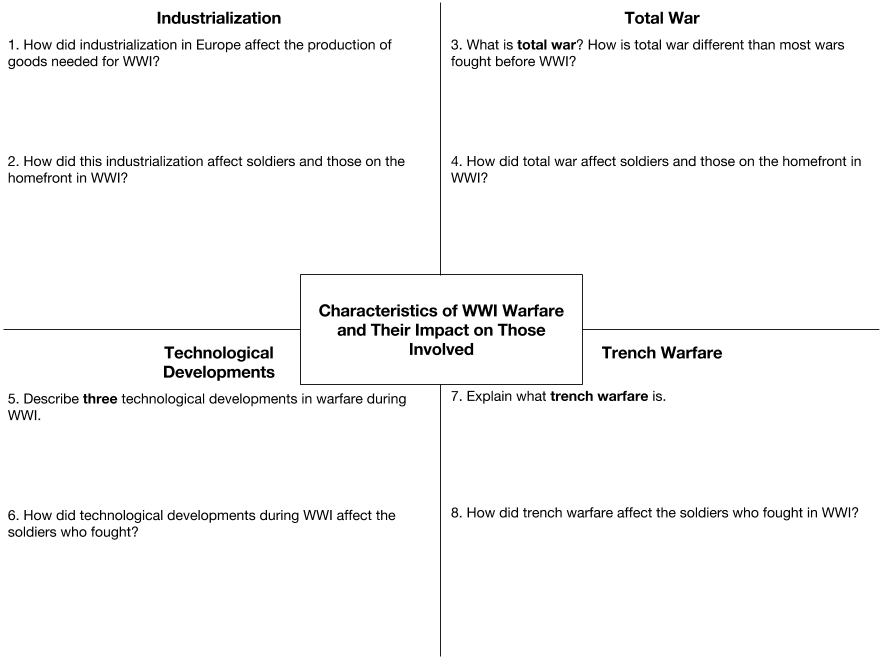
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| **What was war like in WWI? How did it affect those involved?**  Objectives: Describe the characteristics of WWI warfare and explain the effects of these characteristics on those involved. |

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| Screen Shot 2015-12-29 at 12.57.00 PM.png  **Detailed section of a painting of Battle of Moscow, 7th September 1812, during the Napoleonic Wars.**  Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Borodino_1812.png> (click for a more detailed image) | https://docs.google.com/a/homercentral.org/drawings/d/slmC7fWj0O_Gh7NvhkyRdQA/image?w=460&h=378&rev=78&ac=1  **Images of warfare during WWI (1914-1918).**  Sources: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vickers_IWW.jpg>; <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Australian_infantry_small_box_respirators_Ypres_1917.jpg>; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:British_Mark_I_male_tank_Somme_25_September_1916.jpg>; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Battle_of_the_Somme,_July-november_1916_Q1308.jpg> |

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| **What was similar about warfare in the early 1800s and early 1900s?** | **What was different about warfare in the early 1800s and early 1900s** | **Why do you think warfare changed between the early 1800s and 1900s?** |
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**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**.**



**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.

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| https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/6C4juI9_H8zD0iqQKgfjW5efea82qfCMXImlNCXyzOSFOxslWevhbZmkTOTILm_hvFDAq_s2wpbKblZEdKvYnaN3kzVvgBq36zZlVtjXY5NtMgrOR9DhINF6wbnSvCju2VPDOyUm  German munitions (weapons) factory, 1916.  Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_history_of_World_War_I#/media/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_146-1970-047-37,_Munitionsfabrik.jpg> | https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/reUjCAlIer-_br6IA-ke0gEPCu5JFc33PESMtK3i0r3aQNmQQ0wcej7y7cka1uIOzWUMT01ECLuevL0eqIv-UQq1bDNYM37VbSpYo74ZKWykTSpj7sFUCZ-UtQ04n95cvKehmaPs  Women munition workers stacking cartridge cases in the New Case shop at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1918.  Source:  <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Cartridge_cases_at_Woolwich_Arsenal_1918_IWM_Q_27848.jpg> | https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/HtMU4VScudF6b6TfQpfQmVx3i71HrbUoSHXOulsVI0g0a59vGzWdZi7gVwt_nHSwkXjDPV9m_utbyCtXJrjlXs9MqrN6jHnIHuF8ZGW-a7Z9Aif4fzj4inpwmJsF_sqwHlSm9gg-  The chart above 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. |

**Total War**

A **total war** is a military conflict in which nations mobilize all available resources in order to destroy another nation's ability to engage in the war. When one side of a conflict participates in total war, they dedicate not only their military to victory, but the civilian population still at home to working for victory as well. As a result, the country becomes very nationalistic. Feelings of pride are interwoven with sacrifice, and the nation’s victory or loss becomes a part of the national identity.

Almost the whole of Europe mobilized to wage World War I. Young men were removed from production jobs and were replaced by women. Rationing occurred on the home fronts.

One of the features of total war in Britain was the use of propaganda posters to divert all attention to the war on the home front. Posters were used to influence people's decisions about what to eat and what occupations to take (women were used as nurses and in munitions factories), and to increase support towards the war effort.

Source: Adapted from New World Encyclopedia. “Total War.” <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Total_war>

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| https://lh6.googleusercontent.com/uHrUPTFFFi-AcxUqHhU916vdGZfjxybkYm81H24H28qE5GOjTHxCTeRiLhzAo_zOFSh7NDhZQk8IOC18SMmJCnqU0fxq9ZSqB8GCb_qu6f1-HQdO62GBzM9J69MzYNYqWgWmbLFR  Aerial view of the village of Passchendaele, Belgium before and after WWI. In a total war, civilian and military buildings are targets.  Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Passchendaele_aerial_view.jpg> | https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/lVAKuteoq6KMEadsUp8JDDFCQ0pM81kn61rGkmiaPWzt25e9-pEM1J4ARoh3hdDwN5F-qILjQHEJfuK5FG1udA762KEVRC4kfk9WaEXq7eUZbL5Qy_d8cwOyNkZK7GOmdjIg0DOE  War poster : Women are Working Day and Night to Win the War / Witherby & Co. London, 1915.  Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Affiche-guerre_Femmes-au-travail.jpg> | https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/o7oBvtNK_t-yXC_zs6ha-sRHt3d-Xe8lgNlUv3jq3K7A2pNy0zPMV__xiWzWkdQ_H5mNhy0E1EoGfZAzht5XbV1OS05YB4xRk3SWRVJheiiB0rFqD9nY9ig6XaTF1HhWIIsg65Gs  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.  Sources: <http://www.wdl.org/en/item/581/> |

**Technological Developments**

Watch History.com video (https://goo.gl/gFU8MN) on technological developments in WWI then analyze the images and text below.

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| **Machine Guns** | **Chemical Warfare** | **Submarines** |
| https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/n0R2qMqaBr8_X1iX3kmPYaxcDgo1ejwAqos02MmDi9aeDILRcxjY1tksrdjLAqh7NETpO87giXQf8GB_M90y8XkQ0eOzlw5iZyHCadVV7bCs7IMVKd6M37Zu-_1bd6tQ9cs4yGUr  British Vickers machine gun crew during the Battle of Menin Road Ridge, World War I (Ypres Salient, West Flanders, Belgium).  Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Vickers_IWW.jpg> | https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/_3dH_p5soDTbYHbSe1WU7N2q5ggGnQrKQQdjXDrfAqncbP6HAfKTj_WMJGQO6LNMyd_9BQcZRXsLNeKXIWnJFCdlnWr3twAPT8gbBhSNdCCzROVhvVmHGaaGBXLOwlUVzKd8mKh0  A Canadian soldier with mustard gas burns, ca. 1917-1918.  Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Mustard_gas_burns.jpg>  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 that were fired at the Russians near the town of Bolimów, Poland in January 1915. Official figures declare about 1,176,500 non-fatal casualties and 85,000 fatalities directly caused by chemical weapon agents during the course of the war.  Source: Adapted from <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Chemical_warfare> | https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/aTcK3BSU0BHf4hZ2fM77U96snV7M03b0S7n4Q4jaza62fYCVvdJlCg4eF5k6jFRx7vqJWDV7uHl0vqK96UsfcWtzIJLNS8vVyb6GGT8drCnxCxnu2sA56quuYpGYzdpX5AlELLAH  British R-class submarine.  Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:British_WWI_Submarine_HMS_R3.JPG> |
| **Airplanes** | **Tanks** |
| https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/WX9zEz7_p1eBJDX9fdT4G8kyphvoMVbIzZnIoIY0eoptgG6XT9jyiM6Q3oTNYXeikcwBfyDgg4g4zN7kkXs35wL-Kfa4BTB5uo6fUVlvRw-JVVS8OgmP5MVWuMfETf1jP2Y5vTSi  German Albatros D.IIIs of Jagdstaffel 11 and Jagdstaffel 4 planes parked in a line at La Brayelle near Douai, France.  Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:AlbatDIII.jpg> | https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/uRLNbWkBWh7JuNmXXeWKdXWK_-AwtN8A02GaJ87goLZqvBYg5fpiCHz9LdMo_UAyk8j41LdngKgAjF_TyLCXMJKOTM3NBWbC7A40_5nzMbzoi_TgK9z4Tpsbw4kEyEqbIhOnjsOn  Mark II Tank Number 598 advancing with Infantry at Vimy. April 1917.  Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Canadian_tank_and_soldiers_Vimy_1917.jpg> |

**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.

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| http://chart.apis.google.com/chart?cht=qr&chs=120x120&choe=UTF-8&chld=H|0&chl=https://goo.gl/WTOQa5Watch the [History.com video on trench warfare in WWI](http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/world-war-i-history/videos/life-in-a-trench) (<https://goo.gl/WTOQa5>)  and [this scene from the film All Quiet on the Western Front](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AI7m8TDBH2I) (https://goo.gl/W8U6LG)  http://chart.apis.google.com/chart?cht=qr&chs=120x120&choe=UTF-8&chld=H|0&chl=https://goo.gl/W8U6LGthen analyze the images and text below. | |
| https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/UFgSSWwUfxOfj6fnaRMtKrIbpSxE3gHNpcOJPj1BuR_3sJ0STieon1GFUPwj2B9sDgQ0SqXAX9p6anOb4kl4MJQzFQMEjsWau1YuUqL1WvAqBOMyOdZrsb1SjIqMecdFZ-XVAN8j  Illustration from Neil Demarco *The Great War*  Source: <http://spartacus-educational.com/FWWsapping.htm> | https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/x4ZV4nUM5HxJq8ru-aIVf0j6fEPnfy2FF5BJQoyVztt7qD6Jpu-6IPjo3eAXdWU2qvR0ZrOxTSYgOYQ-9SOW3v06UwSJZJSZ2G1RR5VS2_9M-ekNHMvTx6yJv5K8Ngz0as1rhlcH  French soldiers in a trench northwest of Verdun, 1916. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:French_87th_Regiment_Cote_34_Verdun_1916.jpg> |

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| https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/UqxH-lWL-L2mwcn_WjxzjwghnSCjuC2iZe0Xq0o3hPhchytxS8D8V_NIQFCf-OrdgQEBDQnCkR34R1sWxbYlAidam7KlITuRk1iSVWkubtkEia0Bov3mMwaFa9ICJt_kpC_yw_gM  A ration party of the [Royal Irish Rifles](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/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).  Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Royal_Irish_Rifles_ration_party_Somme_July_1916.jpg> | https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/-DvJ5Y93wQp9nUVOTb8dMV6j9VcEaK4PbDYqzqKdosTvgIXqWdMFYJV5z5qz-XDczlQJaM8nMPQuWMp0m3Bv7cd6lJLO1ZYfm3UPlZkNSKJ42hlqqnz0zHh4td7pdzctUvOUUVpu  An aerial reconnaissance photograph of the opposing trenches and no-man's land between [Loos](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loos,_Nord) and [Hulluch](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/W) in [Artois](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/W), 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.  Source:  <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Aerial_view_Loos-Hulluch_trench_system_July_1917.jpg> |
| **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 |
| https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/_f4RL47QGOnazPsjlrOJGEV3Kti6NPokRrwRVUujp3Q_J1zAaTNODhYUFM8uESdxKEDJZ7_Ogp75cDqy8WamVEU9MEKUR9_VkbUrEiksM7wUiSAQ0rv1P631whjZmMAZ-ZK5L_8L  No Man’s Land, Flanders Field, France, 1919. Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:No-man%27s-land-flanders-field.jpg> | |

**Formative Assessment Task**

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| **Napoleonic Wars**  **Location:** Europe  **Dates:** 1803-1815  **Deaths:** 3,500,000 - 6,000,000 | **World War I**  **Location:** Worldwide, but mostly in Europe  **Dates:** 1914-1918  **Deaths:** 20,000,000  Source: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_wars_by_death_toll> |
| Screen Shot 2015-12-29 at 12.57.00 PM.png  **Detailed section of a painting of Battle of Moscow, 7th September 1812, during the Napoleonic Wars.**  Source: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Battle_of_Borodino_1812.png> (click for a more detailed image) | https://docs.google.com/a/homercentral.org/drawings/d/s3TGC4dr7Xu4BYWIlz0XpTA/image?w=345&h=284&rev=1&ac=1  **Images of warfare during WWI (1914-1918).**  Sources: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Vickers_IWW.jpg>; <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Australian_infantry_small_box_respirators_Ypres_1917.jpg>; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:British_Mark_I_male_tank_Somme_25_September_1916.jpg>; <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Battle_of_the_Somme,_July-november_1916_Q1308.jpg> |

**Directions: After examining all of the documents and the statistics above, complete the task below.**

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| **Task:** | Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write a response in which you |
|  | * Identify ***three*** reasons why there were more deaths in WWI than in the Napoleonic Wars * Explain why/how these three reasons resulted in more deaths in WWI than in the Napoleonic Wars |