

Remembrance Day	Information	l'Armistice
	Date	
	What does it commemorate?	
	Symbols	
	Why are these chosen for symbols?	
	Ceremonies	

L'Armistice le onze novembre

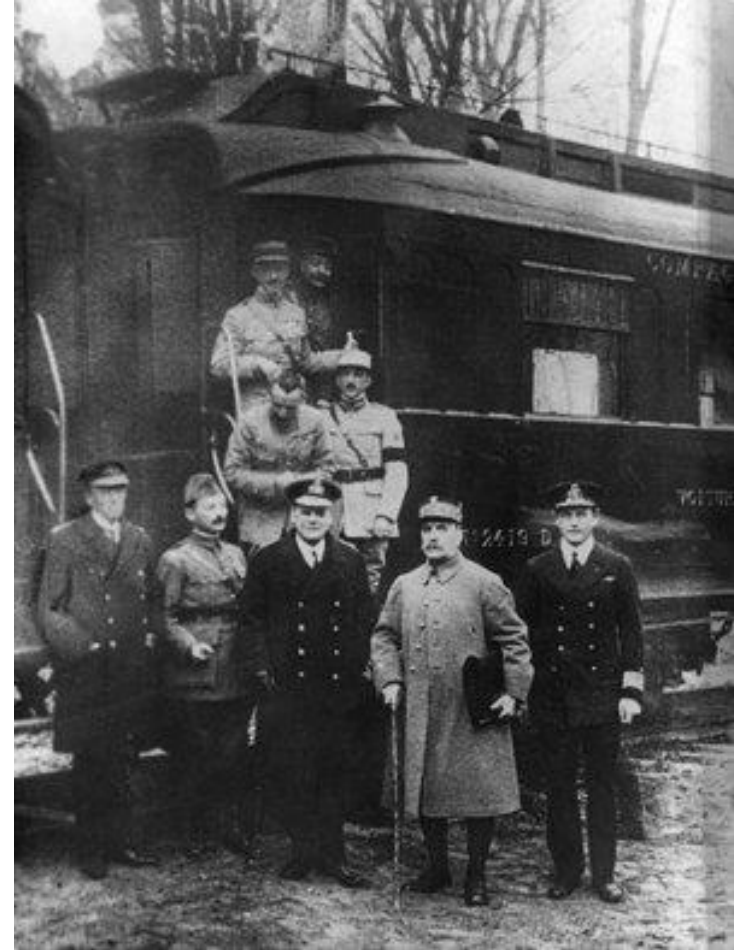


Le Wagon de l'Armistice

Le lieu où a été signé l'Armistice du 11 novembre 1918



The peace agreement was signed in a railway carriage near Compiègne



Les coquelicots



Poppies symbolise Remembrance Day in UK. The poppy was chosen as it grew in Flanders.



The remembrance poppy was inspired by the World War I poem "[In Flanders Fields](#)". Its opening lines refer to the many poppies that were the first flowers to grow in the churned-up earth of soldiers' graves in [Flanders](#), a region of [Belgium](#).^[2] It is written from the point of view of the dead soldiers and, in the last verse, they call on the living to continue the conflict.^[3] The poem was written by [Canadian](#) physician, [Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae](#), on 3 May 1915 after witnessing the death of his friend, a fellow soldier, the day before. The poem was first published on 8 December 1915 in the [London](#)-based magazine [Punch](#).

Les bleuets



In France the cornflower is the symbol for Armistice Day. It also grows in Flanders



Pourquoi le Bleuet ?

Le bleuet est le symbole choisi pour illustrer la solidarité envers le monde combattant pour plusieurs raisons. Il rappelle l'uniforme bleu horizon que les jeunes recrues, les « Bleuets », portaient en rejoignant leurs aînés, les « Poilus », sur les champs de bataille. Le bleuet est reconnu comme la fleur française du souvenir, celle qui poussait dans la boue des tranchées, seule note colorée dans un paysage dévasté. Enfin, le bleu est également une des couleurs de la Nation française, première couleur du drapeau tricolore.

Some
English
people living
in France
wear both!





Flowers are placed
at local and national
war memorials