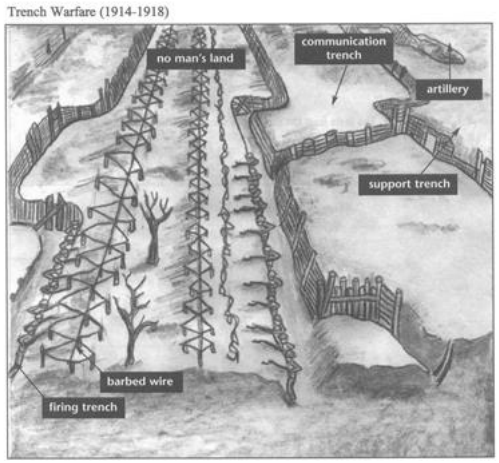
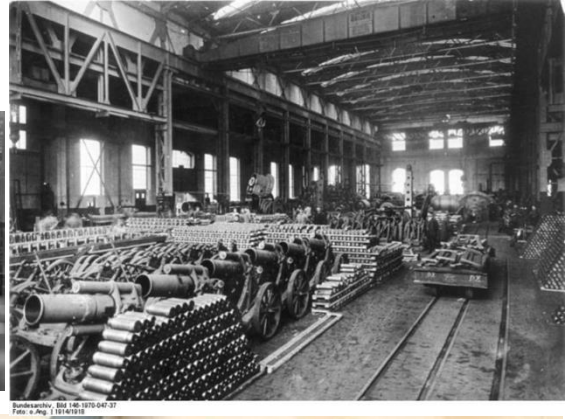
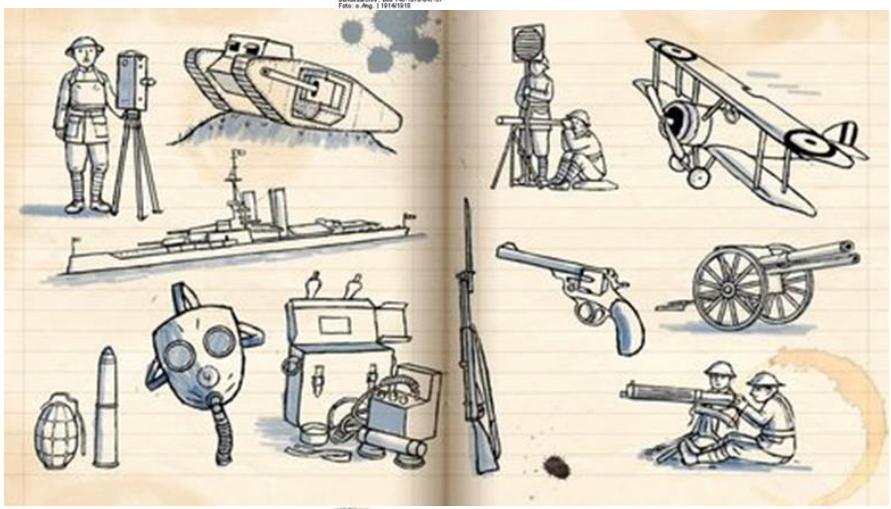
Aim #21: How was WWI fought?

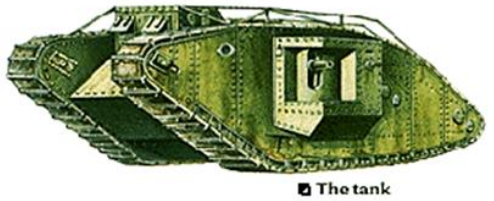
Course of the War

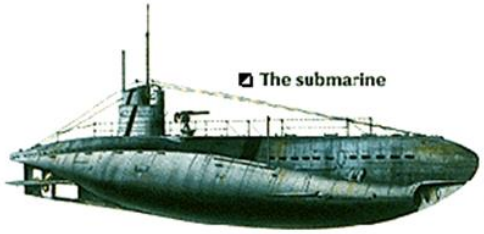


Modern Weapons









Brand New WWI Technology

Chlorine and Mustard gas were used for the first time during WWI

The Bolt Action Rifle was used for the first time during WWI

Tanks were used during World War One for the first time

Zeppelins were used by the Germans as weapons

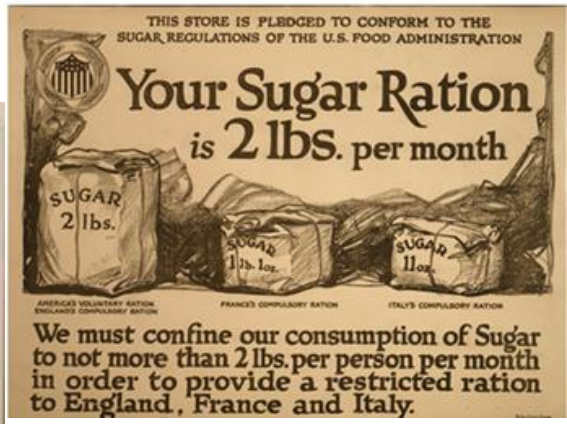
Heavy artillery obliterated German trenches from almost a mile behind the Allied lines

Machine guns became devastating weapons of war and killed millions of people

WARFARE DURING WORLD WAR I

Total War

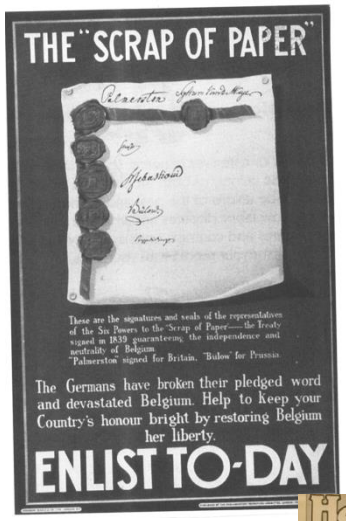

Are YOU in this?


THIS STORE IS PLEDGED TO CONFORM TO THE SUGAR REGULATIONS OF THE U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Your Sugar Ration is 2 lbs. per month
SUGAR 2 lbs.
We must confine our consumption of Sugar to not more than 2 lbs. per person per month in order to provide a restricted ration to England, France and Italy.


OVER THE TOP
FOR YOU
Buy U.S. Gov't Bonds
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

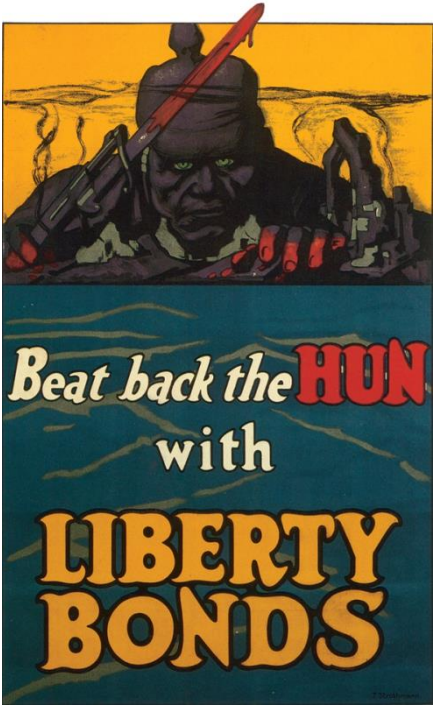

DON'T HATE
MIAMI.COM

Propaganda

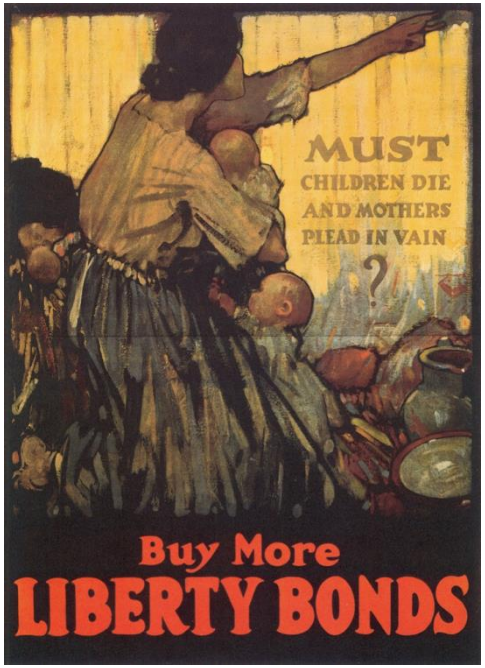


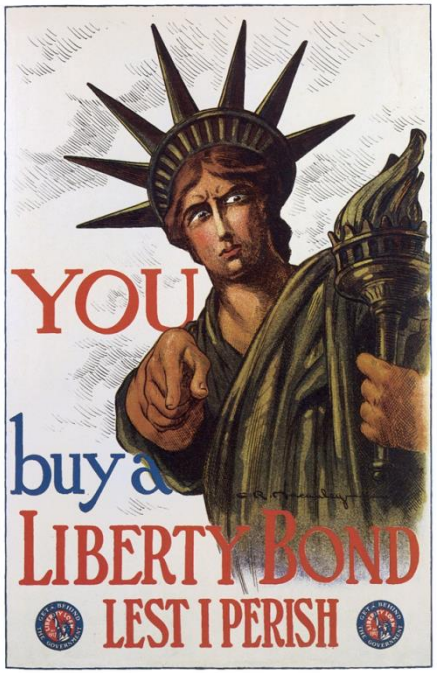
Flagg's 1917 poster

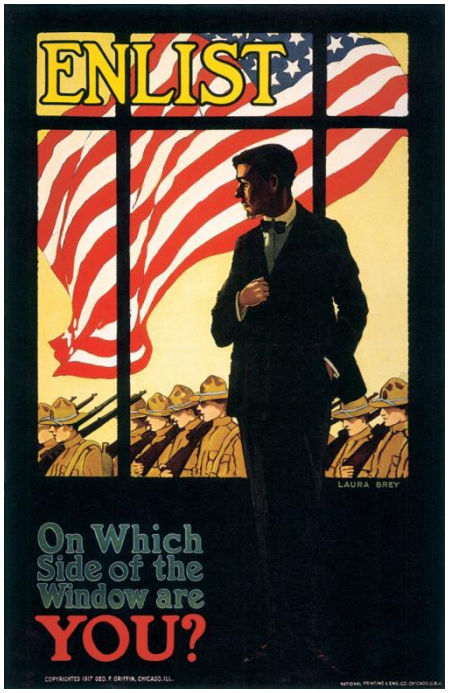
1914 British poster


Beat back the HUN
with
LIBERTY
BONDS


WOMEN!
HELP AMERICA'S SONS
WIN THE WAR
BUY
U.S. GOVERNMENT BONDS
2ND LIBERTY LOAN
OF 1917


MUST
CHILDREN DIE
AND MOTHERS
PLEAD IN VAIN
?
Buy More
LIBERTY BONDS


YOU
buy a
LIBERTY BOND
LEST I PERISH

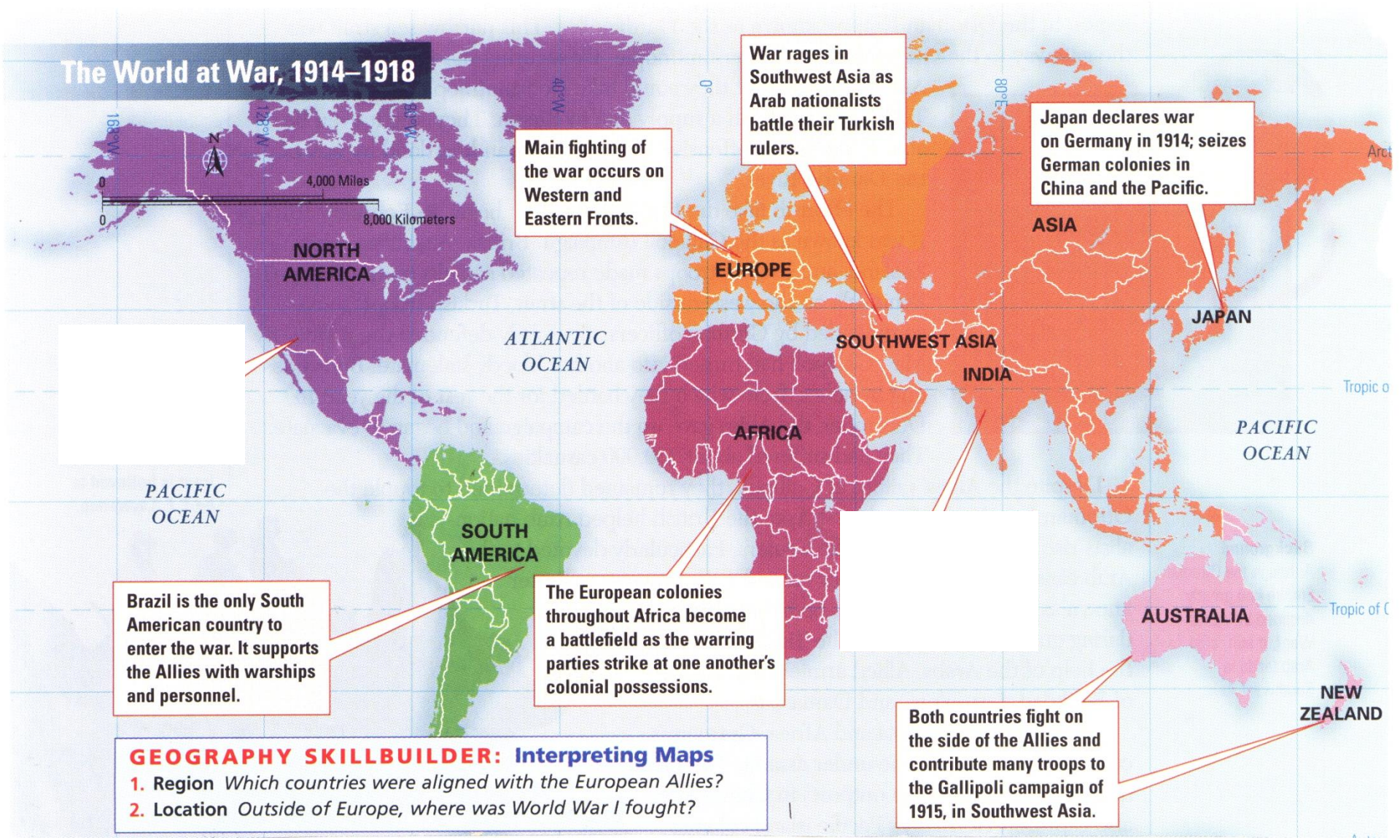

ENLIST
LAURA BREY
On Which
Side of the
Window are
YOU?


GEE !!
I WISH I WERE
A MAN
I'd JOIN
The NAVY
BE A MAN AND DO IT
UNITED STATES NAVY
RECRUITING STATION
34 East 23rd Street, New York


ON HER
THEIR LIVES DEPEND
WOMEN
MUNITION
WORKERS
Enrol at once


OVER THE TOP
FOR YOU
Buy U.S. Gov't Bonds
THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

Global War


The World at War, 1914–1918
4,000 Miles
8,000 Kilometers
NORTH AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
SOUTH AMERICA
AUSTRALIA
NEW ZEALAND
JAPAN
INDIA
SOUTHWEST ASIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
Main fighting of the war occurs on Western and Eastern Fronts.
War rages in Southwest Asia as Arab nationalists battle their Turkish rulers.
Japan declares war on Germany in 1914; seizes German colonies in China and the Pacific.
Brazil is the only South American country to enter the war. It supports the Allies with warships and personnel.
The European colonies throughout Africa become a battlefield as the warring parties strike at one another's colonial possessions.
Both countries fight on the side of the Allies and contribute many troops to the Gallipoli campaign of 1915, in Southwest Asia.
GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps
1. Region Which countries were aligned with the European Allies?
2. Location Outside of Europe, where was World War I fought?

What was war like in WWI? How did it affect those involved?

WWI Warfare Document Exploration

Directions: As you examine the text, images, and video provided about the characteristics of WWI warfare, complete the graphic organizer below.

Characteristics of WWI Warfare and Their Impact on Those Involved

Industrialization

1. How did industrialization in Europe affect the production of goods needed for WWI?

2. How did this industrialization affect soldiers and those on the homefront in WWI?

Total War

3. What is **total war**? How is total war different than most wars fought before WWI?

4. How did total war affect soldiers and those on the homefront in WWI?

Technological Developments

5. Describe **three** technological developments in warfare during WWI.

6. How did technological developments during WWI affect the soldiers who fought?

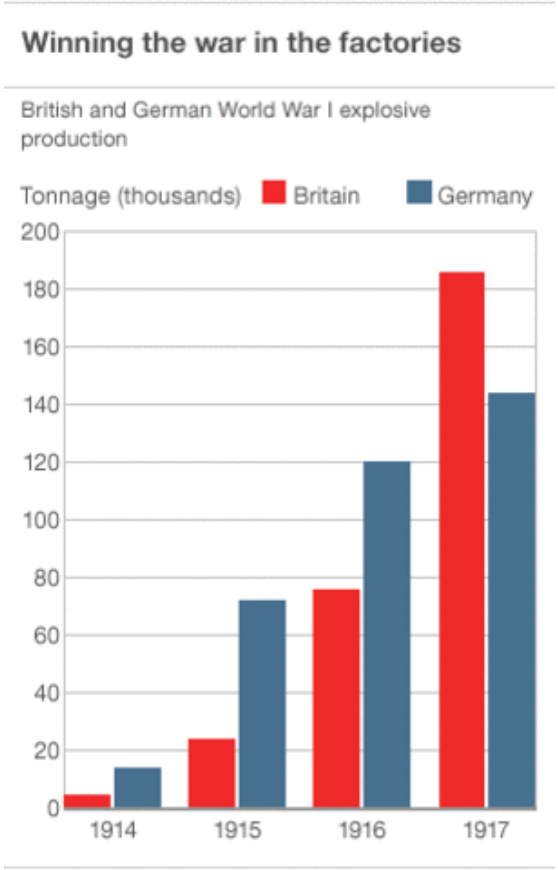
Trench Warfare

7. Explain what **trench warfare** is.

8. How did trench warfare affect the soldiers who fought in WWI?

Industrialization

By the late 1800s, the process of industrialization had transformed most of Europe. Factories and densely populated urban areas dotted the landscape and railways connected them together. Advances in industrial production made manufacturing faster, and enabled factory owners to produce more complicated goods with precision. Factories used **assembly lines** to speed up production. With an increase in support and money from governments during the war, factories could **mass produce** guns, tanks, airplanes, automobiles, ammunition, and replacement parts needed for the war effort.



The chart shows industrial output in Great Britain and Germany over the course of the war. Note how the British produced more goods as they started to have more success against the Germans.

Women munition workers stacking cartridge cases in the New Case shop at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1918.

German munitions (weapons) factory, 1916.

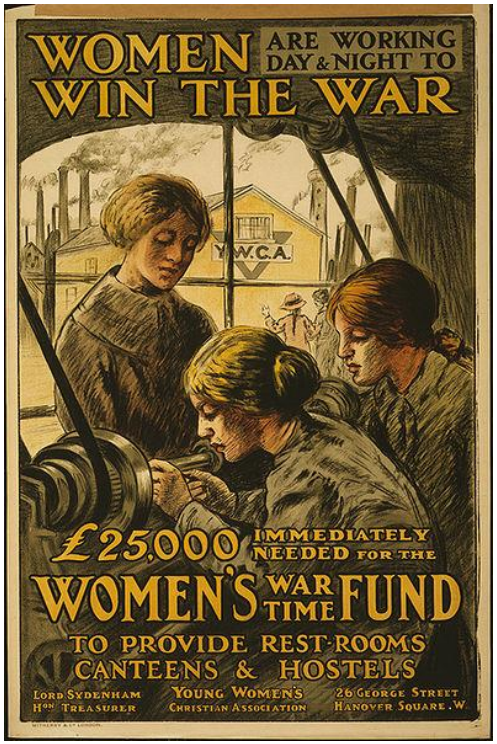
Total War

A total war is a military conflict in which nations are willing to make any sacrifices necessary to win. In a state of total war, a nation will mobilize, or make us of its total available military, technology, and human resources to be victorious. In a state of total war, there are no limits to the weapons used, the territory or combatants involved, or the goals. Total war is considered the most extreme form of warfare because both civilians and soldiers are targets.

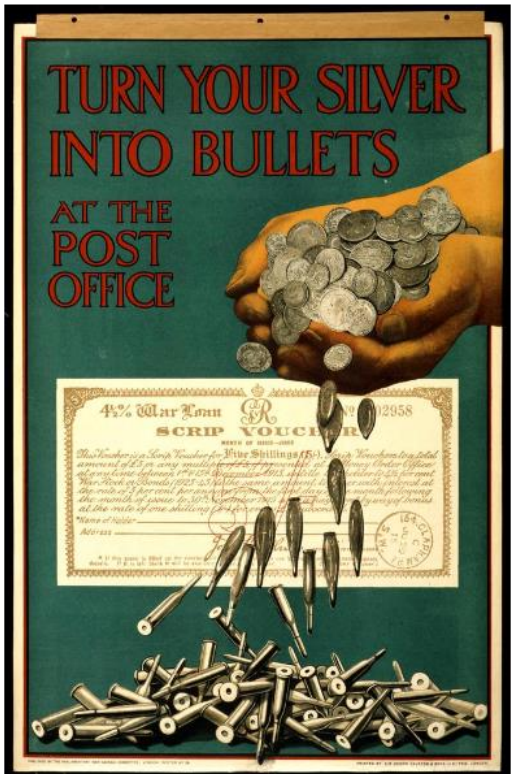
In addition to dedicating time and money to build new war technologies, European women at home were mobilized to work outside of the home to replace men who went off to war. Additionally, hose at home were asked to make the sacrifice of rationing. Rationing was a policy of strictly distributing food to ensure that soldiers had enough food. Sugar, meat, flour, butter, margarine and milk were tightly controlled and families were urged to consume less.

During the war, propaganda posters were used to influence people's decisions and to increase support towards the war effort.

Aerial view of the village of Passchendaele, Belgium before and after WWI. In a total war, civilian and military buildings are targets.



War poster : Women are Working Day and Night to Win the War / Witherby & Co. London, 1915.



During World War I, the British government relied heavily on loans to finance the cost of the war. This 1915 posters, encourages British citizens to give metal and money to the war effort.

Technological Developments

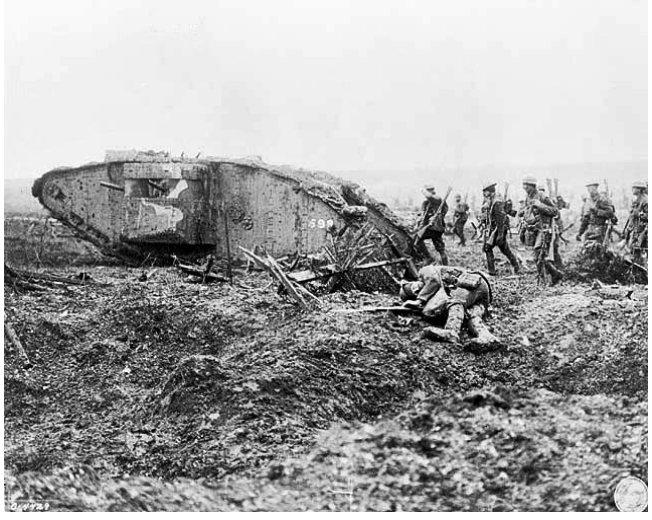
Advances in industrial production and competition between countries led to technological and scientific achievements that were used in World War I. Below are some of those that made the greatest impact.

Watch [History.com video on technological developments in WWI]

Machine Guns

British Vickers machine gun crew during the Battle of Menin Road Ridge, World War I (Ypres Salient, West Flanders, Belgium)

Tanks

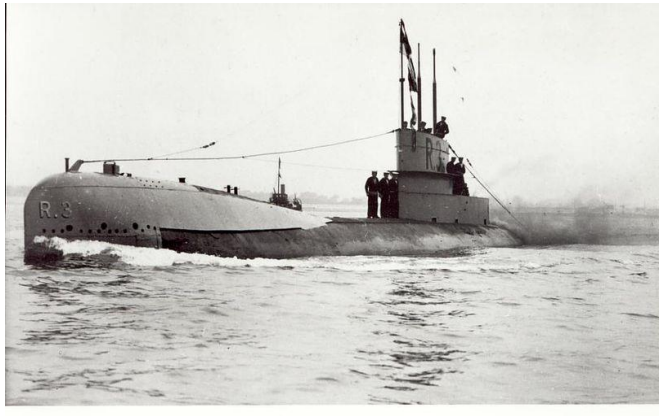


Mark II Tank Number 598 advancing with Infantry at Vimy. April 1917.

Chemical Warfare

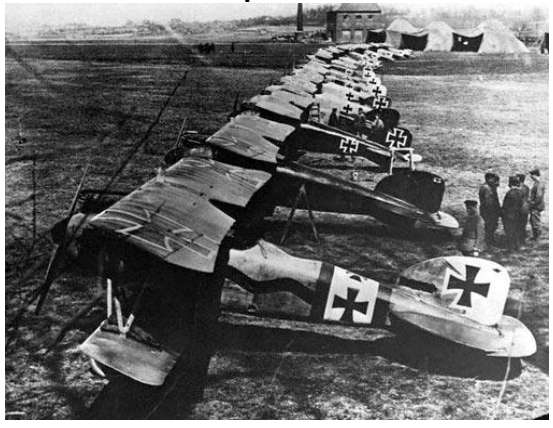
The first use of chemical weapons of mass destruction were during World War I. The use of chemical weapons such as chlorine and mustard gas were not only a threat to soldiers but also civilians and those who worked to manufacture these weapons. The French were the first to use chemical weapons during the First World War, using tear gas. The German's first use of chemical weapons were shells containing xylyl bromide, an early form of tear gas, that were fired at the Russians near the town of Bolimów, Poland in January 1915.

Submarines



British R-class submarine, 1910

Airplanes



German Albatros D.IIIs of Jagdstaffel 11 and Jagdstaffel 4 planes parked in a line at La Brayelle near Douai, France.

Trench Warfare

At the start of the war, both sides thought that WWI would be fought in the open like previous wars had been. Once they realized how accurate and effective the new artillery and machine guns were, they needed a new tactic. Both sides dug a series of trenches to protect themselves from enemy fire. Most of WWI, especially in the Western Front in France and Belgium, was fought through trench warfare. One side would attack by climbing out of their trench, over the dangerous section known as "no man's land," and into the opposing trench to fight the enemy. Later, the other side would do the same thing to win back that trench, gaining only a small amount of land and losing a lot of soldiers to machine gun fire, grenades, and gas. This resulted in a **stalemate**, a position in which neither side could win.

Watch History.com video on trench warfare in WWI, this scene from the film All Quiet on the Western Front and/or this excerpt from the History Channel show *Conquest*

French soldiers in a trench northwest of Verdun, 1916.

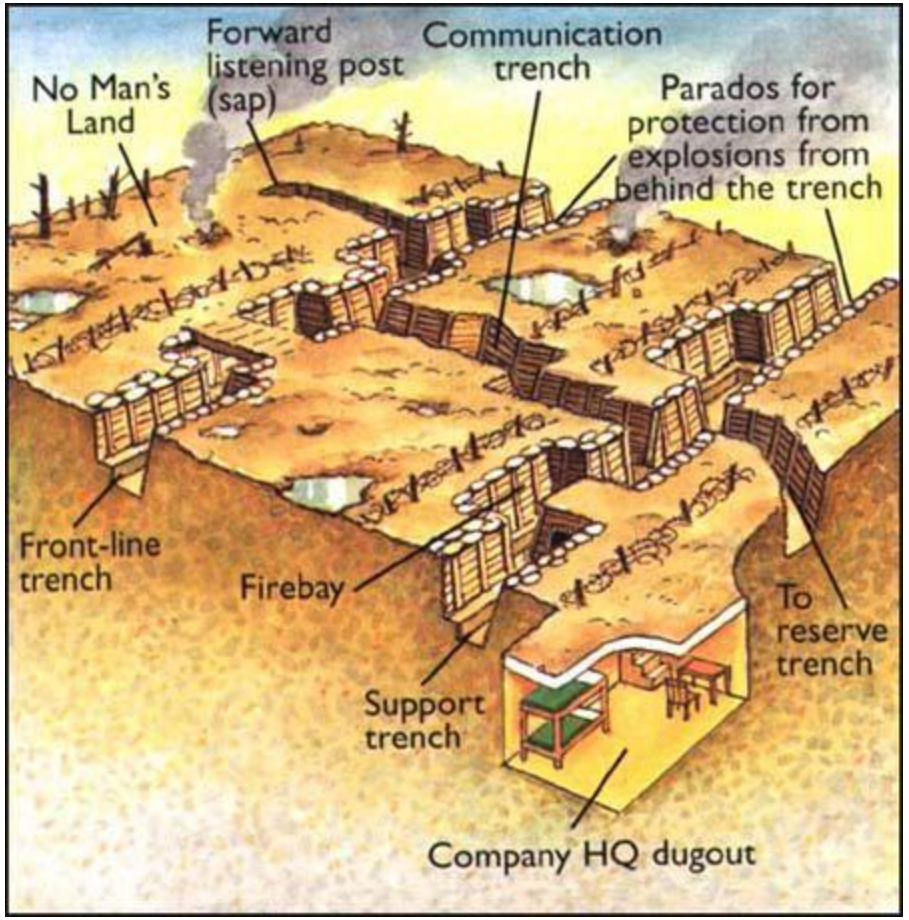


Illustration from Neil Demarco *The Great War*

Trench Warfare

A ration party of the Royal Irish Rifles in a communication trench during the Battle of the Somme. The date is believed to be 1 July 1916, the first day on the Somme, and the unit is possibly the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles (25th Brigade, 8th Division).

An aerial reconnaissance photograph of the opposing trenches and no-man's land between Loos and Hulluch in Artois, France, taken at 7.15 pm, 22 July 1917. German trenches are at the right and bottom, British trenches are at the top left. The vertical line to the left of center indicates the course of a pre-war road or track

No Man's Land, Flanders Field, France, 1919

Trench Warfare

Voices of Soldiers

“We have been in camp near the wood at Écurie for some days now and a more miserable existence it would be hard to imagine. There is nothing but unrest and uncertainty and everyone here is absolutely fed up to the teeth.”
Private Archie Surfleet, February 8th, 1918

"Bombardment, barrage, curtain-fire, mines, gas, tanks, machine-guns, hand-grenades — words, words, but they hold the horror of the world.”
Erich Maria Remarque, All Quiet on the Western Front