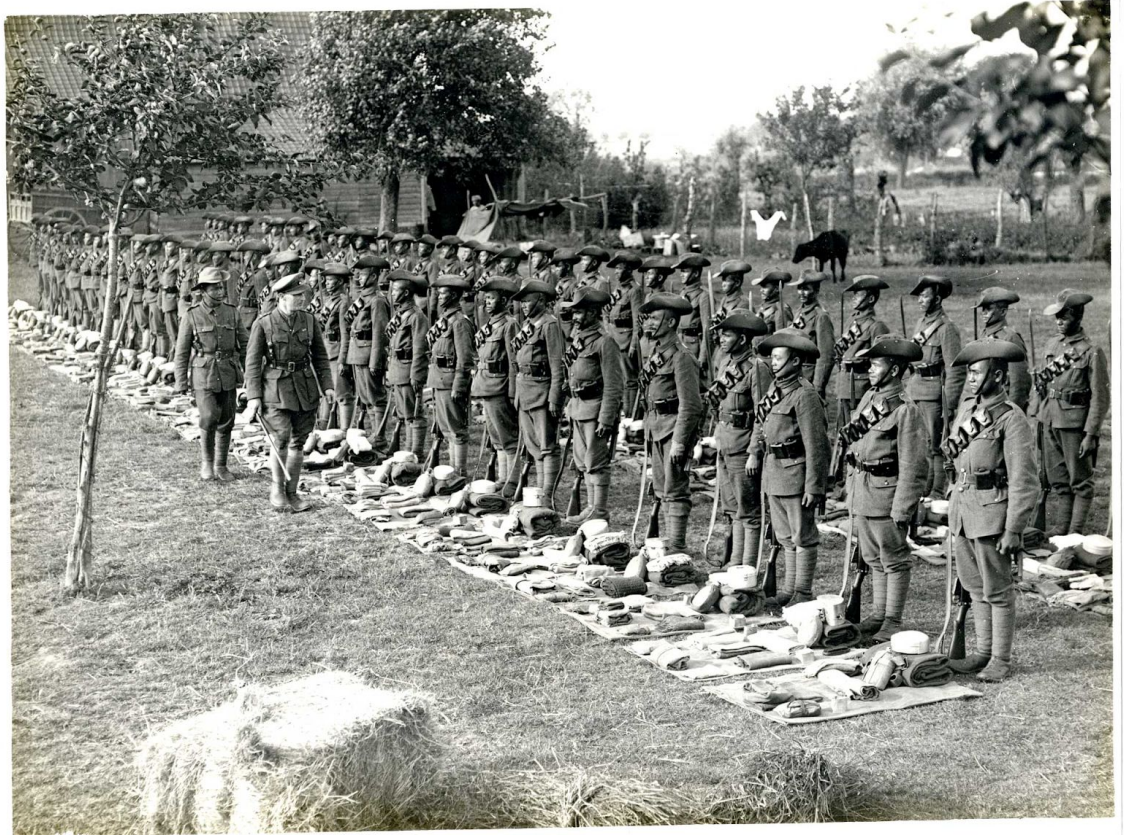


## Colonial Troops at War

### Source 1:

[1/4th] Gurkhas  
(soldiers of Nepalese nationality recruited in the British Army) at kit inspection in Le Sart, Flanders. Photographer = H.D. Girdwood, 1915  
([The British Library](#))



### Source 2:

Cavalry patrol of Moroccan Spahis (light infantry regiments), moving into Belgium. October, 1914. Photographer unknown.  
([The British Library](#))

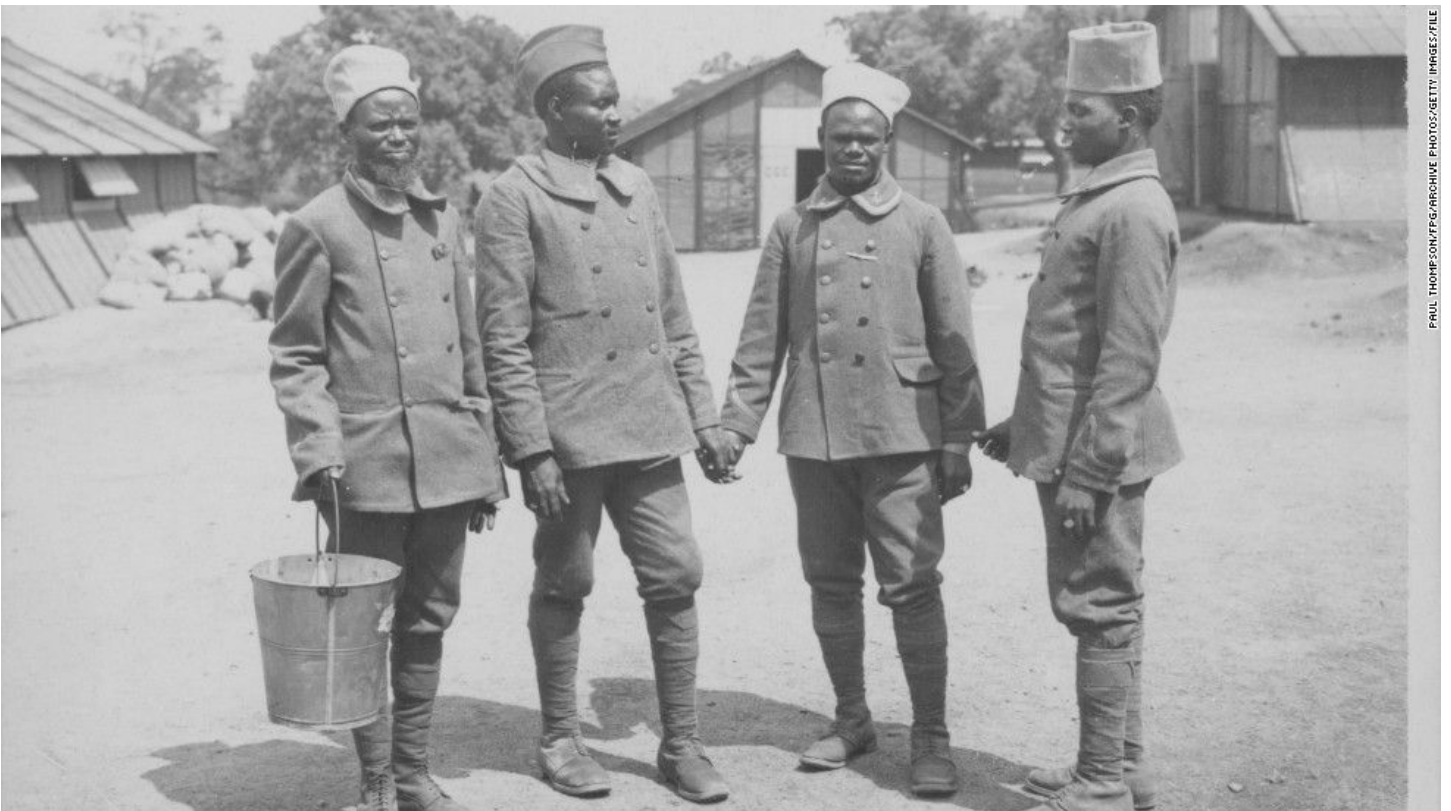
*“From the very beginning of war, colonial troops were heavily used in the French army. France’s population was less than half the size of Germany with its nearly 80 million inhabitants. France’s army was consequently less numerous... This was the main reason why, in the pre-war years, some French generals... promoted the organisation and use of colonial troops.”*



**Source 3:** Togolese men are recruited into the army in German-controlled Togoland, circa 1914. Photographer unknown. ([From CNN, World War I in Africa](#))



**Source 4:** Senegalese soldiers at a Sudanese Camp during World War I. Circa 1914-1918, photographer unknown. ([From CNN, World War I in Africa](#))



**Source 5:** Cameroon-Company in German Southwest Africa during World War I. (Unknown Date)

(Source from the [Koloniales Bildarchiv, Universitätsbibliothek Frankfurt am Main.](#))



**Source 6:** Infantry lines North of Jerusalem, near Nebi Samuel, 1917. The Battle of Jerusalem ended up with British forces taking control of Jerusalem from the Ottoman Empire. (Library of Congress via [The Atlantic](#))



**Source 7:** Indian soldiers who served during World War I in France. ca. 1915 ([Library of Congress](#))



**Source 8:** Landing of colonial troops in the harbor of Boulogne-sur-Mer, France, on June 13, 1917. Known as the Black Force by General Charles Mangin, French inspector general of colonial troops, these men were relied on by the French army in all the major battles of the war. ([Source = British National Library](#))



**Source 9:** Annamese (colonial troops from French Indochina) disembarking at Camp Saint-Raphael. ca. 1915  
Over the course of the war, nearly 100,000 Indochinese were deployed in Europe, most as laborers, but several thousand also served in combat battalions ([National Library of France](#)).



**Source 10:** "A Hero - Bal Bahadur [Brighton, England]".  
Photographer H.D. Girdwood. 1915. ([British Library](#))



A hero - Bal Bahadur

A hero- Bhas Gul of the 56th Sikh Rifles, who was promoted in the field for gallantry at Neuve Chapelle. The story of his gallant exploit is as follows. With an officer and two other men he was in a captured German trench at Neuve Chapelle, when volunteers were called for to rescue some wounded men who were in front of the trench. He volunteered and although exposed to a heavy fire, succeeded in rescuing one man, and went back again to rescue a second, then he was hit by a German bullet, and severely wounded.

**Source 11:** “The Chinese Labor Corps on the Western Front” - likely ca. 1917-1918 ([British National Library](#))



**Source 12:** Nashat Bey, & Red Crescent Staff at the English Hospital, Jerusalem, 1917. From World War I in Palestine and the Sinai.” ([Library of Congress](#))



*Nashat Bey, & Red Crescent Staff at the English Hospital, Jerusalem.*