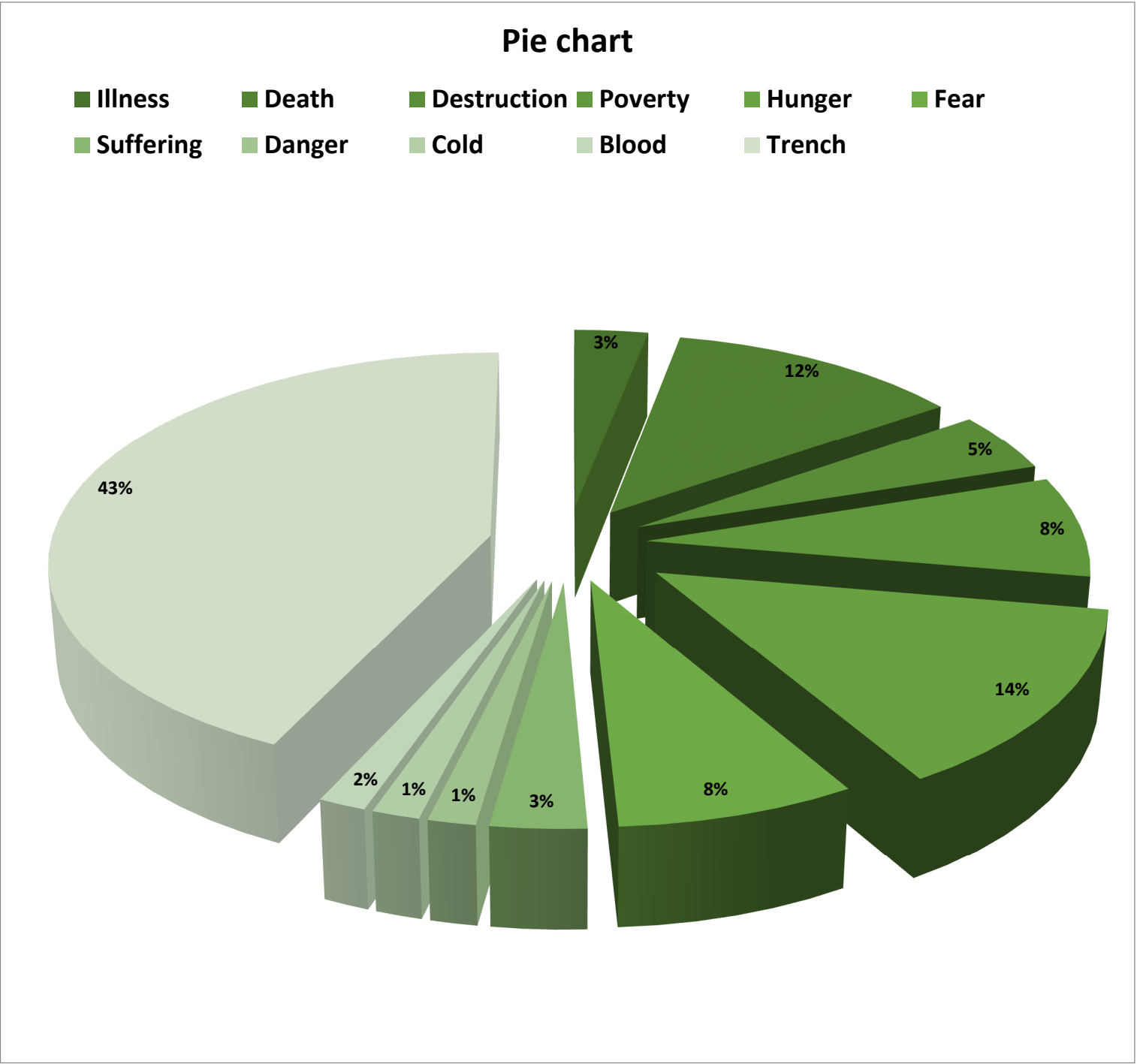
Appendix II: Spider gram



Appendix III: Histogram



Appendix IV: Pie chart

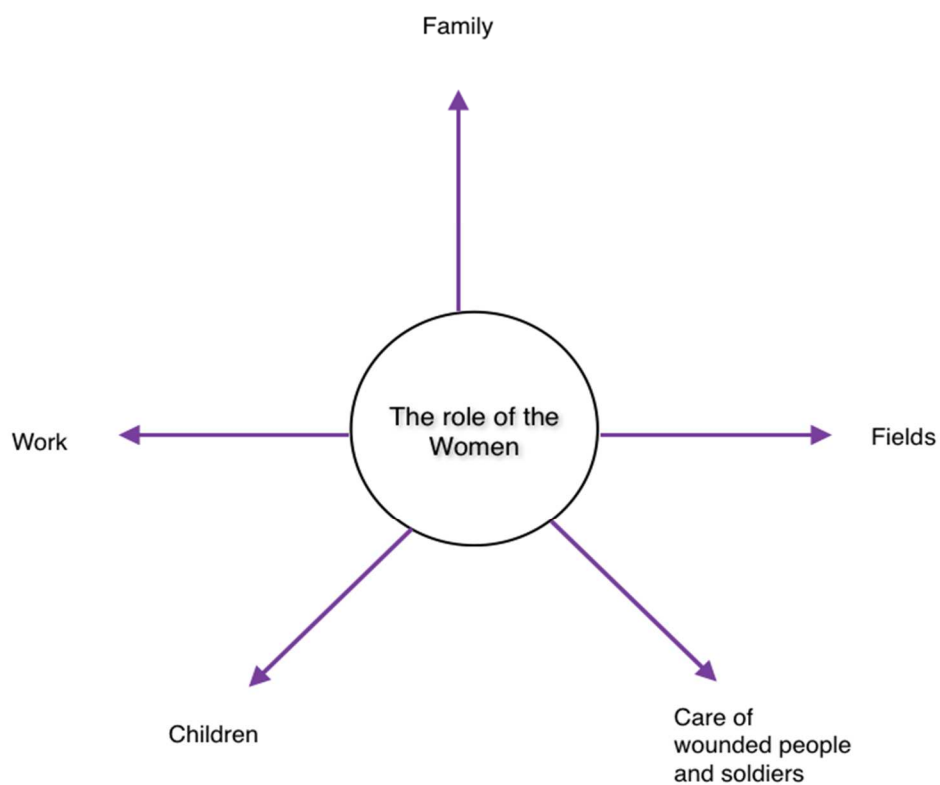


THE ROLE OF WOMEN

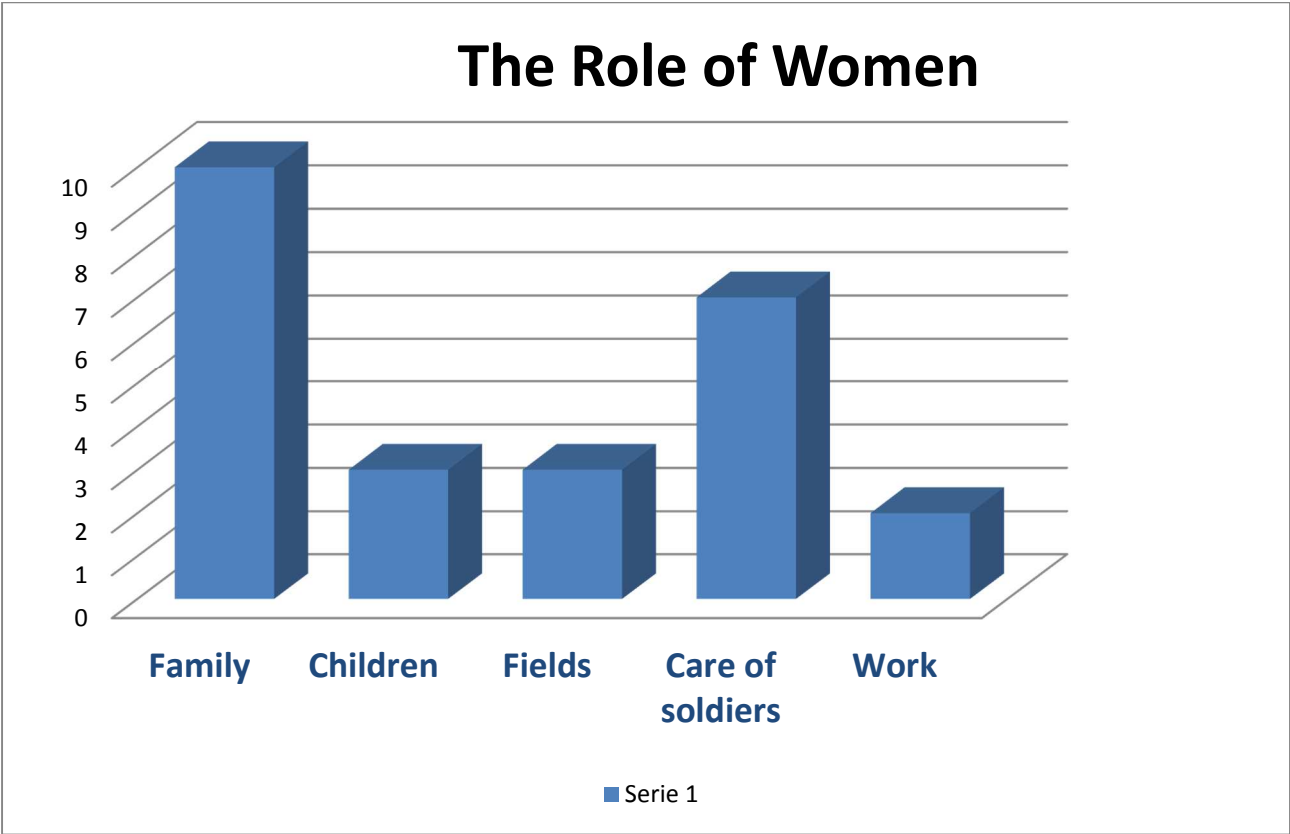
Appendix I: QUATITATIVE DATA - KEYWORDS

ROLE OF WOMEN	FREQUENCY
Family	10
Children	3
Fields	3
Care of soldiers	7
Work	2

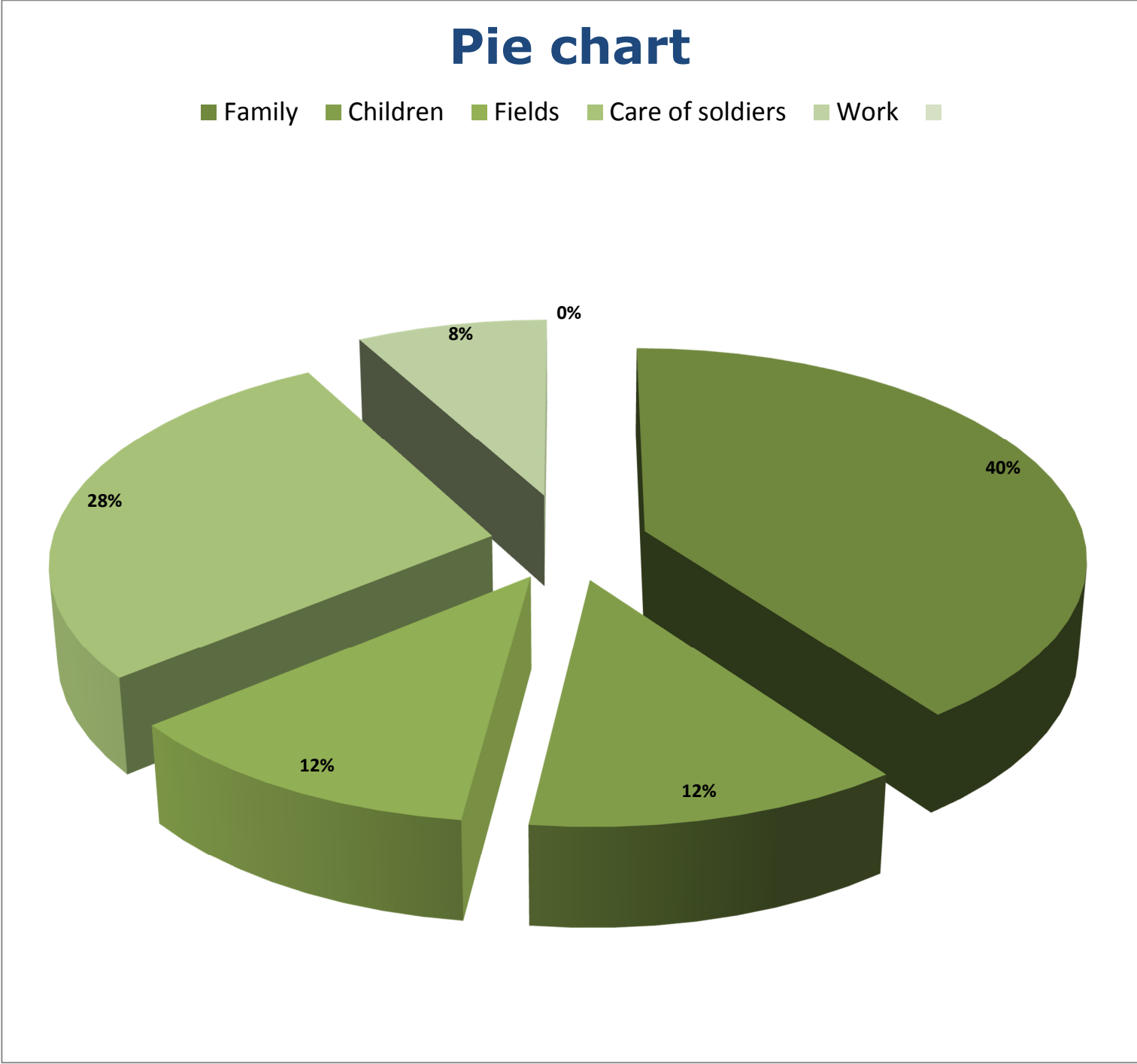
Appendix II: Spider gram



Appendix III: Histogram



Appendix IV: Pie chart



SYNOPSIS

Our grandparents 'perceptions of war	Le percezioni della guerra delle nostre nonne e dei nostri nonni
<p>Analyzing the interviews, we have been able to spot the key words of the perception of the First World War and the role of women of those who were born before 1950.</p> <p>The more frequent words about the perceptions of the First World War are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trench (43%), - hunger (14%), - death (12%), - fear (8%), - poverty (8%) and - destruction (5%). 	<p>Dopo aver analizzato le interviste siamo stati in grado di individuare le parole chiave che caratterizzano la percezione della prima guerra mondiale e quella del ruolo della donna per coloro che sono nati prima del 1950.</p> <p>Per quanto riguarda la percezione della prima guerra mondiale le parole utilizzate più frequentemente sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - trincea (43%) - fame (14%), - morte (12%), - terrore (8%), - povertà(8%) e - distruzione (5%).
Our grandparents'perceptions of the role of women	Le percezioni del ruolo delle donne delle nostre nonne e dei nostri nonni
<p>The more frequent words about the role of women are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - family (40%), - care of wounded people and soldiers (28%), children (12%), - fields (12%) and - work (8%) <p>Analysing the data collected, the idea of this generation about the role of women is connected to their commitment at work and family and the idea about the war is fear, pain and poverty</p>	<p>Analizzando invece i termini più in evidenza a proposito del ruolo delle donne, essi risultano:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - famiglia (40%), - la cura dei malati (28%), - figli (12%), - campi (12%) e - lavoro (8%). <p>Risulta quindi chiara l'idea che questa generazione ha delle donne in quel tempo: esse dividevano il loro tempo tra la cura della famiglia e dei malati, inoltre sostituivano gli uomini al lavoro o nei campi. Riguardo la guerra invece risulta come un luogo di terrore, carestia e dolore.</p>

Section B

“English War Poetry”

CREDITS

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Section B

The work is meant to collect data about the perceptions about the First World War and the perception of women's role in the poetry written during the conflict. The present section took into consideration five poems in order to discover the five most frequent key words regarding the war and the women. The text analysed are:

1. *The Soldier* by Rupert Brooke
2. *In Flanders Fields* by John McCrae
3. *Dulce Et Decorum Est* by Wilfred Owen
4. *They* by Siegfried Sassoon
5. *Glory Of Women* by Siegfried Sassoon

The work was organised into different steps: first all the poems were read and analysed; second key words were identified individually by 18 students: each student was expected to select five key words regarding war and five regarding the role of women.

It must be said that as for the key words regarding the role of women, only find key words for each were singled out, since only the poem *Glory of Women* by Siegfried Sassoon dealt with women's perception of the soldier and the war..

The third step was meant to offer a synthesis of the perception of war and the role of women resulting from the analysis of English War Poetry.

With this aim in mind, the total number of the key words collected were analysed once again and suitable synonyms best summerising common and similar key words from the total number of the data collected were singled out and entered into tables and graphs to make the results more clearly accessible.

The identified **key words** were later assembled into two tables according to frequency (**APPENDIX I** and **APPENDIX IV**).

Two **histograms** (**APPENDIX II** and **APPENDIX V**) were later generated as well as two **pie charts** (**APPENDIX III** and **APPENDIX VI**).

In the end the five most recurrent key words were represented through two **spider grams** (**APPENDIX VII.a** and **APPENDIX VII.b**) and we the results were illustrated in the synopsis.



SECTION B.

ENGLISH WAR POETRY INTEGRATED STUDY SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

STUDY SKILLS	ABILITA' DI STUDIO
Anticipating	Fare previsioni e anticipazioni (a partire dal titolo)
Listening	Ascoltare
Reading and inferring	Leggere e inferire
Translating	Tradurre
Recovering, finding	Individuare, riconoscere
Observing and describing	Osservare e descrivere
Deducting, decoding	Dedurre, decodificare
Analysing and interpreting	Analizzare e interpretare
Reporting	Riportare
Comparing, discriminating or differentiating	Paragonare, distinguere o differenziare
Note-taking	Prendere appunti
Organizing	Organizzare
Synthesising	Sintetizzare
Arguing	Argomentare
Realising or representing	Realizzare o rappresentare
Communicating in different languages	Comunicare in lingue diverse
Generating media presentations	Generare presentazioni multimediali
EUROPEAN COMPETENCES	COMPETENZE EUROPEE
Communication in foreign languages	Comunicazione in lingue straniere
Digital skills	Competenze digitali
Learning to learn	Imparare ad imparare
Social and civic competences	Competenze sociali e civiche
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship	Senso d'iniziativa e l'imprenditorialità
Cultural awareness and expression	Consapevolezza e espressione culturale

The Soldier

by Rupert Brooke

*If I should die, think only this of me:
That there's some corner of a foreign field
That is for ever England. There shall be
In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
A body of England's, breathing English air,
Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home.*



*And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.*

The collection "1914" by Rupert Brooke includes the poem *The Soldier*. The collection was published in 1915 before the end of the First World War.

Considering the title, the reader can notice that it starts with the definitive article. Therefore the poem is not about an undefined fighter: the speaking voice has a specific soldier in mind.

Considering lay out the reader can realise the poem is a Petrarchan sonnet since it consists of an octave and a sestet. If on one hand it follows the Petrarchan form, its structure does not conform to the function of a typical Petrarchan model. Indeed, the octave generally presents a difficult situation while the sestet tries to provide a possible solution. However, in *The Soldier* no solution is not provided.

Also from the point of view of sound, even if the poem conforms to Petrarchan structure, the rhyme scheme is the one of a Shakespearean sonnet ABABCDCDEFGFEG. When the poem was published and the readers considered its title, they surely thought it was about a soldier fighting in the First World War. In addition, one must not forget the sonnet is considered the finale of the collection and therefore it might be considered the most relevant. The *volta* of the sonnet comes after the fourth line where the poet moves from the description the soldier's death to the soldier's life accomplishment. In

short, the poem encompasses the memories of a dead soldier who declares his patriotism towards his homeland

The speaking voice is the one of a soldier who did not take part in the war. Therefore the idea of war conveyed is based on a mere perception: he considers a hypothetical situation where one day he might die somewhere abroad (*'If I should die'*). In the middle of the third line the key-word '*England*' appears. In parallel, at the centre of the fourth line the reader comes across the word '*earth*'. The soil there becomes richer because it houses the bodies of somebody who fought for England. England is personified as a mother that '*bore, shaped and made*' the soldiers what they are. With his death the speaking voice can return to his mother: England is pervading the speaking voice's mind: the poet conveys his very close relationship with his home land. Indeed the '*foreign field*' becomes a part of England (*'that is for ever England'*). The octave presents the situation of a soldier who will probably die and lie on a '*foreign field*' and such land, in a way or another, will become an expansion of English territories (the place where the body of an English soldier lies will be '*for ever England*'). What's more, there is a comparison between the wealth of the earth and England, that gives her soldiers rich opportunities. As a result, the octave expresses the speaking voice's patriotism. On the other hand, the sestet does not provide a solution or way out: it rather conveys an atmosphere: the blissful state of the English soldier. His sacrifices will be the eternal ownership of England since he offers his life to his country. Since the speaking voice had not fought in the war yet, the sonnet might express the common idea of the people of the period. The speaking voice coincides with the soldier's voice, and the soldier is an ideal one.

The media of the time could use the sonnet to invite young people to join the Army and sacrifice their life for the greatness of England. To tell the truth the poem celebrates the war that helps to make England great: sacrifice is worth celebrating the greatness of England. In conclusion, the speaking voice celebrates immortality as well and it conveys a Romantic atmosphere.

The soldier is reassured by the promise of his reward in heaven and by the awareness that his sacrifice will make the country live forever. What is meant here is that England continues to exist in a foreign land as well as in heaven. There the speaking voice will return after his death and will live all the positive experiences he had already lived in life. The atmosphere the reader can perceive is the result of the poet's use of language: the use of alliteration and rhetorical figures of sound (*'Foreign' 'field' 'for ever'* - alliteration of the sound f; *'body' 'breathing' 'by' 'blest'* - alliteration of the sound b ; *'laughter' 'learnt'*). The first line creates a nostalgic idea, as if the speaking voice were already dead.

The reward is the idea in heaven he will be given the chance to leave all the positive experiences he had already lived in life again. The feeling is conveyed

by repetition and therefore the technical aspect exploited in the poem anticipates reward.

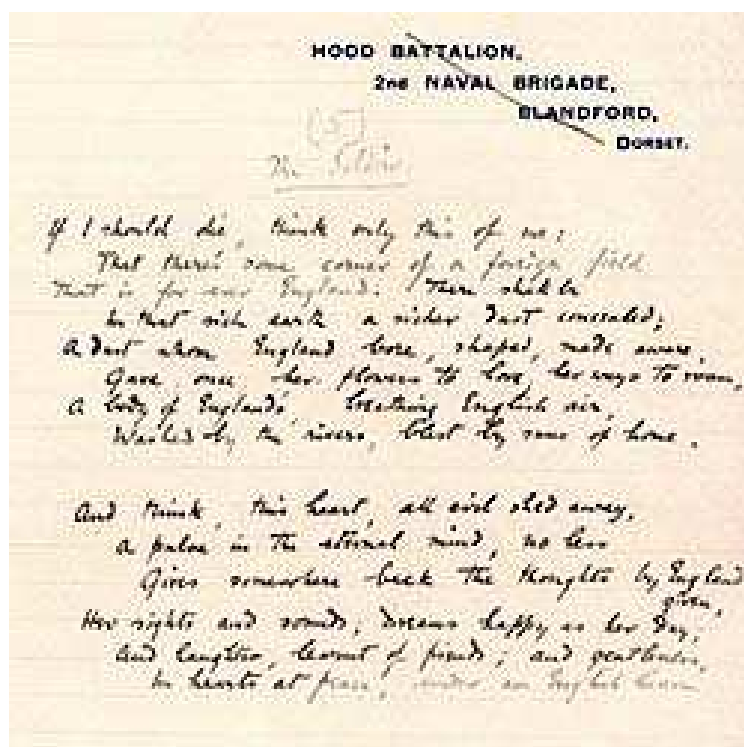
Death is not an end but rather the beginning of a new blissful and familiar life in heaven. The whole sonnet sounds like a promotional image: the poet is not dead and indeed the war takes place only in the speaking voice's mind. The most significant key word of the text is England and not only in the sense of the English territory, it includes the 'foreign field' and heaven so that England is magnified again.

Living in heaven is to receive the good things he had done in life in return: the speaking voice knows he might die but he believes his sacrifice will benefit his country and he himself will be rewarded.

One cannot forget that R. Brookes' idea of the ideal soldier, one who is ready to sacrifice his life is the one of any common European person. You can therefore conclude the sonnet develops a pre-war idealism: the poet celebrates an ideal conflict without knowing and therefore the real atrocities of the war

Key Words - War

Key Word	Frequency
Home Country	31
Innocence	9
Death	8
Heaven	5
Destruction	4
Celebration	4
Dream	4
Memory	3
Glory	2
Peace	2
Immortality	2
Love	2
Soldier	1
Hell	1
Sight	1



In Flanders Fields

By John McCrae

*In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.*

*We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.*

*Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.*



In Flanders Fields is a poem by John McCrae during the 1st World War. The title refers to the magnificent landscapes of Flanders, one of the three regions of Belgium.

The poem is arranged into three stanzas. The first one consists of five lines, the second has got four and the third one has six lines. If the reader did not know the poem was written in wartime he/she would expect a text communicating an atmosphere of peace and tranquillity.

Indeed, despite the beauty of nature in the first line, together with poppies in that area one can see many crosses. The first stanza introduces the semantic field of war thanks to the line-up of the dead soldiers' crosses and the coming distant sound of guns. Indeed, the images of a green and luxuriant landscape together with the song of larks are brutally juxtaposed with images of war.

The second stanza begins with "*We are the Dead*". The reader knows the "we" in key position is referred to soldiers and anaphor is exploited in the coming line. Death is opposed to life and natural elements are taken up: sunrise and sunset. Soldiers blend the natural cycle: after living and suffering the horrors of war now soldiers can "*lie in the Flanders fields*". More in detail, the poet focusses the attention on the soldiers' condition: '*short days ago*' they were alive, while now they '*lie in Flanders fields*'. The opposition life-death permeates the whole poem. It is also conveyed through the opposition high-low ('*blow*', '*sky*', '*fly*' / '*crosses*', '*place*', '*below*'), the opposition movement-stillness ('*lived*', '*felt*', '*loved*' / '*lie*') and the opposition created by the singing of the larks and the noise of the guns as well as by the blooming poppies and the image of dead soldiers evoked by the crosses.

The third and last stanza are an invitation to posterity. The sacrifices of the ancestors who struggled against death for peace need being remembered. Now that they are in the ground, is the "we" of the future they who have to pursue the ideal of peace, the "*torch*" that sheds light into war darkness. Only by remembrance, soldiers will continue to live and rest in peace in Flanders fields where to step forward to grow poppies. This seems to be the message launched by the poem.

Key Words - War

Key Word	Frequency
Death	16
Peace	8
Destruction	7
Memory	5
Poppy	5
Suffering	5
Rest	4
Enemy	4
Cross	3
Soldier	2
Survival	2
Field	2
Heaven	1
Home Country	1
Regret	1
Love	1
Celebration	1
Nature	1
Innocence	1



“Dulce Et Decorum Est”

By Wilfred Owen

*Bent double, like old beggars under sacks,
Knock-kneed, coughing like hags, we cursed through sludge,
Till on the haunting flares we turned our backs
And towards our distant rest began to trudge.
Men marched asleep. Many had lost their boots
But limped on, blood-shod. All went lame; all blind;
Drunk with fatigue; deaf even to the hoots
Of tired, outstripped Five-Nines that dropped behind.*

*Gas! Gas! Quick, boys!—An ecstasy of fumbling,
Fitting the clumsy helmets just in time;
But someone still was yelling out and stumbling
And flound’ring like a man in fire or lime...
Dim, through the misty panes and thick green light,
As under a green sea, I saw him drowning.*

*In all my dreams, before my helpless sight,
He plunges at me, guttering, choking, drowning.*

*If in some smothering dreams you too could pace
Behind the wagon that we flung him in,
And watch the white eyes writhing in his face,*

*His hanging face, like a devil's sick of sin;
If you could hear, at every jolt, the blood
Come gargling from the froth-corrupted lungs,
Obscene as cancer, bitter as the cud
Of vile, incurable sores on innocent tongues,—
My friend, you would not tell with such high zest
To children ardent for some desperate glory,
The old Lie: Dulce et decorum est
Pro patria mori.*



The narrator chooses to give the poem a Latin title. Maybe the narrator's interlocutors were literate people or (more likely) the interlocutors were soldiers and common people, since the title is easy to translate and also it might be a quotation known by the people. In both cases, the title draws the reader's attention since it is not written in their mother tongue. The meaning of the title is: "it is sweet and honorable". Indeed the intelligent reader understands the title is actually a quotation from the Latin poet Horace (1st century BC), who himself borrowed the line from the Greek poet Tyrtæus (7th century BC).

The use of Latin seems to add strength and prestige to the poem. Therefore, the intelligent reader may wonder why the narrator uses a magnifying language to refer to war. He/she may think that the choice is useful to create a juxtaposition between pre-war idealism and real war.

In the poem, Wilfred Owen presents real war to an interlocutor having an ideal perception of the conflict ("*my friend, you would not tell with such high zest [...] dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*"). Indeed he minutely represents a gas attack at the frontline, paying particular attention to the description of the soldiers' physical and psychological situation. The poem is arranged into four stanzas of different length: 8, 6, 2 and 12 lines each.

While in the first two stanzas the narrator evokes a scene of gas attack minutely, the third stanza offers the turning point of the poem: indeed, in the last stanzas the narrator revives what previously described and reflects on the common and shared perception of war.

What links the first part of the poem with the second one is mainly the image of an unidentified soldier who dies because he has not fit the '*clumsy helmet*' in time. Indeed, in the second stanza the narrator says "*I saw him drowning*" and in the third stanza he dreams about the soldier's death.

Another element in common is added by the use of the language: in the whole poem the narrator uses concrete, bloody and harsh language to evoke and communicate the horrors of war. For example, in presenting the speaking voice's dream, the narrator uses an accumulation of verbs that adds concreteness to the scene (in addition it uses the verb '*drowning*' that recalls the previous stanza). The poet does not overlook any detail: on the contrary he makes references to all parts of the body ('*knock-kneed*', '*blind*', '*deaf*'..) and uses vivid metaphors and similes to create images that stick into the reader's mind ('*like hags*', '*green sea*', '*like a devil's sick of sin*'..).

All in all, the language of the poem is in opposition with the one in the title and in the last lines. Indeed, the aim of the poet is to call the common perception of war into question: while people used to consider war as Rupert Brooke and Horace did, Wilfred Owen presents to the reader the real image of war and all that it implies. War means danger, blood, death, pity, agony and the statement '*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*' sounds simply as an '*old lie*'.

Key Words – War

Key Word	Frequency
Suffering	15
Horror	10
Blood	8
Death	7
Mud	7
Destruction	6
Nightmare	5
Dream	4
Glory	2
Innocence	2
Regret	1
Field	1
Fear	1
Lie	1
Home Country	1



They

By Siegfried Sassoon

*The Bishop tells us: 'When the boys come back
'They will not be the same; for they'll have fought
'In a just cause: they lead the last attack
'On Anti-Christ; their comrades' blood has bought
'New right to breed an honourable race,
'They have challenged Death and dared him face to face.'*

*'We're none of us the same!' the boys reply.
'For George lost both his legs; and Bill's stone blind;
'Poor Jim's shot through the lungs and like to die;
'And Bert's gone syphilitic: you'll not find
'A chap who's served that hasn't found some change.'
And the Bishop said: 'The ways of God are strange!'*

Reading the title one may suppose the subject pronoun 'they' refers to soldiers. Therefore, the poem may present soldiers' situation. Considering the whole poem, the reader understands that the poet focuses his attention on the soldier's condition after the war, and consequently on the changes a conflict implies.

Right from the start the reader can easily understand two levels of analysis can be carried out: a denotative one that brings to light justifications for soldiers' change as a result of taking part in the conflict; and a deeper level of analysis that unveils the poet's criticism of the Anglican Church.

Indeed, in the first stanza the poet quotes the Bishop, one that stands for the religious institution. He justifies the soldier's changes. To tell the truth, he seems to suggest that if soldiers kill their enemy, who is an Anti-Christ, they will gain God's grace. Therefore, from the Bishop's point of view war is perceived as a possible means to profess one's faith towards God. It follows that the Bishop connotes the changes that war brings in people's lives as something positive. Whereas the boy's answer is the result of his personal experience, the Bishop advances spiritual argumentations that are independent from a personal and concrete experience of war.


It follows that the boy overturns that image making a list of the changes due to war: "*For George lost both his legs; and Bill's stone blind; Poor Jim's shot through the lungs and like to die. And Bert's gone syphilitic*". The boy conveys the image of war through vocabulary belonging to the semantic field of concrete evidence, like "*legs*", "*blind*", "*lungs*" and "*syphilitic*". The boy seems to oppose to the Bishop's speech because he exalts war rather than condemning it. The boy's speech highlights the idea there is nothing positive about the war, rather he highlights it only brings negative changes in people's life.

A deeper analysis brings to surface the poet's criticism of the Church. For example, the sentence '*we're none of us the same*' (line 7), seems to ironically

recall the Bishop's speech. The example of the atrocity that follow and that brought changes in the soldiers (lines 9-11) are useful to materialize war while the Bishop uses a metaphorical and abstract language to convey his point. To make things more concrete, the poet also chooses to give soldiers proper names (George, Bill,..) so that the abstract '*they*' of the title gradually start to acquire identity. In response to the statement, the Bishop can only say '*the ways of God are strange*'. The answer evokes the Bishop's loss of confidence. Indeed, while in the first line the Bishop '*tells us*' (and so he addresses the soldiers), in the last line the Bishop simply '*says*': the choice unveils the poet's indifference.

Key Words

Key Word	Frequency
Death	15
Suffering	12
Horror	12
Blood	11
Change	9
Just Cause	5
Glory	3
Soldier	2
Home Country	2
Hell	1
Mud	1
Enemy	1
Church	1
Critic	1
Innocence	1



Soldiers are dreamers;
when the guns begin they
think of firelit homes,
clean beds, and wives

Siegfried Sassoon
PICTUREQUOTES.COM



Glory Of Women

By Siegfried Sassoon

*You love us when we're heroes, home on leave,
Or wounded in a mentionable place.
You worship decorations; you believe
That chivalry redeems the war's disgrace.
You make us shells. You listen with delight,
By tales of dirt and danger fondly thrilled.
You crown our distant ardours while we fight,
And mourn our laurelled memories when we're killed.
You can't believe that British troops 'retire'
When hell's last horror breaks them, and they run,
Trampling the terrible corpses--blind with blood.
O German mother dreaming by the fire,
While you are knitting socks to send your son
His face is trodden deeper in the mud.*

Considering the title, the reader may think the poem has been written with the purpose to magnify women. On the other hand, considering S. Sassoon's poetry whose irony works as a weapon, the poet might have written the poem to make fun of them, but the reader soon understands the poet is playing on what makes women proud.

The effect is conveyed through a semantic and a syntactic juxtaposition. Considering layout the reader finds out there are two stanzas following the same structure: in the first part of the stanza (from line 1 to 8 in the first stanza and lines 12-13 in the second one) the poet presents the women's point of view on the soldiers, while in the second one he brings to light what war really meant.

In addition, in order to highlight women's whimsy, the poet creates a juxtaposition between 'you' (women) and 'we' (soldiers) that recalls the opposition between he who knows what war means, and he who does not. Indeed, the soldier's actions remind the reader of the horrors of war ('leave', 'wounded', 'fight', 'killed'..) while the women's actions recall something positive ('love', 'worship', 'listen with delight', 'crown'..). Even the action of mourning (line 8) seems to be something positive since it is provoked by 'laurelled memories'. It seems logical that in the second part of the stanza (line 9) the poet uses the expression 'you can't believe' when it presents war that connotes women's denial of reality.

In the second stanza, the poet underlines how even the German mother (the enemy's mother) has the same behavior. So S. Sassoon does not criticize English women only, he rather makes women's behavior in front of war universal. Women magnify war and soldiers, converting negative aspects (translated into words like 'disgrace', 'danger', 'hell', 'horror'..) into positive ones ('heroes', 'chivalry', 'ardours', 'laurelled memories'..) and mistake the soldier's actions for bravery.

Key Words – War

Key Word	Frequency
Horror	20
Celebration	11
Mud	10
Danger	8
Blood	8
Death	6
Destruction	5
Memory	4
Hell	3
Suffering	3
Critic	2
Chivalry	2
Dream	1
Hope	1
Innocence	1

Key Words – Women

Key Word	Frequency
Superficiality	18
Naivety	15
Veneration	11
Glory	10
Selfishness	8
Love	4
Yearning	3
Mother	3
Expectations	3
Independence	2
Housework	1
Crying	1
Critic	1
Stereotype	1
Gossip	1

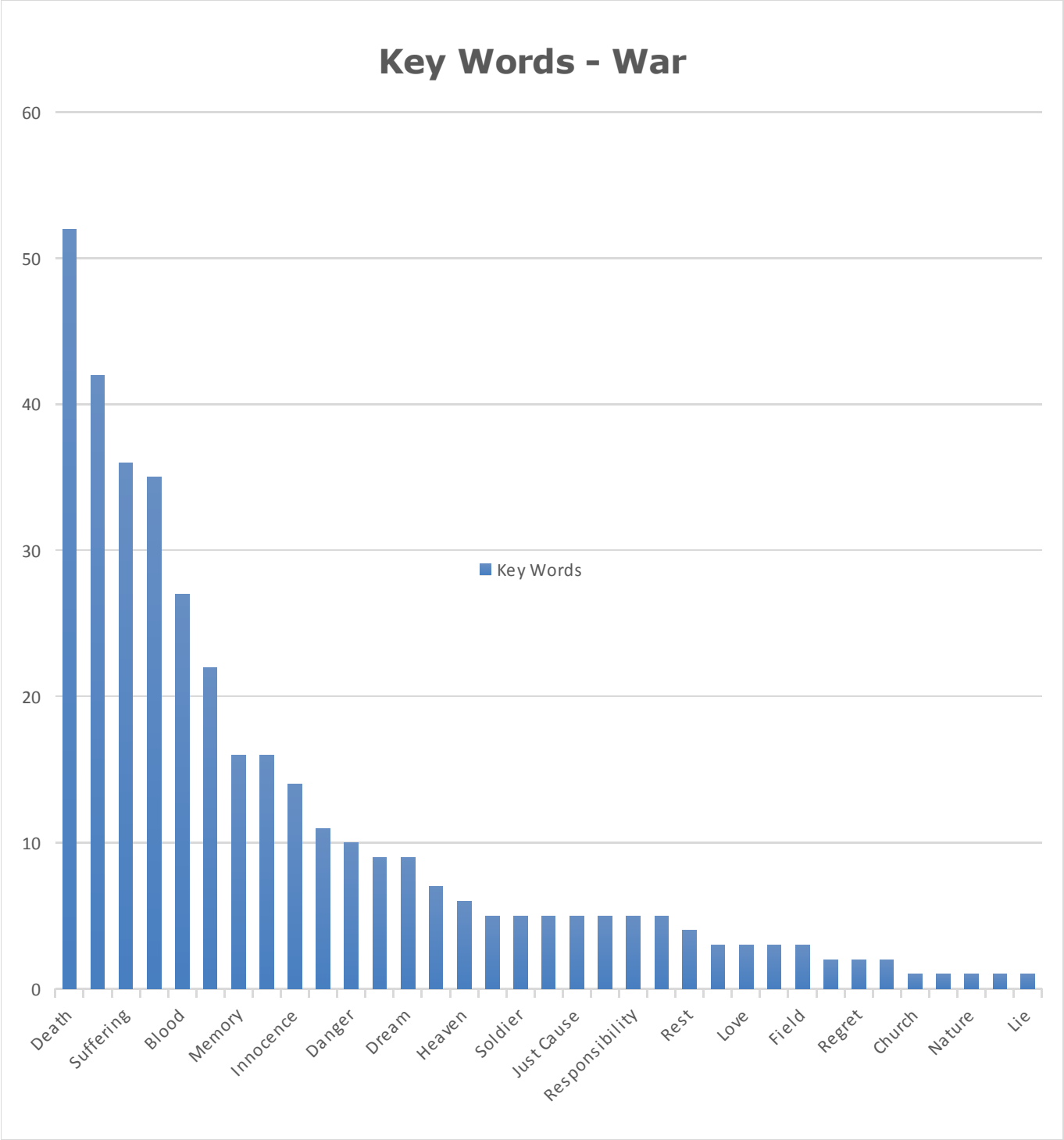
ENGLISH WAR POETRY. PERCEPTIONS. FINAL DATA
APPENDIX I. Qualitative and Quantitative Data

Key Words - WAR

KEY WORDS	FREQUENCY
Death	52
Horror	42
Suffering	36
Home Country	35
Blood	27
Destruction	22
Memory	16
Celebration	16
Innocence	14
Peace	11
Danger	10
Change	9
Dream	9
Glory	7
Heaven	6
Hell	5
Soldier	5
Enemy	5
Just Cause	5
Poppy	5
Responsibility	5
Nightmare	5
Rest	4
Critic	3
Love	3
Cross	3
Field	3
Immortality	2
Regret	2
Chivalry	2
Church	1
Sight	1
Nature	1
Fear	1
Lie	1

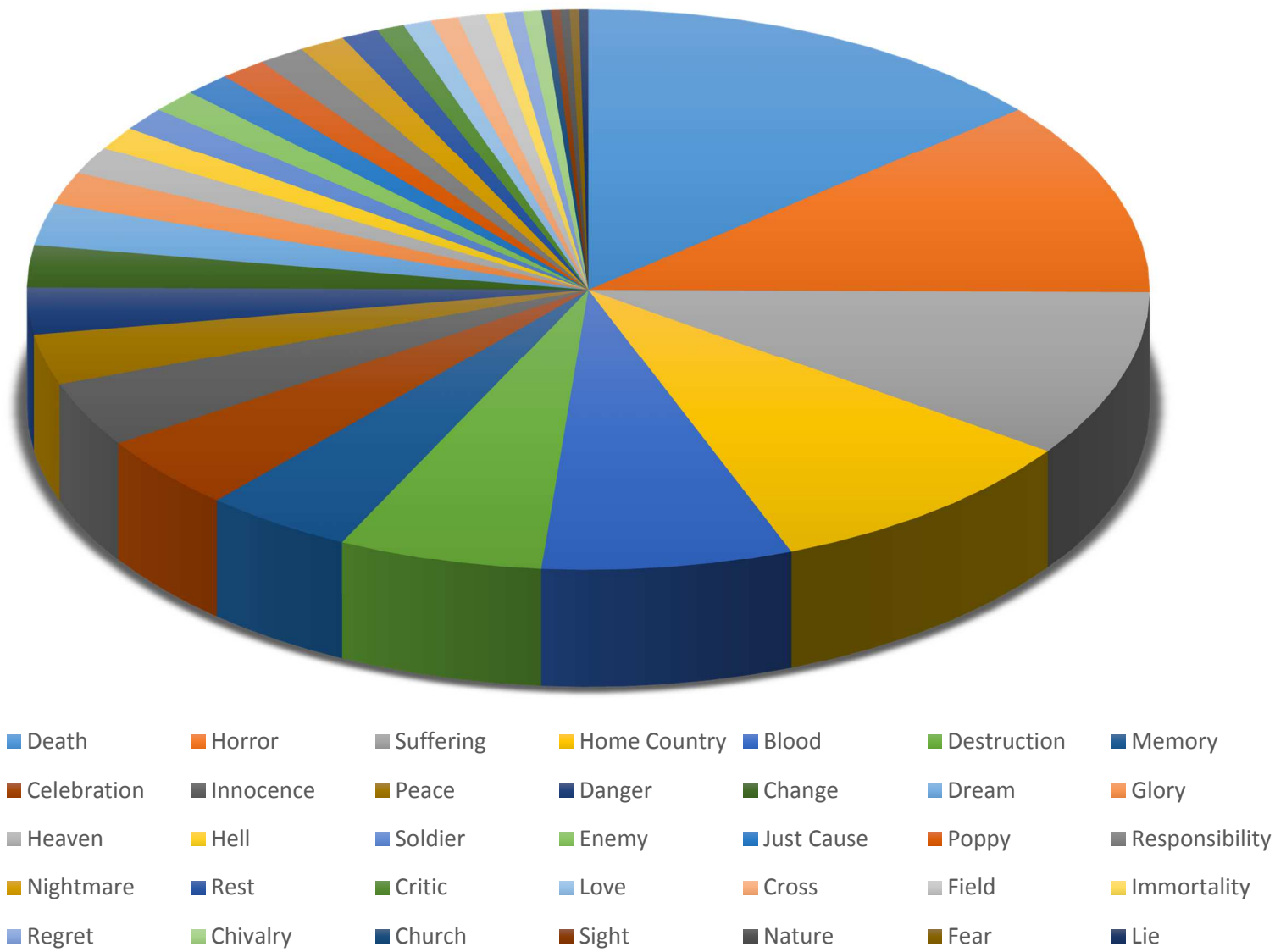
APPENDIX II

Histogram – War



APPENDIX III - Pie Chart – War

Key Words - War



THE ROLE OF WOMEN. PERCEPTIONS. FINAL DATA

APPENDIX IV

Qualitative and Quantitative Data

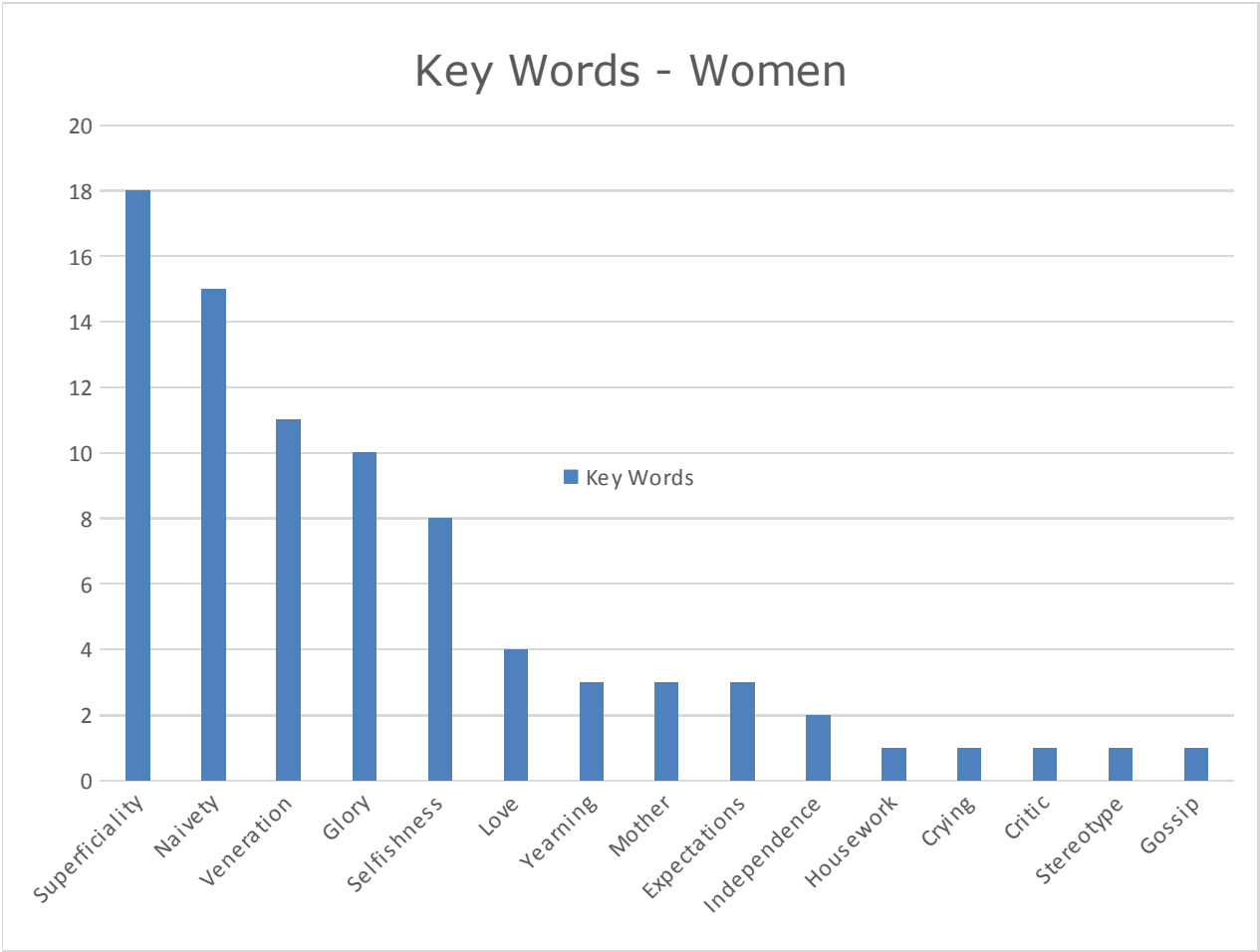
Key Words – Women

KEY WORD	FREQUENCY
Superficiality	18
Naivety	15
Veneration	11
Glory	10
Selfishness	8
Love	4
Yearning	3
Mother	3
Expectations	3
Independence	2
Housework	1
Crying	1
Critic	1
Stereotype	1
Gossip	1



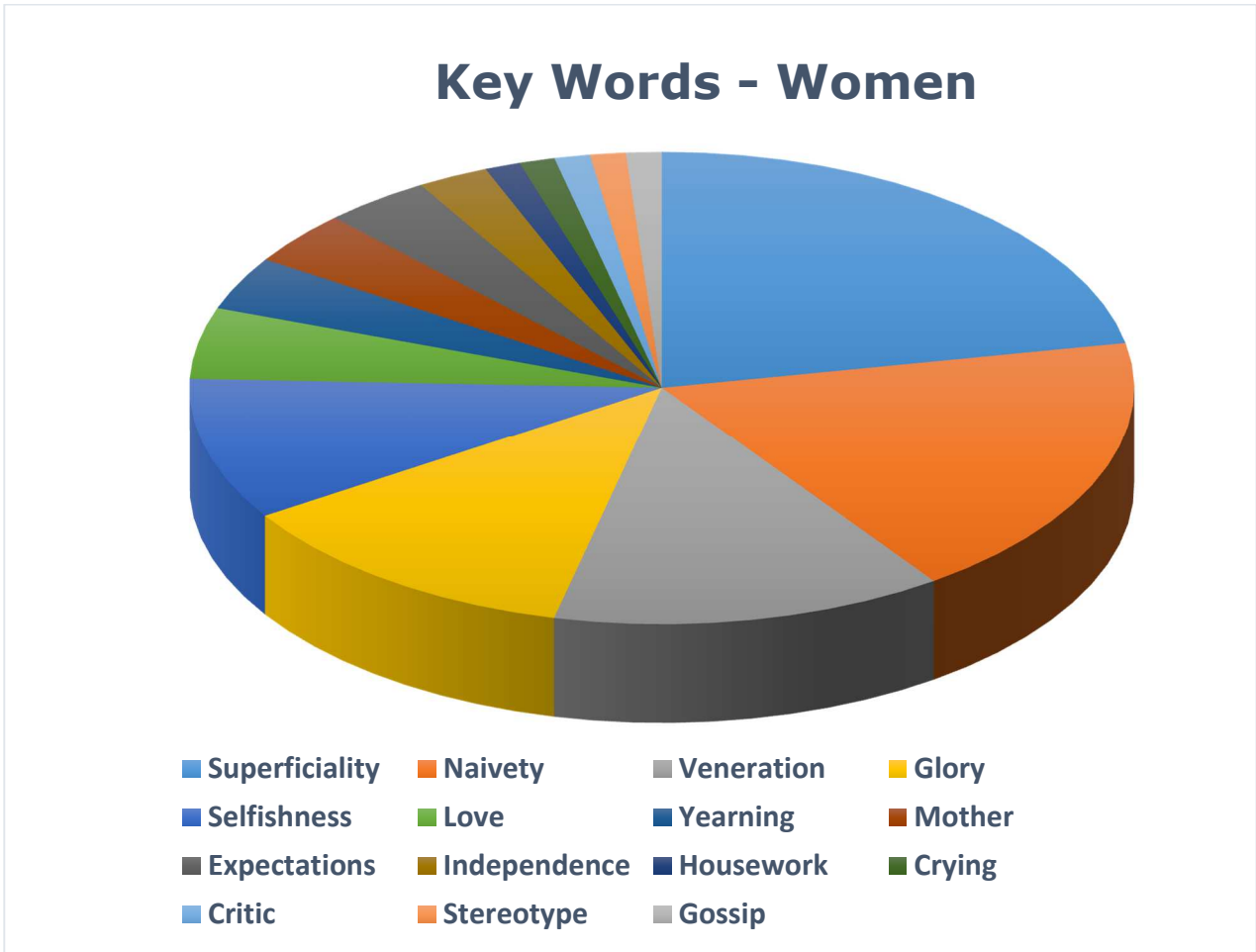
APPENDIX V

Histogram – Women



APPENDIX VI

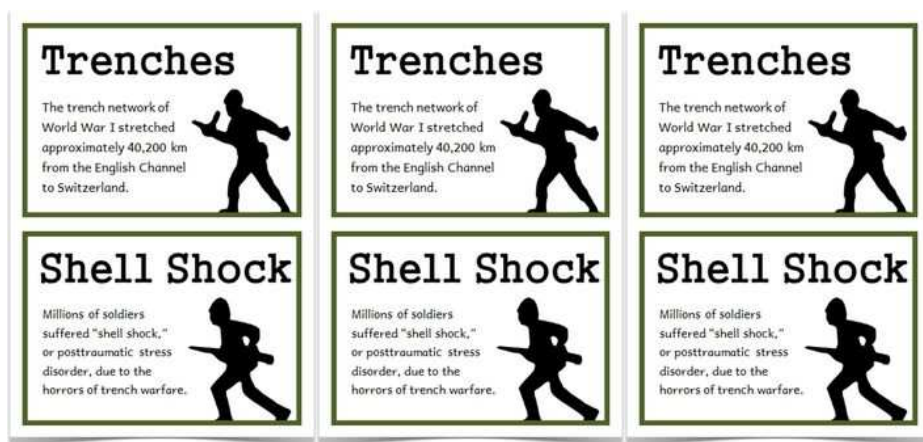
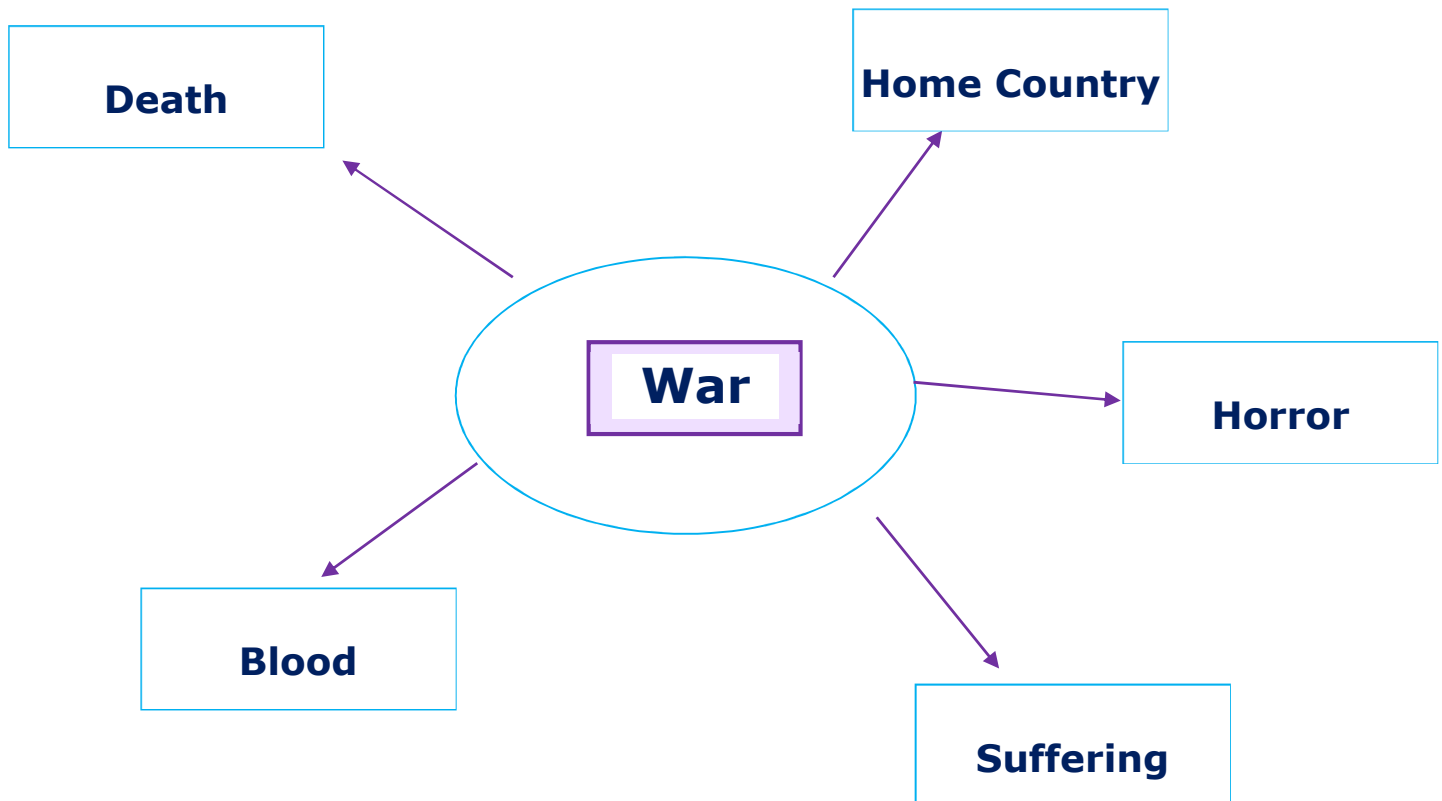
Pie Chart – Women



The Five Most Frequent Key Words

APPENDIX VII. a

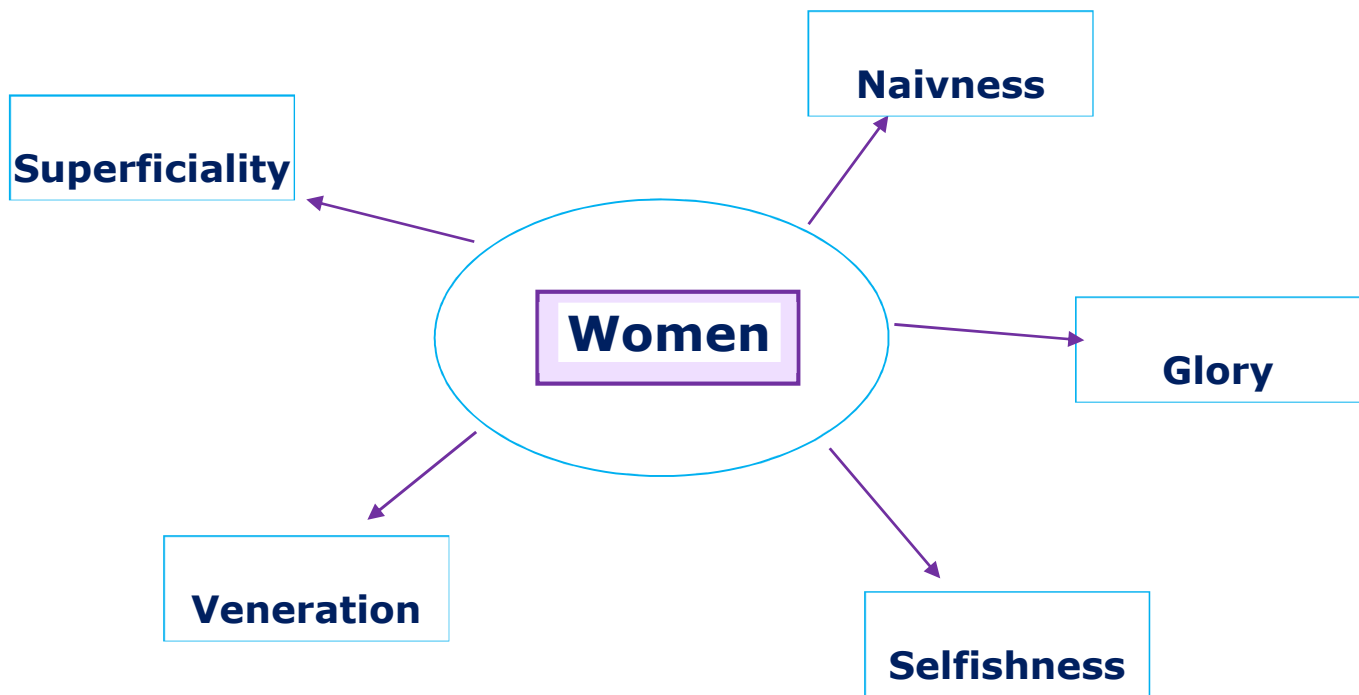
Spider Gram



The Five Most Frequent Key Words

APPENDIX VII. b

Spider Gram



"Glory of women"



SIEGFRIED SASSOON

- It speaks about women's reactions when their men fight in war.
- Rhyme scheme: ABAB
- Two different points of view: the soldier's and the women's.
- Aim: the poet wants to underline that war is unimaginable and only soldiers know it for certain.

SYNOPSIS

ENGLISH	ITALIANO
<p>Considering the data collected, you can notice that there are five recurrent key words, which can offer a synthesis of the different perceptions of the First World War. They are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. death 2. horror 3. suffering 4. home country 5. blood 	<p>Considerando i dati raccolti, si può notare che ci sono cinque parole chiavi ricorrenti, che offrono una sintesi delle differenti percezioni della Prima Guerra Mondiale e precisamente:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. morte 2. orrore 3. sofferenza 4. patria 5. sangue
<p>"Death", "horror", "suffering" and "blood" convey a concrete image of war since the reader can really perceive and see the war as if he/she were right in front of a battle field and watching at its horrors with her/his own eyes.</p> <p>Differently, the key word "home country" refers to pre-war idealism as a patriotic way of perceiving the war: it helps the reader figure out the war as a chance to save one's Home Country.</p> <p>Such idealism can be traced out only in Rupert Brooke's poem <i>The Soldier</i> among the ones object of the present study, in that the other four poems analysed bring to light the real meaning of the First World War; indeed, Rupert Brooke was the only poet among the ones considered in the present work who did not fight in war, while W. Owen, S. Sassoon and John McCrae fought in the conflict and experienced the horrors and pain that it brought forth.</p>	<p>"Morte", "orrore", "sofferenza" e "sangue" veicolano una concreta immagine della guerra, dal momento che il lettore percepisce e vede la guerra come se fosse sul campo di battaglia, guardando gli orrori con i suoi occhi.</p> <p>Al contrario, la parola "patria" si riferisce al periodo dell'idealismo prebellico, che vede la guerra in maniera patriottica: questo aiuta il lettore a vedere la guerra come un'occasione per salvare la propria patria.</p> <p>Tra le poesie analizzate in questo lavoro, l'idealismo può essere ricondotto solamente alla poesia di Rupert Brooke, <i>The Soldier</i>, il quale fu l'unico a non combattere nella guerra, mentre W. Owen, S. Sassoon and John McCrae combatterono nel conflitto e fecero esperienza degli orrori e del dolore che la guerra comporta.</p>

<p>Furthermore there are other representative words such as: "peace"; "rest"; "heaven" and "dream", that evoke the soldiers' will to go back home and see their families.</p>	<p>Inoltre, ci sono altre parole rappresentative come: "pace", "riposo", "paradiso" e "sogno", che evocano la volontà dei soldati di tornare a casa e vedere le proprie famiglie.</p>
<p>As for the role and the perception of women during the First World War, the only poem focussing the attention on their behaviour in the poems analysed is Siegfried Sassoon.</p> <p>Reading and analysing "The Glory of Women" the reader can discover that the most frequent key words are: "superficiality",</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "naivety", ▪ "veneration", ▪ "glory", and ▪ "selfishness". <p>As one can easily understand, the words connote women negatively. Indeed some women seem to negligently idealise their men's deeds with the only aim of acquiring personal glory. The key words also unveil that kind of women were unable to recognize their own identity and so they needed to refer to their sweethearts' deeds to acquire personality, glory and a self-identity.</p> <p>Such words overturned the more common perception of women who were considered mainly as workers and mothers.</p>	<p>Per quanto riguarda il ruolo delle donne, l'unica poesia che concentra l'attenzione sui loro comportamenti è quella di Siegfried Sassoon.</p> <p>Leggendo e analizzando "The Glory of Women" il lettore scopre che le parole chiavi più frequenti sono:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ "superficialità", ▪ "ingenuità", ▪ "venerazione", ▪ "gloria" e ▪ "egoismo". <p>Come si può facilmente capire, le parole connotano negativamente le donne. Infatti, alcune donne sembrano negligentemente idealizzare le azioni degli uomini con il solo scopo di acquisire gloria personale. Le parole chiavi svelano anche un tipo di donna incapace di riconoscere la propria identità e di aver bisogno di riferirsi alla gesta degli amati per ottenere personalità, gloria e identità. Alcune parole ritornano nella comune percezione delle donne, considerate principalmente come lavoratrici e madre.</p>

Section C

D.H.LAWRENCE

THE FOX



CREDITS

Carrara Siria

Cicogna Lisa

De Santis Luca

Formentin Luca

Sicco Letizia

SECTION C. THE FOX

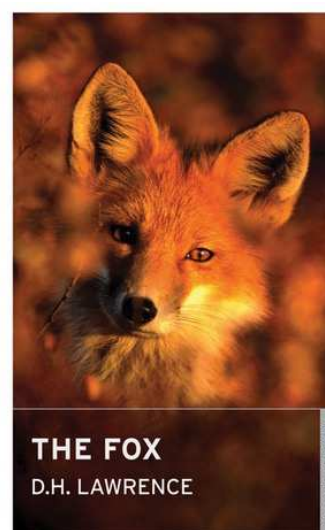
INTRODUCTION

The present section illustrates the results of the analysis of the short story "The Fox" by D.H. Lawrence carried out by 18 students of the 5ALS. The analysis was meant to single out the five key words that in the text better convey the idea of war and the additional five key words that more meaningfully communicate the perception of the role of women during the war.

The report also shows the selections made by the individual students during their reading process.

The work followed the steps illustrated below:

1. Textual analysis of the short story
2. Students' individual key words were collected and entered into a table (**Appendix I**) to make reading the data easier.
3. Graphic representations were generated: the most frequent key words were represented in **spider gram formats (Appendix II.a - II.b)**, **histogram formats (Appendix III. a - III.b)** and **pie chart formats (Appendix IV.a - IV.b)**. The graphic representations allowed to highlight the frequency of each key word occurrence.
4. The 5ALS students' key words were grouped according to frequency. The ten most representative key words were singled out.
5. Graphic representation of the final key words generation in view of a better accessibility and visualization of the key words in different formats:
6. spider gram formats (**Appendix V.a - V.b**)
7. histogram formats (**Appendix VI.a - VI.b**)
8. pie chart formats (**Appendix VII.a - VII.b**).
9. Synopsis: Reflection on obtained results.



SECTION C.

THE FOX. A SHORT STORY INTEGRATED STUDY SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

STUDY SKILLS	ABILITA' DI STUDIO
Anticipating	Fare previsioni e anticipazioni (a partire dal titolo)
Listening	Ascoltare
Reading and inferring	Leggere e inferire
Translating	Tradurre
Recovering, finding	Individuare, riconoscere
Observing and describing	Osservare e descrivere
Deducting, decoding	Dedurre, decodificare
Analysing and interpreting	Analizzare e interpretare
Reporting	Riportare
Comparing, discriminating or differentiating	Paragonare, distinguere o differenziare
Note-taking	Prendere appunti
Organizing	Organizzare
Synthesising	Sintetizzare
Arguing	Argomentare
Realising or representing	Realizzare o rappresentare
Communicating in different languages	Comunicare in lingue diverse
Generating media presentations	Generare presentazioni multimediali
EUROPEAN COMPETENCES	COMPETENZE EUROPEE
Communication in foreign languages	Comunicazione in lingue straniere
Digital skills	Competenze digitali
Learning to learn	Imparare ad imparare
Social and civic competences	Competenze sociali e civiche
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship	Senso d'iniziativa e l'imprenditorialità
Cultural awareness and expression	Consapevolezza e espressione culturale

Analysis of the short story

The Fox is a short story written by D.H. Lawrence in 1922. It is set in Berkshire during World War I. The short story provides the reader with a clear image of the war and of the role of women during that period. Indeed, right from the analysis of the tale, the different aspects of war and of the role of women are outlined since they are suitable pre-requisites to understand D.H. Lawrence's perception.

The focus of the short story is the intriguing relationship between the main characters: March, Banford and Henry. Indeed, they are involved in a complex triangle of love and hatred, attraction and repulsion. March and Banford are two women about thirty years of age who have decided to live autonomously on a farm. Banford is presented as the most delicate and weak woman because of her physical appearance, while March is able to work as hard as a man and she always plays a man's role but, to tell the truth, she is often in the air and generally subdued by Banford. The two women's names are worth being discussed. They are meaningful because March's name may refer to the month when nature awakes, while Banford's name may refer to something distant and strong (*to band*). Therefore right from the analysis of the characters' proper names the reader can foresee the nature of the two women.

Right from the start, the omniscient narrator illustrates March and Banford's living condition. Indeed, the two girls have decided to live alone in Berkshire managing a farm independently.

One cannot forget Banford and March's living conditions are hard since they are unable to manage the farming and rearing activities properly. It follows that, even if they are independent from the juridical point of view, their independence does not seem to lead them to positive results. Therefore, their life at the farm seems to suggest their need of somebody who can help and raise them from such hard condition.

In particular, one of the economic problems they have to face is the lack of money even on the moment when they want to start their business autonomously. Indeed, at the beginning of the story the narrator says "*Banford's father [...] gave his daughter the start*". Therefore they have an amount of capital which enables them to survive in spite of their money difficulties. Initially the management of the farm is successful thanks to someone else's help. As a consequence, their independence is not the result of their self-sufficiency that will turn out to be a failure.

In spite of this, in Lawrence's novella the two female characters seem to be very determined. Such consideration can be confirmed by the two young

women's intention to manage the farm together without any male support. Indeed, the narrator says *"They had taken the farm together, intending to work it all by themselves"* right in the first lines of the novel. In addition, Banford's statement is worth noticing: *"We consider ourselves quite efficient"*. Unfortunately, the breaking out of the war influences their life plans significantly.

To tell the truth, even if in the whole story the word "war" appears only 4 times, the intelligent reader understands that war represents its background. War is always depicted through indirect textual references and the reader can gain a general overview only once he has read the whole story. However, at page 2 a clear reference to war appears:

"War conditions, again, were very unfavourable to poultry-keeping. Food was scarce and bad. And when the Daylight Saving Bill was passed, the fowls obstinately refused to go to bed as usual, about nine o'clock in the summer-time. That was late enough, indeed, for there was no peace till they were shut up and asleep. Now they cheerfully walked around, without so much as glancing at the barn, until ten o'clock or later. Both Banford and March disbelieved in living for work alone. They wanted to read or take a cycle-ride in the evening, or perhaps March wished to paint curvilinear swans on porcelain, with green background, or else make a marvellous fire-screen by processes of elaborate cabinet work. For she was a creature of odd whims and unsatisfied tendencies. But from all these things she was prevented by the stupid fowls."

Therefore the reader easily realises, the narrator presents the war negatively since it is the main cause of March and Banford's problems regarding the management of the farm.

Indeed, just considering historical surveys, even if Great Britain was one of the winners of the conflict, at the end of the war inflation increased so rapidly that it was very difficult to survive. In particular, the reference *"food was scarce and bad"* clearly provides the reader an idea of with the typical aspect of war: misery. Thanks to storyline D.H. Lawrence manages to tell of one of the most difficult problems people had to face during the period.

An additional reference to war is linked to Henry's presentation: Henry is a soldier who has fought in Salonika (now called Thessaloniki), a Greek port where Anglo-French forces landed on October 5th, 1915.

Nevertheless the outbreak of war seems to have helped women's process of emancipation and autonomy. It goes without saying that, during the war women made their way to a better social position because they worked to substitute men. When the conflict ended and men wanted to return to their assignment, women wished their emancipation to be recognised. Such aspect of the war is confirmed at page 3:

"'Oh, well,' broke in March, 'we don't believe in living for nothing but work.'

'Don't you?' he answered. And again the quick young laugh came over his face. He kept his eyes steadily on the obscure woman in the corner.

'But what will you do when you've used up all your capital?' he said.

'Oh, I don't know,' answered March laconically. 'Hire ourselves out for land-workers, I suppose.'

'Yes, but there won't be any demand for women land-workers now the war's over,' said the youth."

In addition, the two girls' economic problems seem to be connected to the figure of the fox: the predator is introduced as the main obstacle for the management of the farm: it steals and kills the hens that are essential to the two girls' subsistence. In particular, the narrator tells (p. 2):

"One evil there was greater than any other. Bailey Farm was a little homestead, with ancient wooden barn and low-gabled farm-house, lying just one field removed from the edge of the wood.

Since the war the fox was a demon.

He carried off the hens under the very noses of March and Banford. Banford would start and stare through her big spectacles with all her eyes, as another squawk and flutter took place at her heels. Too late! Another white Leghorn gone. It was disheartening".

In the quotation the narrator compares the fox to a "demon" in order to highlight its cruelty towards the girls. In particular, the fox is considered a demon because it represents the lack of food and the poverty the two young ladies have to face. It goes without saying that the fox seems to be the quintessence of war. War has of course brought many negative changes in the two girls' lives in the same way as the arrival of the fox has condemned the farm to steady danger.

March and Banford are surely unable to solve the problem of the fox: even if March tries to kill it, she cannot manage. Such inability seems to be linked to March's feelings and desires: she feels to be both attracted and scared by the fox. And, the close encounter between the fox and March makes her reflect upon her intimate feelings and desires. In particular, she finds out to need a man in her life.

Probably that is why she identifies the fox with a male figure. The identification is later shifted to the figure of a soldier called Henry, who suddenly arrives at the farm and stays there long.

Initially March identifies him with the fox, so her intimate desires are addressed to him. At page 5 the narrator tells about Henry's identity:

"He was very curious about the girls, to find out exactly what they were doing. His questions were those of a farm youth; acute, practical, a little mocking. He was very much amused by their attitude to their losses: for they were amusing on the score of heifers and fowls."

Right from the words of the quotation, the reader understands the soldier belongs to the rural country. Such aspect makes the reader reflect on the

military enlistment in Great Britain: soldiers had to leave from their countries in order to be at the service of Great Britain.

As the fox, Henry supplants the two girls' previous order at the farm, trying to establish him-self there through his marriage with March.

This is the reason why he wants to be the master of the situation: he expects to take control over the management of the farm and the girls' lives too. His attitude may be transferred to D.H. Lawrence's idea of man and especially of a soldier: the man-soldier is someone who wants to be powerful and one who does not want to be subdued.

Therefore, on one hand Henry is presented as the master of the situation, while on the other, the two ladies, and in particular March, are those who are unable to assert themselves and their independence.

Indeed, March is totally subdued to Henry while Banford despite the effort to take the lead on the situation and removing the problem (Henry) she reveals to be too weak, since at the end Henry will manage to kill her and marries March.



SECTION C. a

INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS

APPENDIX I

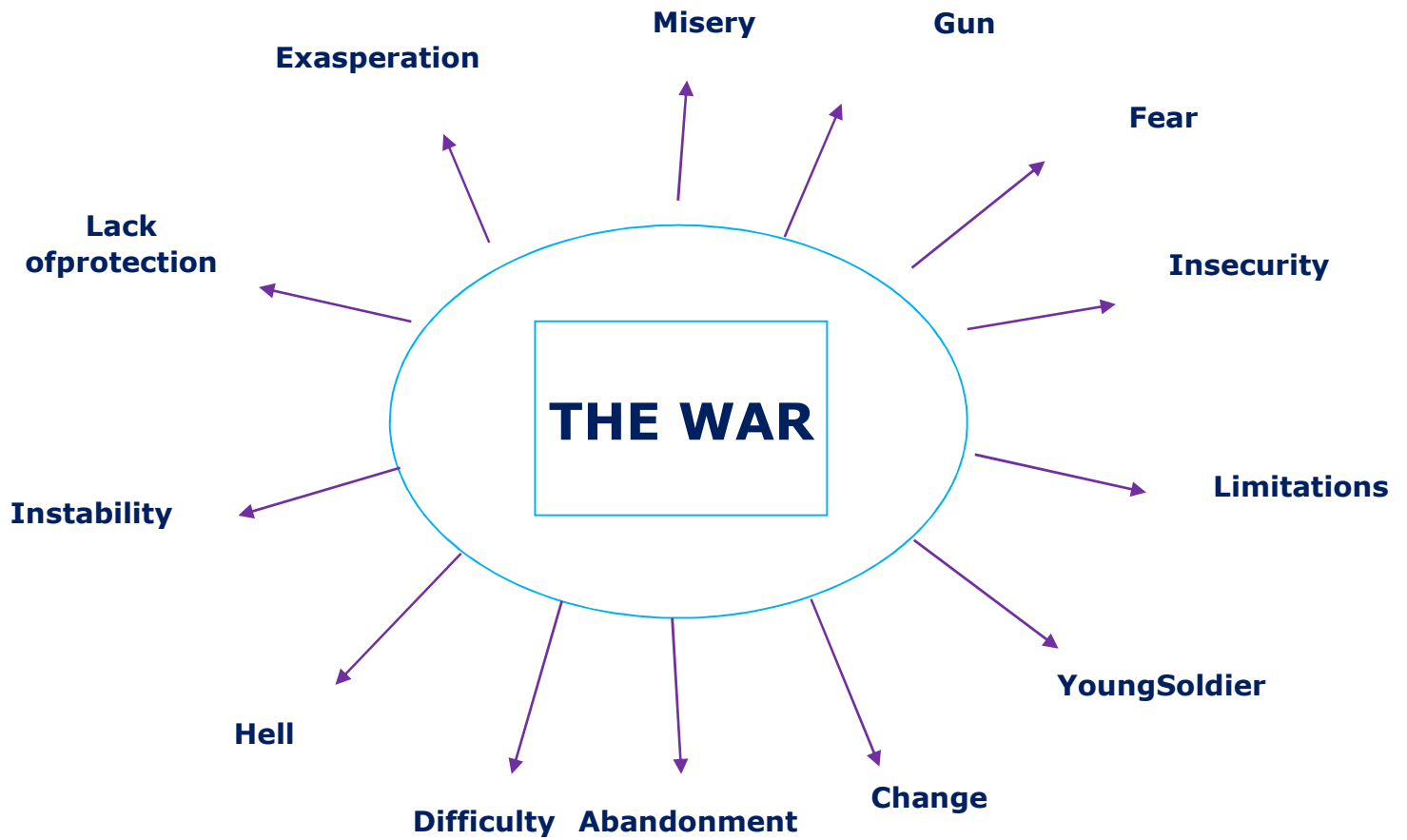
TABLE OF INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' KEY WORDS

Students	5 key-words about the war	5 key-words about women
EAgolli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Difficulty • Fear • Instability • Lack of protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Submission • Independence • Fidelity • Substitution • autonomy
KBallarin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Change • Difficulty • Abandonment • Instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Submission • Prey • Weakness • Failure
SCarrara	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Lack of protection • Fear • Difficulty • Limitations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Autonomy • Difficulty • Absence of men • Substitution of men
ECavallari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Lack of food • Insecurity • Fear • Hardship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Hard work • Research of freedom • Self-sufficiency • Emancipation
FCicogna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Insecurity • Difficulty • Instability • Abandonment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Ambition • Emancipation • Autonomy • Suffering
LCicogna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Instability • Lack of food • Difficulty • Fear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation • Independence • Difficulties • Work • Lack of men

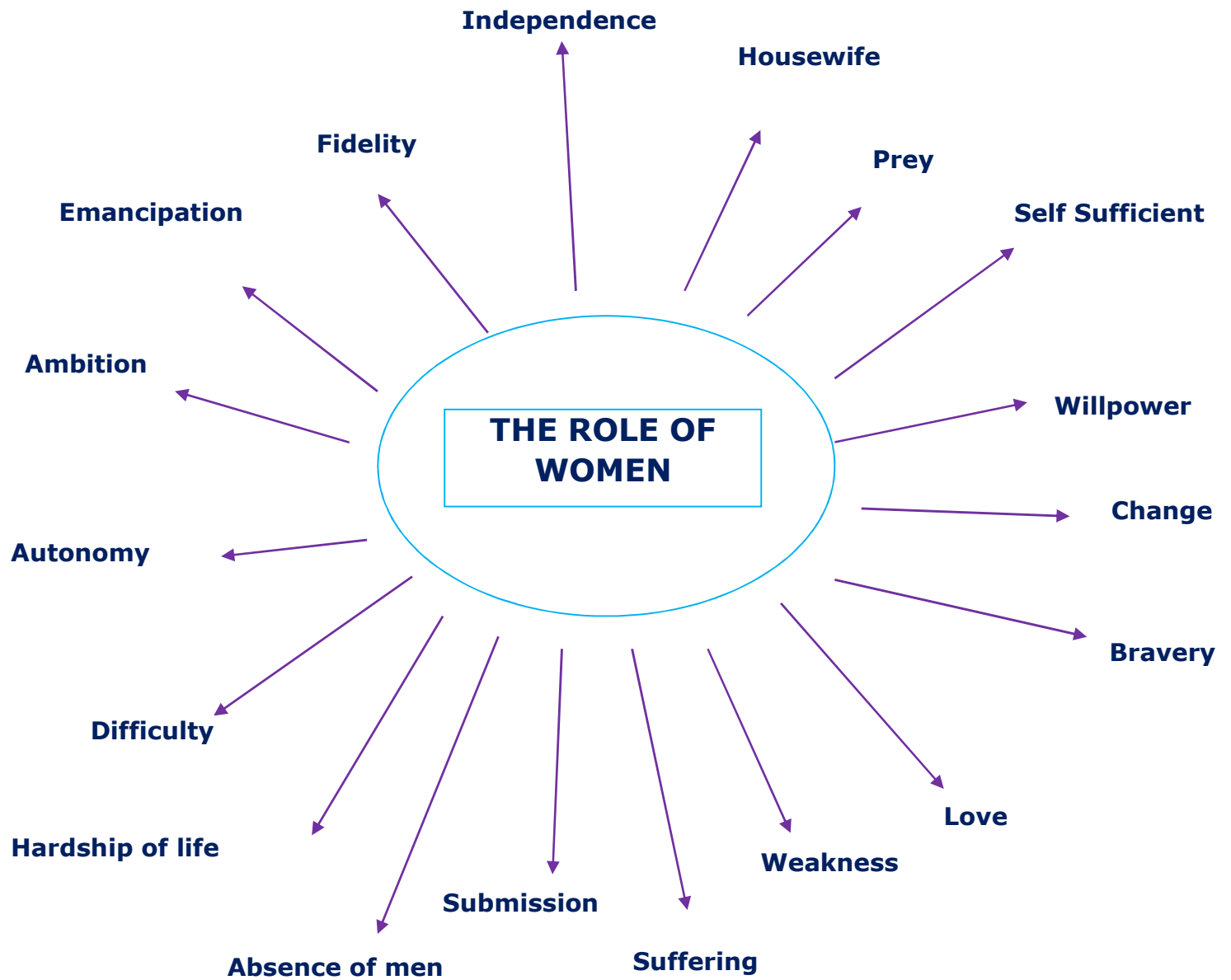
FCisilino	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Misery • Difficulty • Young soldier, • Hell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation • Suffering • Difficulty • Autonomy • Independence
LDeSantis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery, • Lack of food • Limitations • Difficulty • Abandonment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation • Independence • Autonomy • Ambition • Difficulty
GFedrizzi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hell • Limitation • Young soldier • Change • Lack of protection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation • Independence • Ambition • Autonomy • Absent of men
LFormentin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instability • Change, • Abandonment • Difficulty • Misery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Ambition • instinctiveness • submission • Emancipation
AGrando	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Gun • Hell • Exasperation • Fear 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Love, • Hard work • Autonomy • Willpower • Independence
FPecorella	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Lack of food • Abandonment • Limitations • Hell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation • Bravery • Precariousness • Difficulty • Independence
SSgubin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty, • Difficulty • Lack of Food • Gun • Instability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Difficulty • Housewives • Work • Solitude
LSicco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty • Difficulty • Young soldier 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent • Change • Ambition

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity • Hell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emancipation • Need
SRijavec	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fear • Misery • Difficulty • Lack of food • Insecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hardship of life • Submission • Autonomy • Emancipation • Independence
CToso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations • Change • Lack of protection • Difficulty • Misery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independence • Ambition • Instinctiveness • Difficulty • Emancipation
CUrban	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Misery • Difficulty • Insecurity • Hell • Limitations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dependence • Emancipation • Ambition • Difficulty • Hardship of life

APPENDIX II. a - INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS
Spider gram 1 - Perception of the war

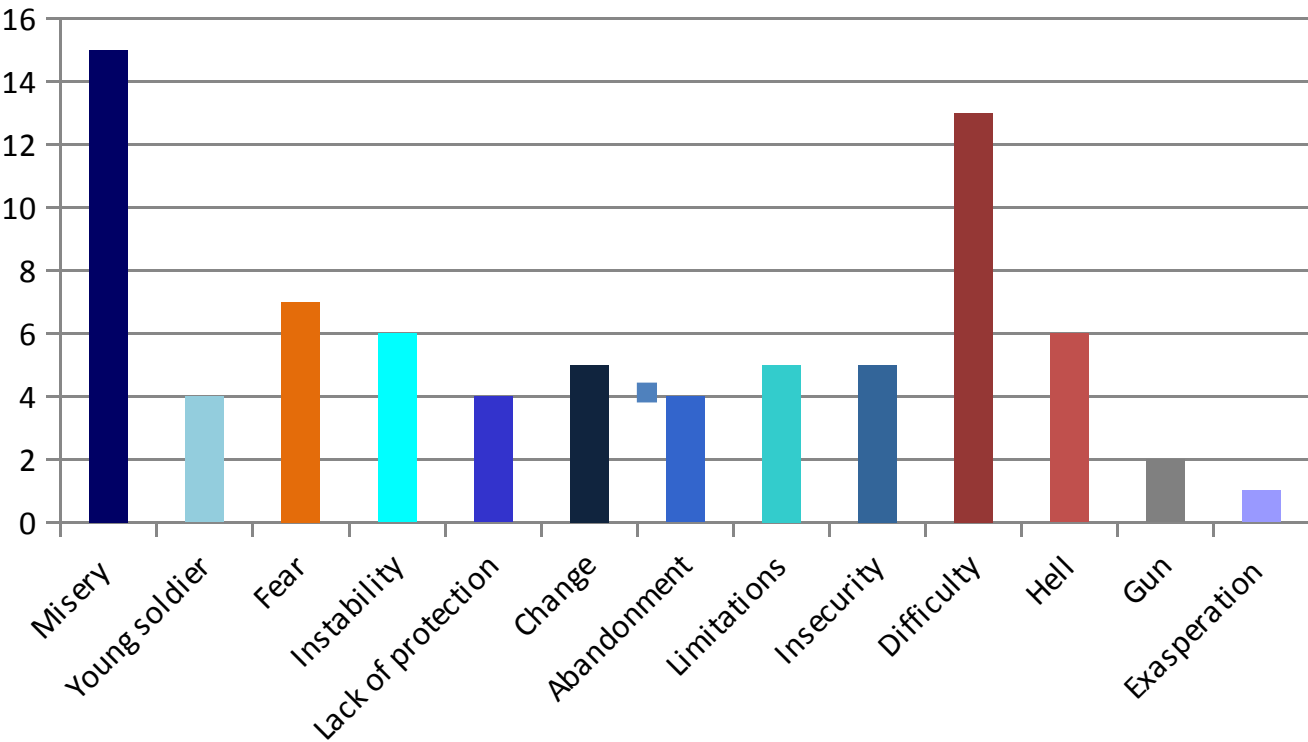


APPENDIX II. b - INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS
Spider gram 2 - Perception of the role of women



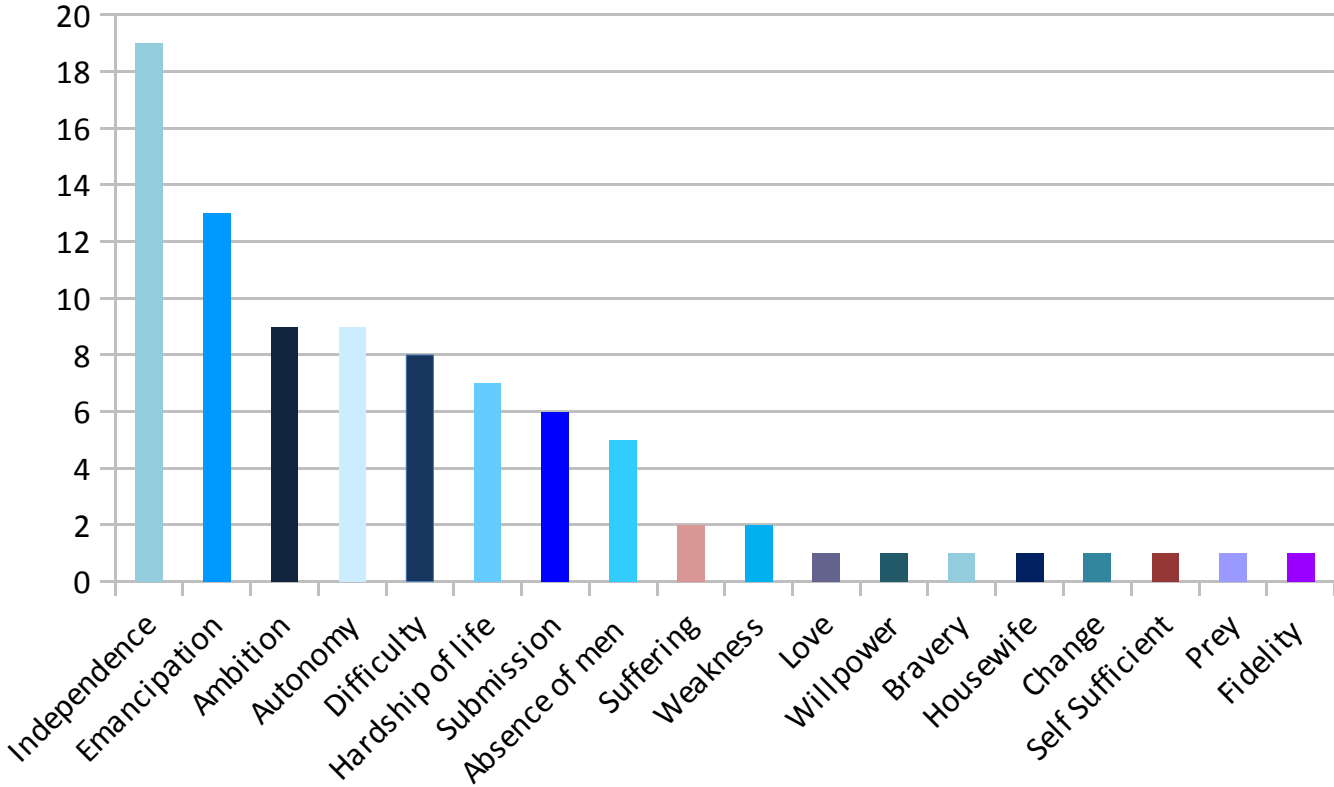
APPENDIX III. a - INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS
Histogram 1 - Perception of the war

KEY WORDS ABOUT WAR



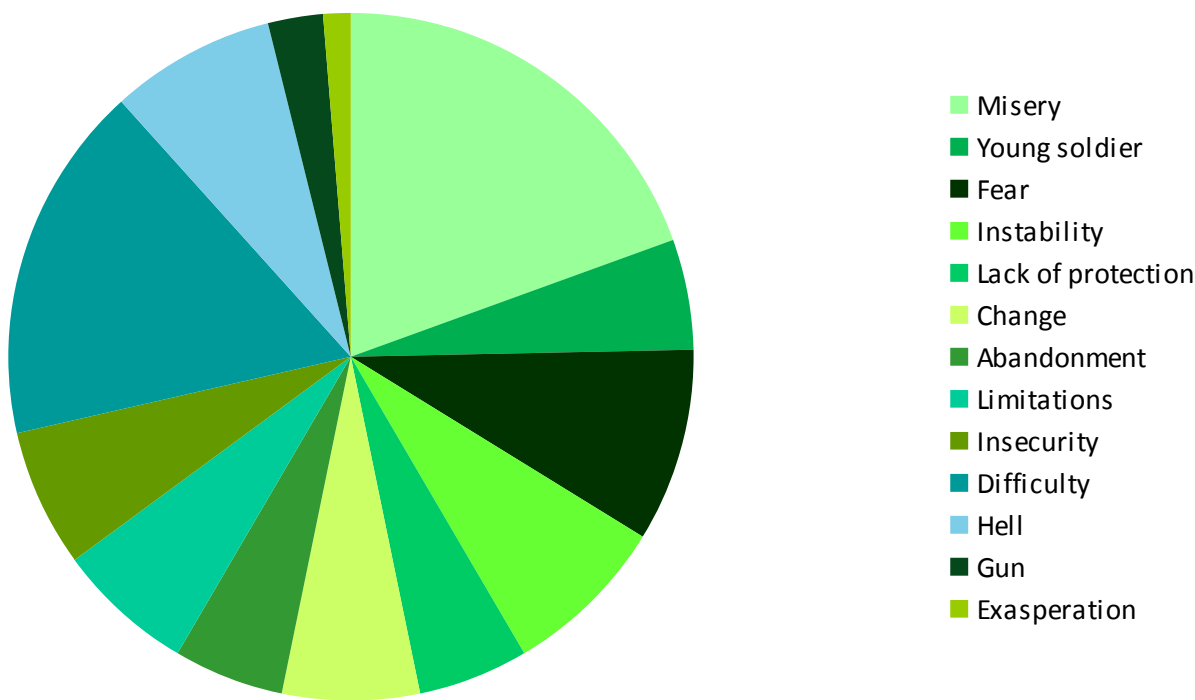
APPENDIX III. b - INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS
Histogram 2 - Perception of the role of women

**KEY WORDS ABOUT
THE ROLE OF WOMEN**



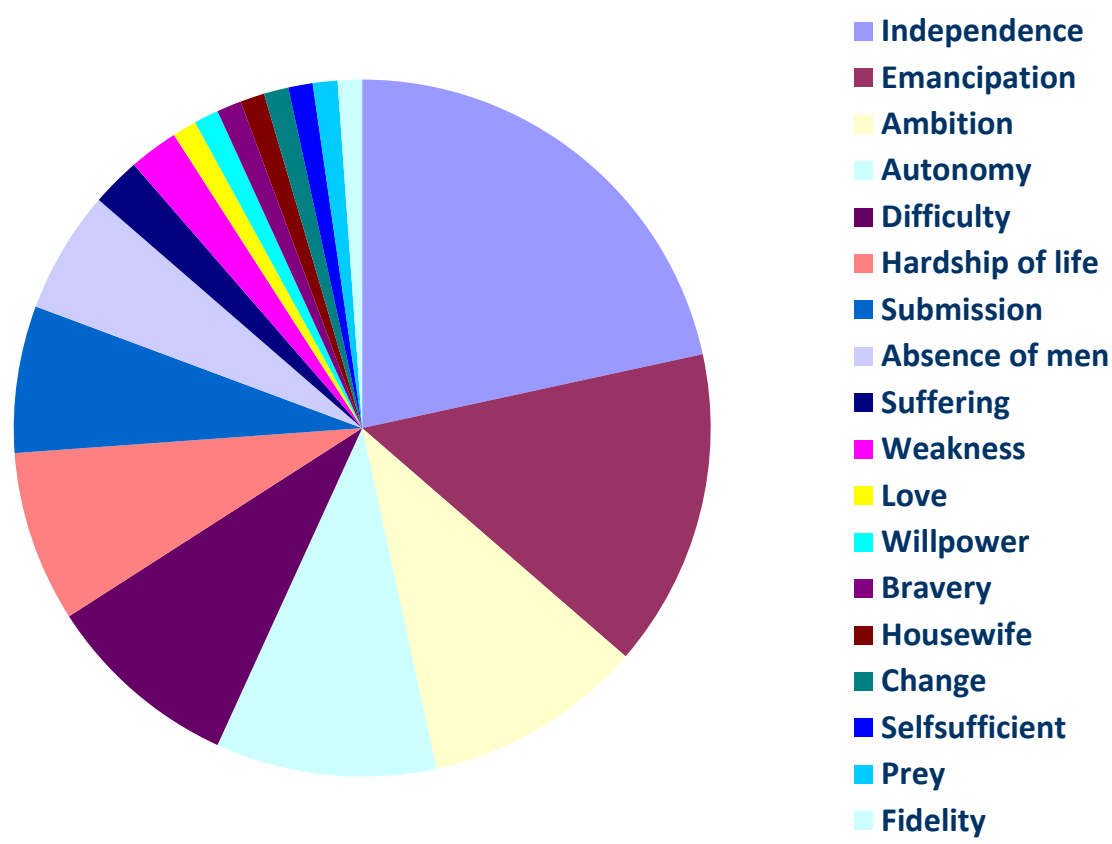
APPENDIX IV. a - INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS
Pie chart 1 - Perception of the war

KEY WORDS ABOUT WAR



APPENDIX IV. b - INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS
Pie chart 2 - Perception of the role of women

KEY WORDS ABOUT THE ROLE OF WOMEN

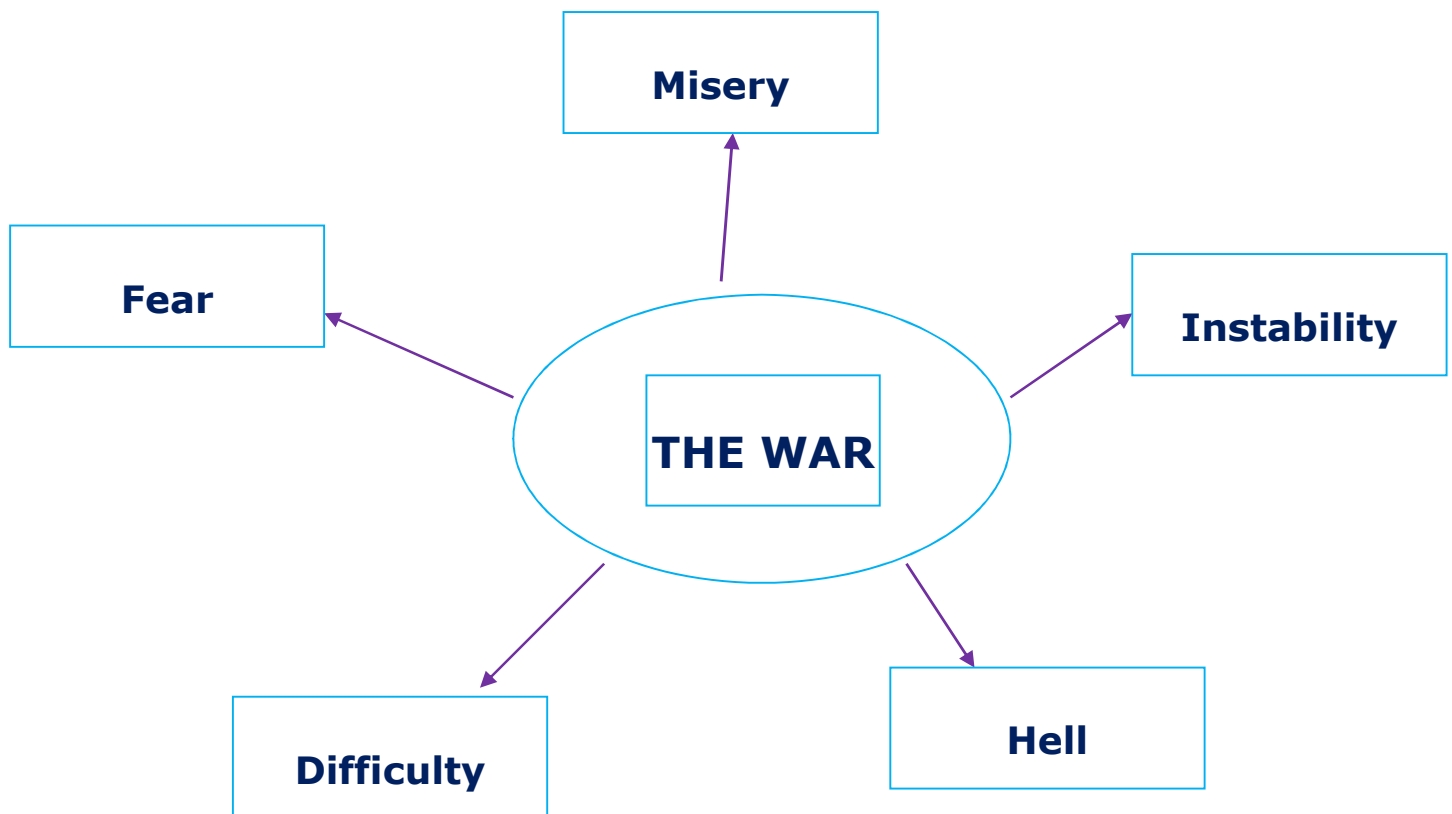


SECTION C. b

THE MOST FREQUENT KEY WORDS IN SS'INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS. A SYNTHESIS

APPENDIX V. a Spider gram1

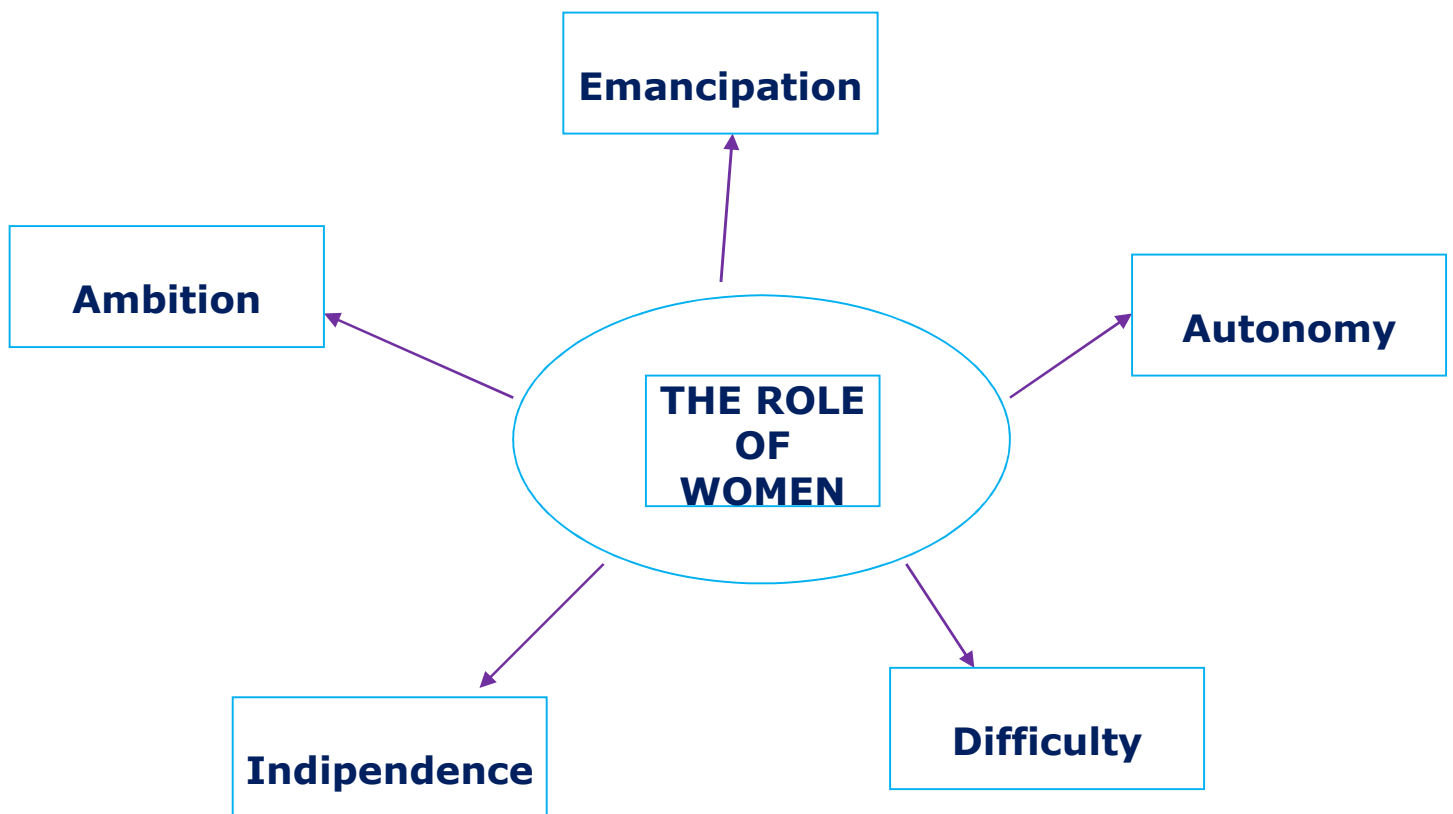
KEY WORDS ABOUT WAR



**THE MOST FREQUENT KEY WORDS
IN SS'INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS.
A SYNTHESIS**

**APPENDIX V. b
Spider gram 2**

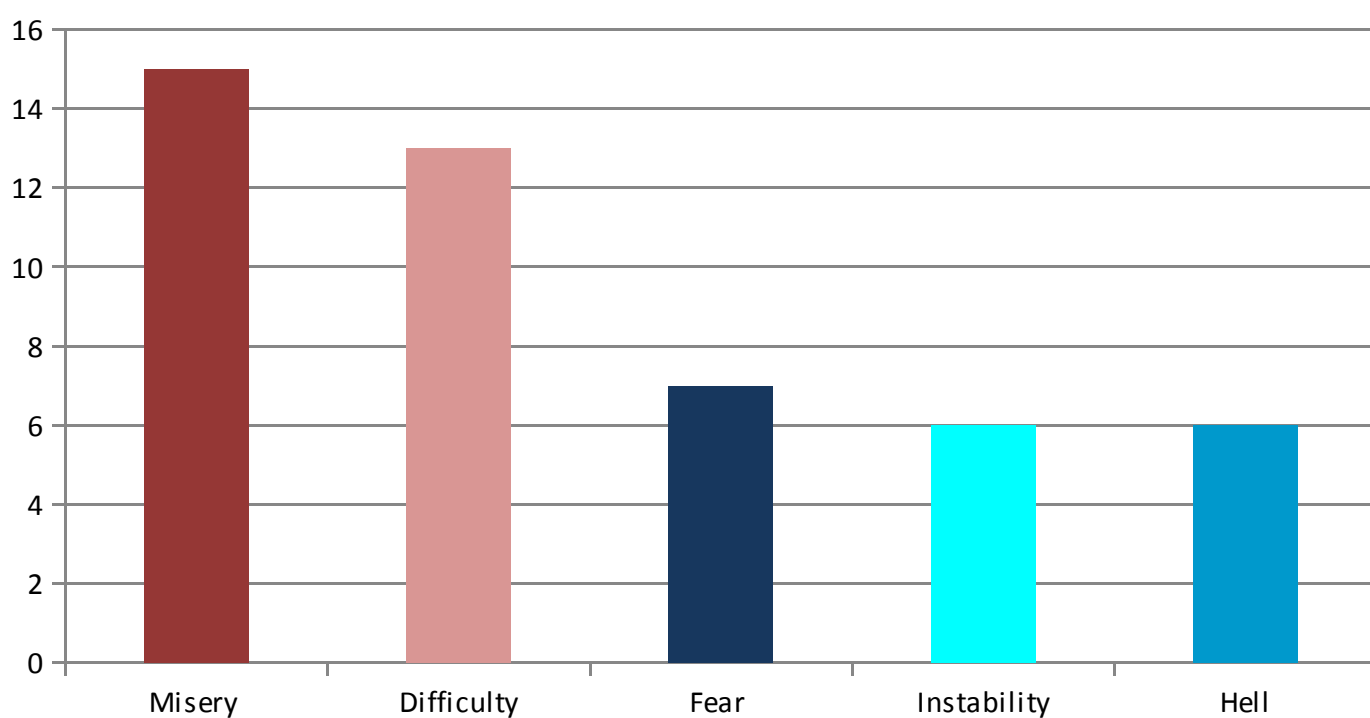
KEY WORDS ABOUT THE ROLE OF WOMEN...



**THE MOST FREQUENT KEY WORDS
IN STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS.
A SYNTHESIS**

**APPENDIX VI. a
Histogram 1**

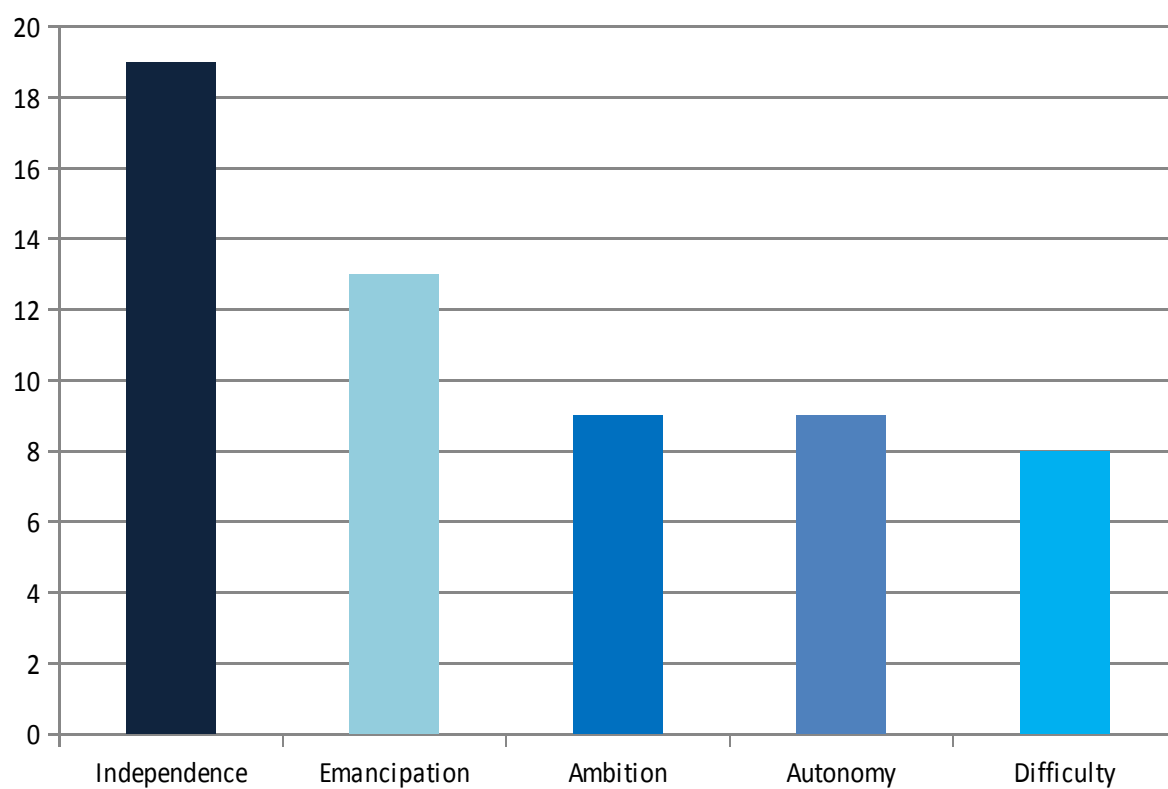
KEY WORDS ABOUT WAR



**THE MOST FREQUENT KEY WORDS
IN STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS.
A SYNTHESIS**

**APPENDIX VI.b
Histogram 2**

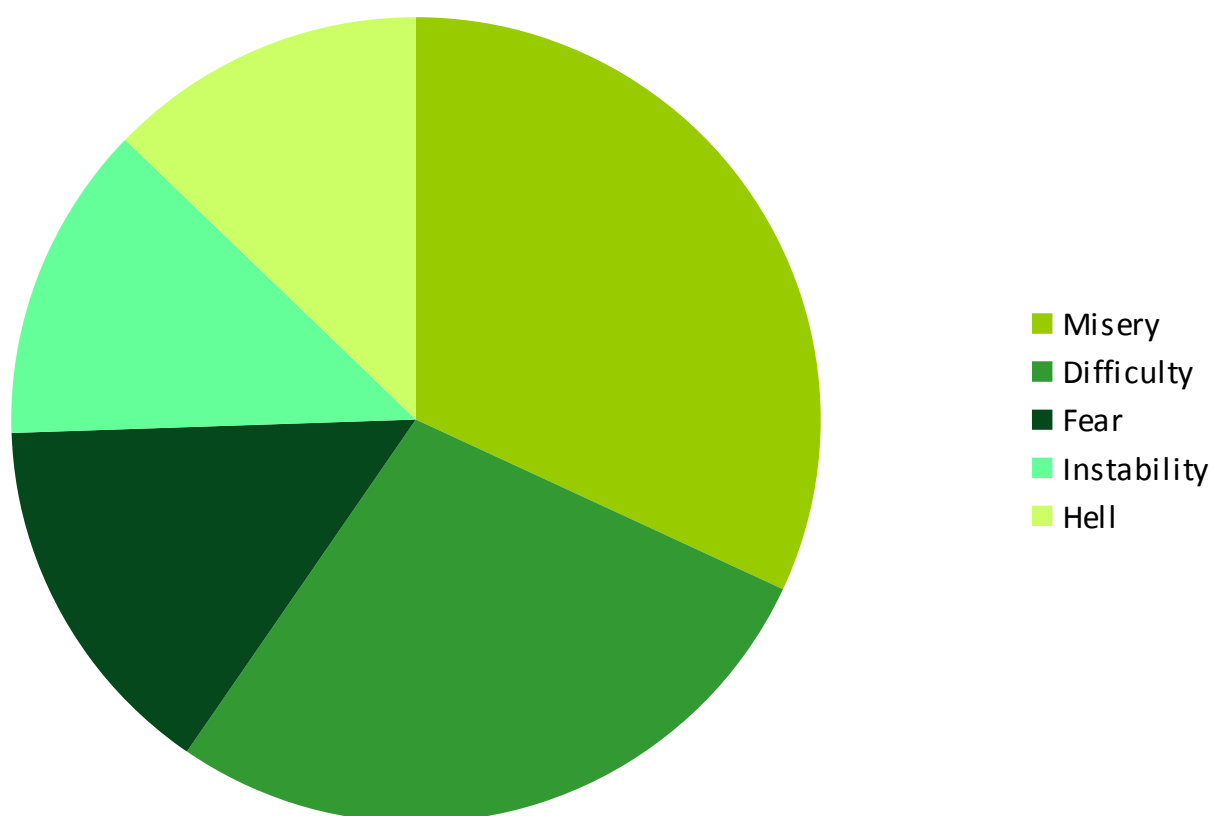
KEY WORDS ABOUT THE ROLE OF WOMEN



**THE MOST FREQUENT KEY WORDS
IN STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS.
A SYNTHESIS**

**APPENDIX VII. a
Pie chart 1**

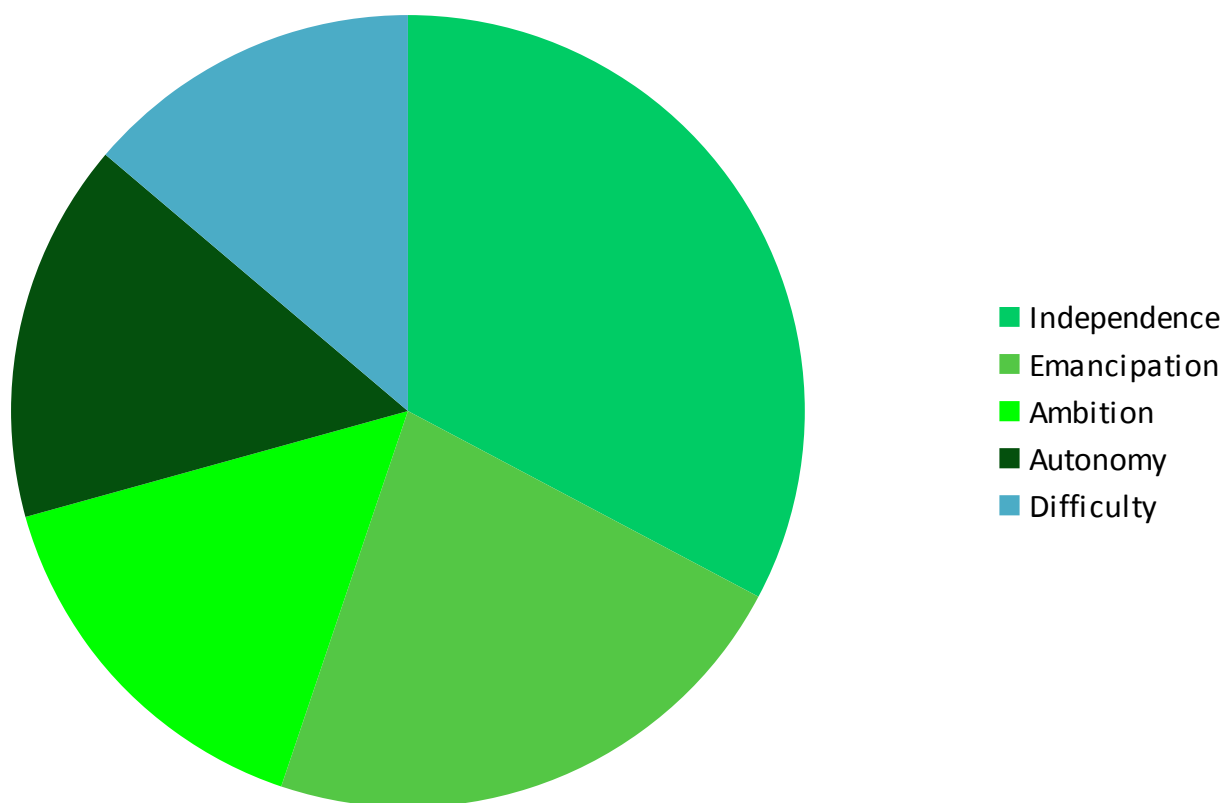
KEY WORDS ABOUT WAR



**THE MOST FREQUENT KEY WORDS
IN STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL ANALYSIS.
A SYNTHESIS**

**APPENDIX VII. b
Pie chart 2**

KEY WORDS ABOUT THE ROLE OF WOMEN



SYNOPSIS

ENGLISH	ITALIANO
<p>Graphic representations allowed to illustrate the results gathered of the present section</p> <p>In particular, as regards the idea of war gathered thanks to the analysis of the short story <u>The Fox</u> , the five key words which better convey the different aspects of war appear to be:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Misery 2. Difficulty 3. Fear 4. Instability 5. Hell <p>It follows that D.H. Lawrence - as the war poets had done - presents the war negatively even if it only plays a background role in the story.</p> <p>In addition, the five key words which better seem to convey the perception of women during the war period are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Independence 2. Emancipation 3. Ambition 4. Autonomy 5. Difficulty <p>In conclusion, the analysis of the text and the selection of the most frequent key words invite reflection on the meaning of the First World War played in women's lives and destiny.</p> <p>If on one hand the war brought several economic difficulties, on the other it allowed women to assert themselves both from the juridical and economical point of view.</p>	<p>I grafici hanno permesso di illustrare i risultati raccolti nella presente sezione di lavoro.</p> <p>In particolare, per quanto riguarda la percezione della guerra, grazie all'analisi del racconto breve La volpe le 5 parole chiave che meglio comunicano i diversi aspetti del conflitto appaiono essere:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Miseria 2. Difficoltà 3. Paura 4. Instabilità 5. Inferno <p>Pertanto D.H. Lawrence, come avevano fatto anche i poeti della guerra, presenta il conflitto in modo decisamente negativo anche se questo gioca solo un ruolo di <i>background</i> nel corso della novella.</p> <p>Inoltre, le cinque parole che meglio sembrano restituire la percezione della donna durante la guerra sono quelle riportate:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indipendenza 2. Emancipazione 3. Ambizione 4. Autonomia 5. Difficoltà <p>Concludendo si può affermare che l'analisi del racconto e la selezione delle parole chiave più frequenti invitano a riflettere sul significato che il primo conflitto mondiale ha avuto sulla vita e il destino delle donne.</p> <p>>Se da un lato, la guerra ha comportato parecchie difficoltà economiche, dall'altro ha permesso alle donne di asserire la propria</p>

<p>In short, the First World War paved the way to women's emancipation.</p>	<p>identità sia dal punto di vista giuridico che economico. In breve , si può senz'altro dire che il conflitto ha preparato la strada alla loro emancipazione.</p>
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Section D

N. Giraldi's

“La Grande Guerra a piedi”



CREDITS

Cavallari Eva,
Cisilino Francesca,
Decorte Aurora,
Fedrizzi Greta,
Toso Camilla

SECTION D

INTRODUCTION

The section illustrates the key words related to the theme of war that were identified by all the students in our class in our task of analysis of “La Grande Guerra a Piedi” by Nicolò Giraldi. The five words which better seem to represent the idea of the “Great War” were spotted in a shared negotiation workshop.

After the analysis of the text and the collection of all the **key words**, they were entered into a table (**APPENDIX I. a** and **APPENDIX I. b**) and later into a **pie chart** (**APPENDIX II**) and last into a **histogram** (**APPENDIX III**), in order to illustrate the results of our findings.



SECTION D.

La Grande Guerra a piedi. A Diary INTEGRATED STUDY SKILLS AND COMPETENCES

STUDY SKILLS	ABILITA' DI STUDIO
Anticipating	Fare previsioni e anticipazioni (a partire dal titolo)
Listening	Ascoltare
Reading and inferring	Leggere e inferire
Translating	Tradurre
Recovering, finding	Individuare, riconoscere
Observing and describing	Osservare e descrivere
Deducting, decoding	Dedurre, decodificare
Analysing and interpreting	Analizzare e interpretare
Reporting	Riportare
Comparing, discriminating or differentiating	Paragonare, distinguere o differenziare
Note-taking	Prendere appunti
Organizing	Organizzare
Synthesising	Sintetizzare
Arguing	Argomentare
Realising or representing	Realizzare o rappresentare
Communicating in different languages	Comunicare in lingue diverse
Generating media presentations	Generare presentazioni multimediali
EUROPEAN COMPETENCES	COMPETENZE EUROPEE
Communication in foreign languages	Comunicazione in lingue straniere
Digital skills	Competenze digitali
Learning to learn	Imparare ad imparare
Social and civic competences	Competenze sociali e civiche
Sense of initiative and entrepreneurship	Senso d'iniziativa e l'imprenditorialità
Cultural awareness and expression	Consapevolezza e espressione culturale

“La Grande Guerra a piedi”. What is it all about?

A backpack, little money and the conviction to walk alone for two months retracing the front line of the First World War. From London to Trieste tracking what was the First World War and what it meant for the people who went through it. A trip, especially an inner one, driven by curiosity.

Nicolò Giraldi decided to leave on a warm Saturday of May from London. He reached his homeland on Wednesday, July 9th. Walking alone, without really ever feeling alone. Indeed the dialogue with his great-grandfather and the mind connection with the Austro-Hungarian infantry on the Russian front, will be constant. Not simply A trip a physical trip, but rather one across memory, in the past, in history. The pages of N. Giraldi are a first-person account of how real Europe watches the terrible conflict day after day, through the voices and testimonies of those who continue to struggle daily to preserve the memory of the conflict .

Analysis

Before reading the text, the intelligent reader may be curious to find out why the writer decided to search marks of the Great War in the English territories where the war was not fought.

Great Britain took part in the conflict in 1914. It was allied with France, Russia and USA. At the end of the war (1818) it was one of the winners. Even if Great Britain was not the place where the conflict was fought, the country was highly damaged. Since it was the main investor of the war, there was inflation and as a result, people were not able to survive. The years following the end of the war were very difficult for Great Britain: the main problem was that the old heavy industries were in decline. Iron and steel and shipbuilding which had formed the basis of England's prosperity in the nineteenth century were all in difficulty.

Therefore, even if the war was not fought in England, there were a lot of soldiers who went fighting following the blind patriotism promoted by generals, politicians and churchmen. They offered blind support to the war and portrayed death for one's country as a noble end and England as the noblest country to die for. Such ideals characterized pre-war England and conveyed the idea of a right war. Therefore, Britain told the nation that it would defend the weak against the strong, fighting for democracy and freedom. An increase therefore followed in patriotism that enabled Britain to face its ordeal with impressive unity.

Following the blind ideals promoted thousands of young men volunteered for military service . However war is none of those ideals, it is not about heroes, it is not about pride. War is made of horror and brutality. Only after the beginning of war soldiers could experience in first person the feelings of trench

warfare and the weariness for a war that seemed never to end. On the other hand, the people who were at home were not able to survive and they were also afraid of the war.

N. Giraldi started his trip because he wanted to know more about the Great War and about all the soldiers who lost their lives. Indeed, in his opinion, the best way to get in touch with people and discover signs of the Great war is couch surfing. Following his idea, he interviewed several people who have made of the memory of the First World War their job. Still today they do everything to remind people what war is really like and how it indeed destroyed men.

People like Henry Brennan, the National Children Football Alliance director who took as an example the match between the soldiers during the Christmas Eve of 1914. Just for a while soldiers tried to forget the brutality of war and be just men who loved life and peace. In a similar way, Henry Brennan tried to take care of children who had problems or had bad situations in their family. He gave them the opportunity to belong to a football team so that such children could remove bad feelings and just be kids.

These are the types of marks he was looking for, the ones that make people reflect on war and declare its cruelty. There is nothing to celebrate about the war and people have to remember what fighting really signifies.

People have to remember that democracy and freedom cannot be found by fighting because war has nothing to do with them.



Step by step along N. Giraladi's journey

Place	Visible traces	People met	Narrator's thoughts	Page
Dartford, Charing Cross station	Monument to the dead of the WWI (statue of a soldier)		"Una statua di un soldato. Sotto mi sento piccolo"	15
Horton Wood	(little memorials)		"Questi piccoli memoriali sono l'unica presenza Dei soldati inglesi su suolo inglese"	17
Sevenoaks				20
Saint Mary's Church				23
Stansted Hill				23
Maidstone		Ernie Brennan (National Children Football Alliance's director)	"Il motivo per cui l'ho cercato è che Brennan ha passione per il suo lavoro"	27
North Downs				31
Ringlestone			"Forse la zona non diede a sua Maestà Giorgio V quello che le altre zone fecero"	33
Doddington			"Gli unici spiriti di Doddington sono i dodici ragazzi morti durante la Prima guerra mondiale..."	34
Newnham				37
Canterbury		Craig Bower (person in charge of the exposition)		42
Dover		Intervista a Lynda Pearce (person in charge of the Dover Patrol exposition)		45

APPENDIX I. a

Key words about the war

Student's Name	Keywords
AgolliEntina	Memories, soldier, death, poppies, journey
Ballarin Kristina	Memories, horror, suffering, atrocity, death
CarraraSiria	Cross, fallen, innocent, poppies, hardship of life
Cavallari Eva	Remembrance, commemoration, trace, conscience , exertion
CicognaFilippo	Memories, suffering, death, mud, crosses
Cicogna Lisa	Death, mud, memories, trace, horror
Cisillino Francesca	Memories, crosses, encounters, mud, death
De Santis Luca	Reflection, horror, memories, death, blood
Decorte Aurora	Death, division, horror, blood, remembrance
Fedrizzi Greta	Memories, soldier, death, poppies, journey
Formentin Luca	Suffering, horror, death, pain, memories
Grando Asia	Mud, graveyards, memories, hunger, truce.
Pecorella Francesca	Memories, traces, reflection, peace, opportunity
Rijavec Sofia	Memories, crosses, encounters, mud, death
Sgubin Sara	Mud, fatigue, memories, crosses, testimony
SiccoLetizia	Death, monuments, mud, division, pain
Toso Camilla	Mud, horror, death, memories, division
Urban Carlotta	Mud, death, horror, division, pain

APPENDIX I. b

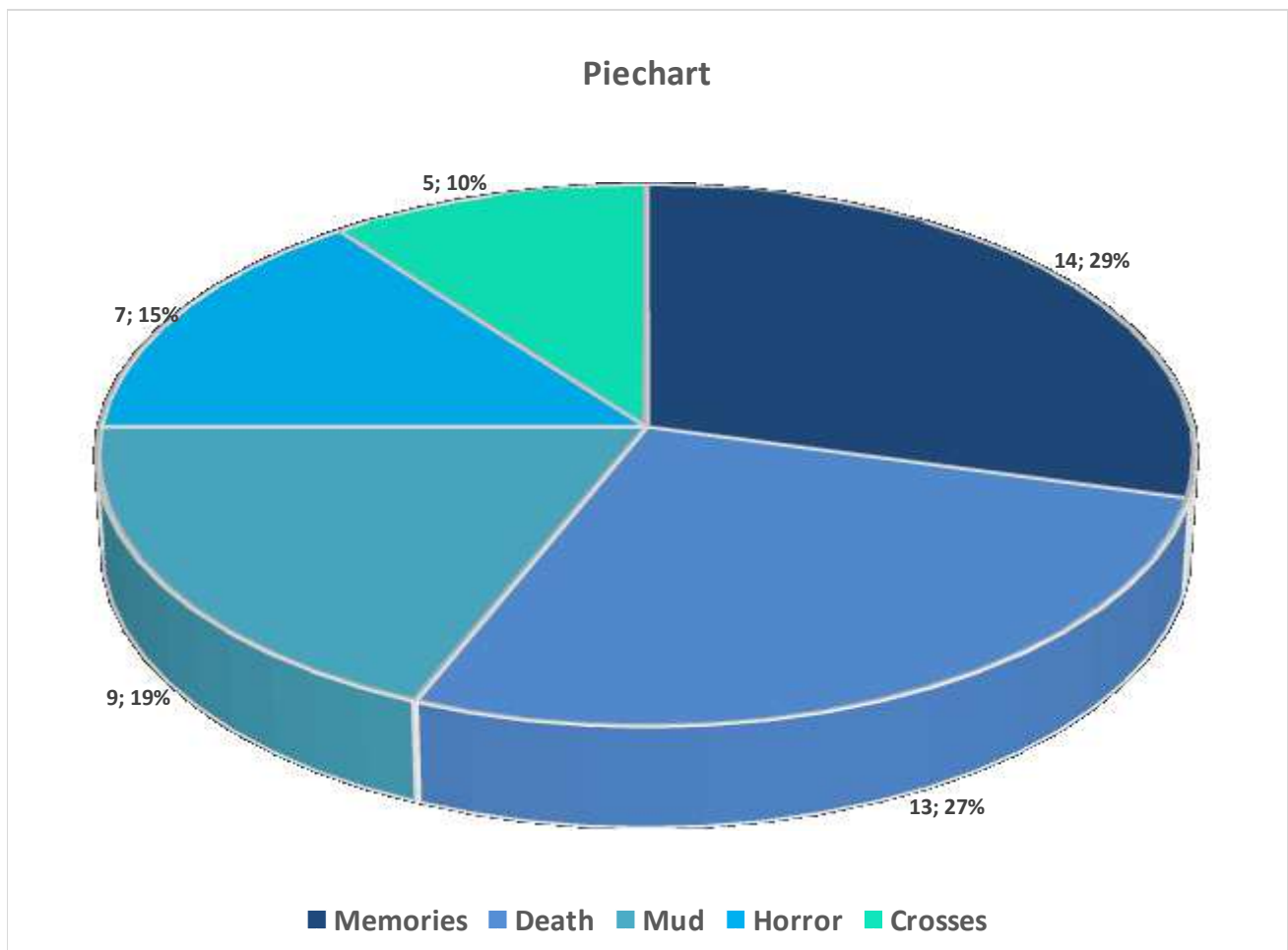
FREQUENCY

Key words	Frequency
Memories	14
Death	13
Soldier	2
Poppies	3
Journey	2
Horror	7
Suffering	3
Atrocity	1
Fallen	1
Crosses	8
Innocent	1
Hardship of life	1
Remembrance	2
Commemoration	1
Traces	3
Conscience	1
Exertion	1
Mud	9
Encounters	2
Reflection	2
Blood	2
Division	4
Pain	3
Graveyards	1
Hunger	1
Truce	1
Peace	1
Opportunity	1
Fatigue	1
Testimony	1
Monuments	1

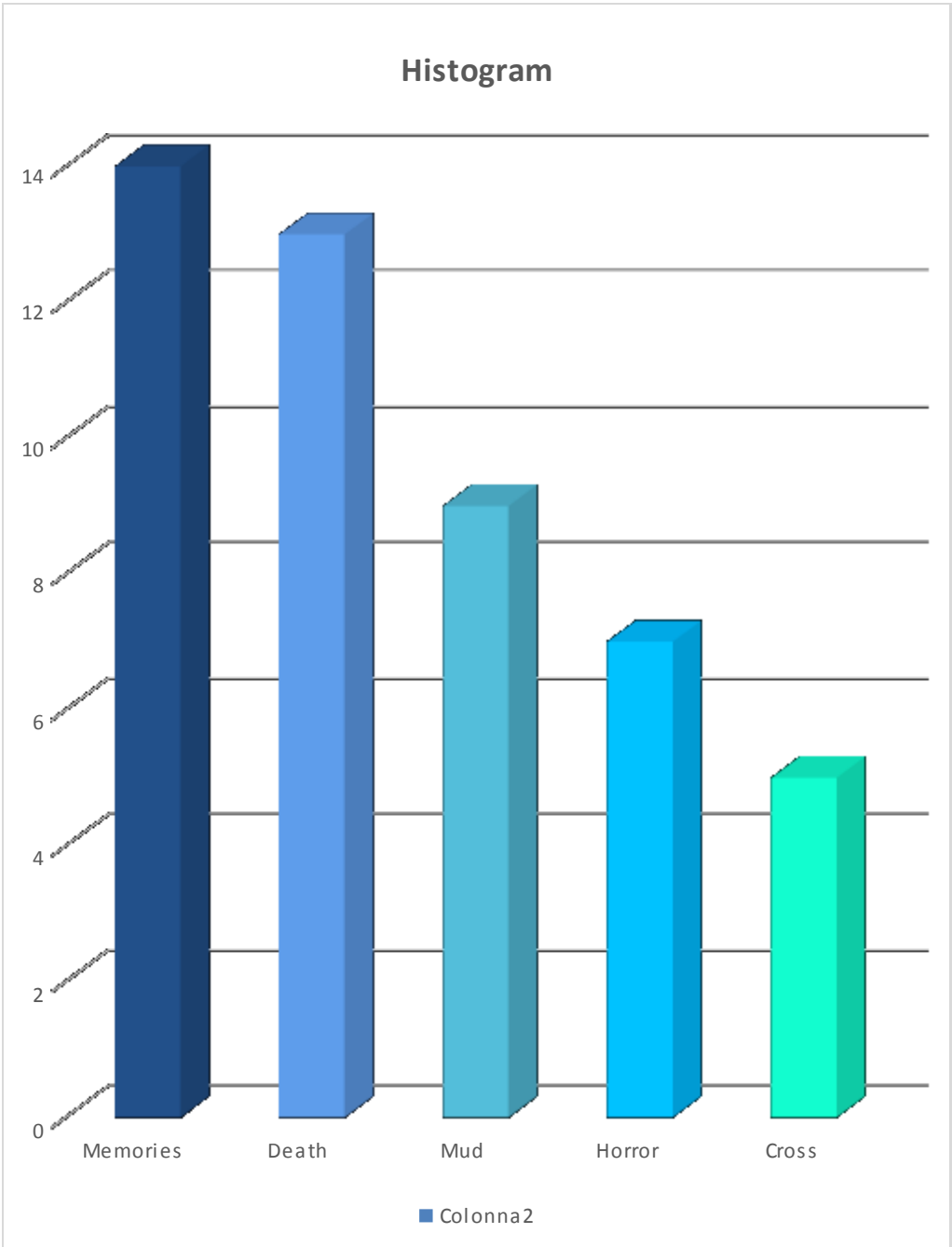
MOST FREQUENT KEYWORDS	
Memories	14
Death	13
Mud	9
Horror	7
Cross	5

APPENDIX II

Pie chart



APPENDIX III
Histogram



SYNOPSIS

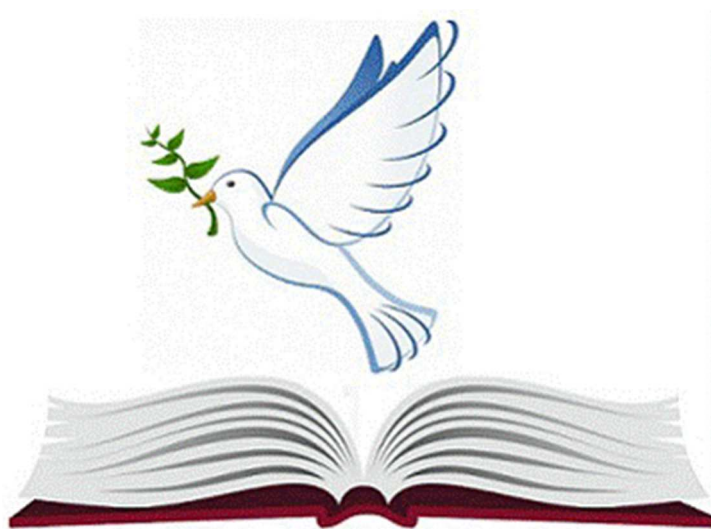
Keywords about the perception of war	Parole chiave sulla percezione della guerra
<p>Thanks to the task carried out in individual and group work, it became clear evidence that the most frequent key words you come across the reading of "La grande guerra a piedi" are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - memories (29%) - death (27%) - mud (19%) - horror (15%) - crosses (10%) <p>They are the ones that better describe the perception of World War I conveyed by Giraldis diary on "La Grande Guerra a Piedi" as for the part concerning the British territories he reached. Indeed, the writer focuses his attention on the memory of the conflict, looking for traces both in the places and in the collective imaginary left by the war.</p> <p>War is obviously connected to the key word death, since remembering war means to commemorate those who died in the conflict, on the mud of the trenches and between the horrors of the conflict.</p> <p>Finally, what remains today of that great number of soldiers who died for their homeland is an army of crosses, symbols of their sacrifice. The</p>	<p>Grazie al compito realizzato in modalità individuale e collaborativa, è risultato evidente che le parole chiave più frequenti ne il romanzo "La grande guerra a piedi" sono</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ricordi (29%) - morte (27%) - fango (19%) - orrore (15%) - croci (10%) <p>Sono le parole che meglio descrivono la percezione della Prima guerra Mondiale incontrate leggendo l'agenda di N. Giraldis " La grande Guerra A piedi" per quanto attiene ai territori britannici che lo scrittore ha raggiunto. In verità egli indirizza la sua attenzione sulla memoria del conflitto, cercando tracce sia in territori reali che, nell'immaginario collettivo, lasciato in eredità dalla guerra.</p> <p>La guerra è ovviamente collegata alla parola chiave morte, considerato che ricordare la guerra significa commemorare coloro che morirono durante il conflitto, nel fango delle trincee e fra tutti gli orrori del conflitto.</p> <p>Per ultimo quello che oggi rimane del grande numero di soldati morti per la loro madre patria è un esercito di croci, simbolo del loro sacrificio. Le</p>

crosses, metaphors for death, should remind to appreciate and highly evaluate peace and to be committed in keeping and construction peace where you cannot find it yet.	croci , metafore della morte, dovrebbero ricordarci che dobbiamo apprezzare e valutare altamente la pace e impegnarci a mantenerla o costruirla laddove non si può ancora trovare.
Keywords about the role of women during the conflict	Parole chiave sul ruolo della donna durante il conflitto
<p>In N. Giraldi's novel "La grande guerra a piedi", there are neither direct references to the role of women during the conflict, nor are memorials of women's effort quoted. Along his journey, the writer did not find any monuments in memory of women who may have taken part in the conflict in different ways, thus revealing that women were not considered as active participants in the First World War.</p> <p>Differently from men, women did not die in the conflict so they are not remembered as martyrs of their homeland, but this does not mean they were not important actors in the war. Indeed, one cannot forget women's help was fundamental since they supported soldiers at the frontline and not only as Red Cross nurses. They worked to run on society for the whole period of the conflict.</p> <p>However they should be remembered not because they died for their homeland but because they worked for it providing essential aid and support.</p> <p>On the occasion of meeting with Nicolò Giraldi, his opinion about the theme of the role of women during WWI was asked. The writer answered he firmly believes that women played a decisive and relevant role in the conflict, maybe not at the frontline</p>	<p>Nel romanzo di Giraldi "la grande Guerra a piedi", non ci sono nè riferimenti diretti al ruolo della donna durante il conflitto, nè memoriali a loro dedicati. Nel corso del suo viaggio, lo scrittore, non ha trovato alcun monumento che ricordasse le donne, che in qualche modo avevano preso parte al conflitto, rivelando in questo modo che le donne non erano considerate come soggetti attivi nella Prima Guerra Mondiale.</p> <p>Diversamente dagli uomini, le donne non sono morte nel conflitto, pertanto non sono ricordate come martiri della patria. Ma questo non significa che non fossero attrici importanti durante il conflitto. In realtà non si può dimenticare che l'aiuto delle donne si rivelò fondamentale in quanto esse hanno sostenuto i soldati al fronte e non solo come crocerossine. Hanno lavorato e si sono impegnate in campo sociale per tutta la durata del conflitto. Comunque dovrebbero essere ricordate, non perché sono morte per la patria, ma perché hanno fornito un supporto essenziale.</p> <p>L'incontro con Nicolò Giraldi, ha consentito di conoscere la sua opinione sul ruolo delle donne durante la guerra. Lo scrittore si è dichiarato fermamente convinto del ruolo decisivo delle donne durante la guerra. Non certo sul fronte, ma a</p>

but at home, where they had to take the place of men in each working environment. As a consequence, the Great War allowed women to affirm themselves on the social level, paving the way towards female emancipation.	casa, dove le donne hanno dovuto sostituire gli uomini in tutti gli ambienti di lavoro. Di conseguenza la Grande Guerra ha permesso alle donne di affermarsi socialmente e di preparare la strada alla loro emancipazione.
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CONCLUSIONS

A Shared Reflection and A Resolution For the Future.



CREDITS

5ALS Students
Teacher

CONCLUSIONS

Without any doubt, the present research report invites reflection on the different perspectives and points-of-view conveyed by the analysis of the different literary texts that have been the object of study.

In addition, the research has offered occasions for comparative analysis between the ideas and perceptions of the war and the role played by women during the First World War conveyed by literature and the opinions expressed during the interviews to the different generations of students, students 'parents' and students' grandparents.

Close reading has however shown that the war has been generally judged by most poets, writers as well as by the common people as a terrible event that unfortunately has meant no positive solution for any country or nation.

In different ways the war has only brutalized mankind, killed millions of young people and generated different kinds of problems that have been illustrated through textual analysis as well as through the graphic representations that have been generated with the purpose to make the results of the present research immediately accessible and visible.

But a very serious question still remains.

It can be well expressed by one of T.S. Eliot's questions in some lines from his Gerontion, written right at the end of World War I:

From Gerontion(1920)	Da Gerontion(1920)
"After such knowledge, what forgiveness? Think now History has many cunning passages, contrived corridors And issues, deceives with whispering ambitions, Guides us by vanities."	"Dopo una tale conoscenza, che perdono? Pensaci ora la Storia ha molti passaggi nascosti, e corridoi tortuosi E problemi, ci inganna con bisbiglianti ambizioni, Ci guida con le vanità."

Deeper awareness calls for action in favour of a new world where the present and the coming generations are all one in the effort not to forget the atrocities of any conflict whatsoever.

Up to now, History does not seem to have taught mankind to leave conflicts outside the area of human experience since a new World War was fought and too many conflicts are still devastating the human community.

Therefore coming to the end of our studying experience we feel it important not only to share the results of our reflection but also to say it in Hamlet's words

to take arms against a sea of troubles

and fight for a better world, one of mutual understanding and peace.

The weapons the present study has suggested to be effective is made of listening, communication, dialogue and, last but not least, sharing reflection.

The resolution for the future that better seems to convey is once again the exchange of good "food for thought", one that whispers the language of poetry. And, this is the reason why the present work has come to its conclusion offering lines to think upon.

They are contemporary lines by the British poetess Laureate², Carol Ann Duffy who took inspiration from events of the First World War to launch a message of Peace and Mutual Understanding.

Last Post is a poem addressed to a public of adults but she did not forget the importance for Peace Education to start when children are still very young, when she composed her The Christmas Truce ideally addressed to children and accompanied by beautiful illustrations by David Roberts.

Therefore it is with the message of such contemporary poems that can be considered sort of "bridges created on the troubled waters" of intertextual reference with the Great War that the learning experience of the present research ends.

LAST POST

Carol Ann Duffy (2009)

*In all my dreams, before my helpless sight,
He plunges at me, guttering, choking, drowning.
If poetry could tell it backwards, true, begin
that moment shrapnel scythed you to the stinking mud...
but you get up, amazed, watch bleed bad blood
run upwards from the slime into its wounds;
see lines and lines of British boys rewind
back to their trenches, kiss the photographs from home-
mothers, sweethearts, sisters, younger brothers
not entering the story now
to die and die and die.
Dulce- No- Decorum- No- Pro patria mori.
You walk away.
You walk away; drop your gun (fixed bayonet)
like all your mates do too-
Harry, Tommy, Wilfred, Edward, Bert-
and light a cigarette.
There's coffee in the square,
warm French bread
and all those thousands dead
are shaking dried mud from their hair
and queuing up for home. Freshly alive,
a lad plays Tipperary to the crowd, released
from History; the glistening, healthy horses fit for heroes, kings.
You lean against a wall,
your several million lives still possible
and crammed with love, work, children, talent, English beer, good food.
You see the poet tuck away his pocket-book and smile.
If poetry could truly tell it backwards,
then it would.*



you would tell the old lie dulce est pro patria mori
to children with such high zest
ardent for some desperate glory
not with such high zest
den language garden

LAST POST - ANALYSIS

The title recalls the typical sound of trumpets used in funerals. Indeed the Laureate poet Carol Ann Duffy wrote the poem for the funeral of one of the last English veterans of the First World War.

Right from the quotation in the title, the reader understands that the poet has a negative perception of the war (the typical music is not a glorious or a magnifying one). The reader's hypothesis is confirmed by the first lines of the poem.

Quoting two lines from Dulce et Decorum Est by Wilfred Owen, the poet unveils her idea: she criticizes the common idea of war. The main device used by the poet is playing a "war film" backwards. The choice is useful to explain that if time could be going backwards, wounded soldiers would not go to war. Indeed the expression '*you walk away*' (repeated twice), the image of the soldiers leaning '*against a wall*' (not against trenches) as well as the images of a common life ('*work, children, talent, English beer, good food*') all together unveil what soldier did not experience at the frontline because they had to fight in war.

The poetess' strategy also brings to surface the limited power of poetry: words can't be told backwards, therefore even poetry cannot truly tell war backwards. In other words, the horrors of war cannot be deleted, men can only change the present time before actions become a terrible memory that people have to forget.

Therefore, the poem can be considered a criticism of the war England was fighting against Afghanistan at the time Duffy wrote the poem. If they could play the film backwards, the reader could imagine soldiers going back to the trenches. In order to create a more vivid image, the poet uses alliterations and quotations. Considering the alliterative language, the reader can notice at line 5 the alliteration of the sound 'b' ('*bled bad blood*') that highlights the presence of blood and as a result the sense of death that permeates the poem.

The poem is a post-modern poem and works on quotations, too.

First of all, at line 12 the poet quotes Horace ('*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*'), but like Sassoon she uses the statement in order to mean the exact opposite: there is nothing sweet in dying for your home country.

In order to make the turnover possible, the poet splits up the Latin line with the anaphoric expression '*no*'. At line 16, the poet seems to quote Sassoon again giving the soldiers an identity too as S. Sassoon had done in his war poem '*They*'. The accumulation of proper names and therefore its density shows that a very high number of people died at the frontline. In addition, at line 23 C.A. Duffy names the war song '*Tipperary*' written by an Irish soldier.

Considering all the quotation, the reader can notice that the poet quotes not only poetry, but everything belonging to the culture of war. All in all, the reader gradually realizes that the poem is an anti-war poem and its aim is to

make the new generation reflect on what young people use to give for granted: a comfortable life with no efforts and worries.

Indeed the poet juxtaposes the life at the frontline and everyday life and highlights the importance of relating with other people (the poetess refers to the soldiers' mates calling them 'boys') because peace has to be taught right from childhood.

It follows that Poetry (the importance of which is highlighted since the very beginning and at the end of the poem) cannot change the past, but can become an occasion for reflection in order to avoid war and therefore a strong tool of Peace Education

The Christmas Truce

Carol Ann Duffy (2011)



Christmas Eve in the trenches of France, the guns were quiet.
The dead lay still in No Man's Land –
Freddie, Franz, Friedrich, Frank . . .
The moon, like a medal, hung in the clear, cold sky.

Silver frost on barbed wire, strange tinsel, sparkled and winked.
A boy from Stroud stared at a star
to meet his mother's eyesight there.
An owl swooped on a rat on the glove of a corpse.

In a copse of trees behind the lines, a lone bird sang.
A soldier-poet noted it down – *a robin holding his winter ground* –
then silence spread and touched each man like a hand.

Somebody kissed the gold of his ring;
a few lit pipes;
most, in their greatcoats, huddled,
waiting for sleep.
The liquid mud had hardened at last in the freeze.

But it was Christmas Eve; *believe*; belief thrilled the night air,
where glittering rime on unburied sons
treasured their stiff hair.
The sharp, clean, midwinter smell held memory.

On watch, a rifleman scoured the terrain –
no sign of life,
no shadows, shots from snipers, nowt to note or report.
The frozen, foreign fields were acres of pain.

Then flickering flames from the other side danced in his eyes,
as Christmas Trees in their dozens shone, candlelit on the parapets,
and they started to sing, all down the German lines.

Men who would drown in mud, be gassed, or shot, or vaporised
by falling shells, or live to tell, heard for the first time then –
StilleNacht. HeiligeNacht. Allesschläft, einsamwacht ...

*Cariad, the song was a sudden bridge from man to man;
a gift to the heart from home,
or childhood, some place shared ...*
When it was done, the British soldiers cheered.

A Scotsman started to bawl *The First Noel*
and all joined in,
till the Germans stood, seeing
across the divide,
the sprawled, mute shapes of those who had died.

All night, along the Western Front, they sang, the enemies –
carols, hymns, folk songs, anthems, in German, English, French;
each battalion choired in its grim trench.

So Christmas dawned, wrapped in mist, to open itself
and offer the day like a gift
for Harry, Hugo, Hermann, Henry, Heinz ...
with whistles, waves, cheers, shouts, laughs.

FroheWeinachten, Tommy! Merry Christmas, Fritz!
A young Berliner, brandishing schnapps,
was the first from his ditch to climb.
A Shropshire lad ran at him like a rhyme.

Then it was up and over, every man, to shake the hand
of a foe as a friend,
or slap his back like a brother would;
exchanging gifts of biscuits, tea, Maconochie's stew,

Tickler's jam ... for cognac, sausages, cigars,
beer, sauerkraut;
or chase six hares, who jumped
from a cabbage-patch, or find a ball
and make of a battleground a football pitch.



*I showed him a picture of my wife. Ichzeigteihm
ein Foto meiner Frau.
Sie sei schön, sagteer.
He thought her beautiful, he said.*

They buried the dead then, hacked spades into hard earth
again and again, till a score of men
were at rest, identified, blessed.
Der Herr istmeinHirt ... my shepherd, I shall not want.

And all that marvellous, festive day and night, they came and went,
the officers, the rank and file, their fallen comrades side by side
beneath the makeshift crosses of midwinter graves ...

... beneath the shivering, shy stars
and the pinned moon
and the yawn of History;
the high, bright bullets
which each man later only aimed at the sky.



THE CHRISTMAS TRUCE ANALYSIS

The title of the poem refers to an extraordinary event happened during the First World War. In the night between the 24th and the 25th of December 1914, an unofficial ceasefire involving rather 100,000 British and German troops took place along the western front. The soldiers declared a momentary truce in recognition of what united them as human beings, rather than the war that divided them as killing machines. Therefore, if the reader knows that event, he can immediately understand what event the title refers to.

The poem consists of nineteen stanzas, made up of five lines of different length, and it does not follow a conventional pattern nor does it conform to a regular rhyme scheme.

The opening stanza sets the scene and creates a suspended atmosphere of silence. The poetess describes in detail a scene of life in the trenches in order to bring the reader into that narrow world of the trench. She exploits the juxtaposition of images and of fragments of life in order to create the quiet atmosphere of the truce, where silence gradually descended upon the battle field. The battle field is called the *No Man's Land*, a ground completely destroyed and upset by bombs, covered by soldiers' blood and corpses, a place that has lost its original beauty, that is as dead as are the soldiers.

The quiet suspended atmosphere of the truce during the night creates a contrast with the confusion of the conflict and the roars of the bombs during the day. The poetess does not hide the horrors of war through its evocative imagery of the damage it inflicted on the soldiers: men who would drown in mud, be gassed, or shot, or vaporized by falling shells, or live to tell about those horrors.

War kills English and German soldiers all the same and therefore the poetess underlines the dual nature of the truce writing some lines also in German. The German song becomes a sudden bridge from man to man, not only between German and English soldiers, but between soldiers from each country involved in the conflict. Singing brought fraternization between French, German and English, followed by gifts and exchanges of food, alcohol and cigarettes at daylight. Duffy communicates the fast-growing warmth and brotherhood between the soldiers through linguistic mixture:

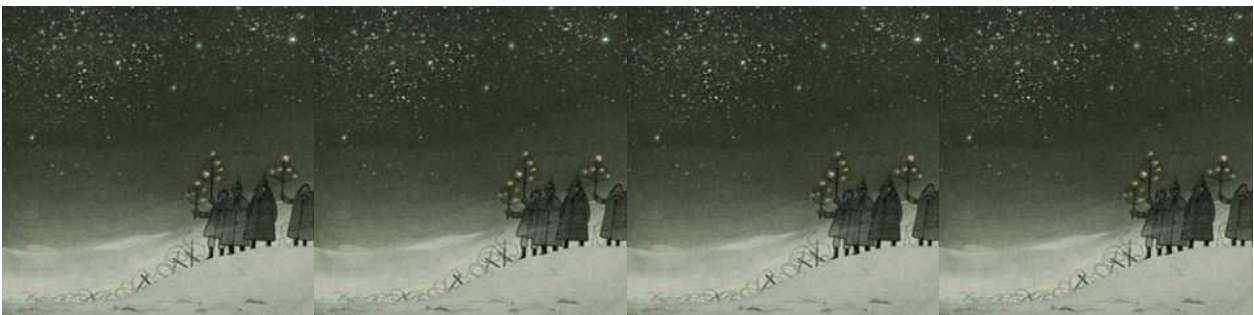
*I showed him a picture of my wife, ichezeigteihm, einFotomeiner Frau.
Sie sei schon, sagteer. He thought her beautiful, he said.*

Writing in both languages the poetess manages to recreate the night of the truce sound and atmosphere, conveying the idea of the soldiers' fraternity beyond linguistic differences.

In conclusion, the aim of Duffy's poem is to remind her readers we are all human beings, there are no differences between us since we belong to the same humanity.

The poem is a sharp accusation against war but also against racism and discrimination. The poetess is inviting readers to reflect on the intimate equality of men and to take an example of humanity.

Carol Ann Duffy proposes an ideal of global and long-lasting peace, not only for Christmas, not only between two nations, but between all the peoples from the whole world.



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