

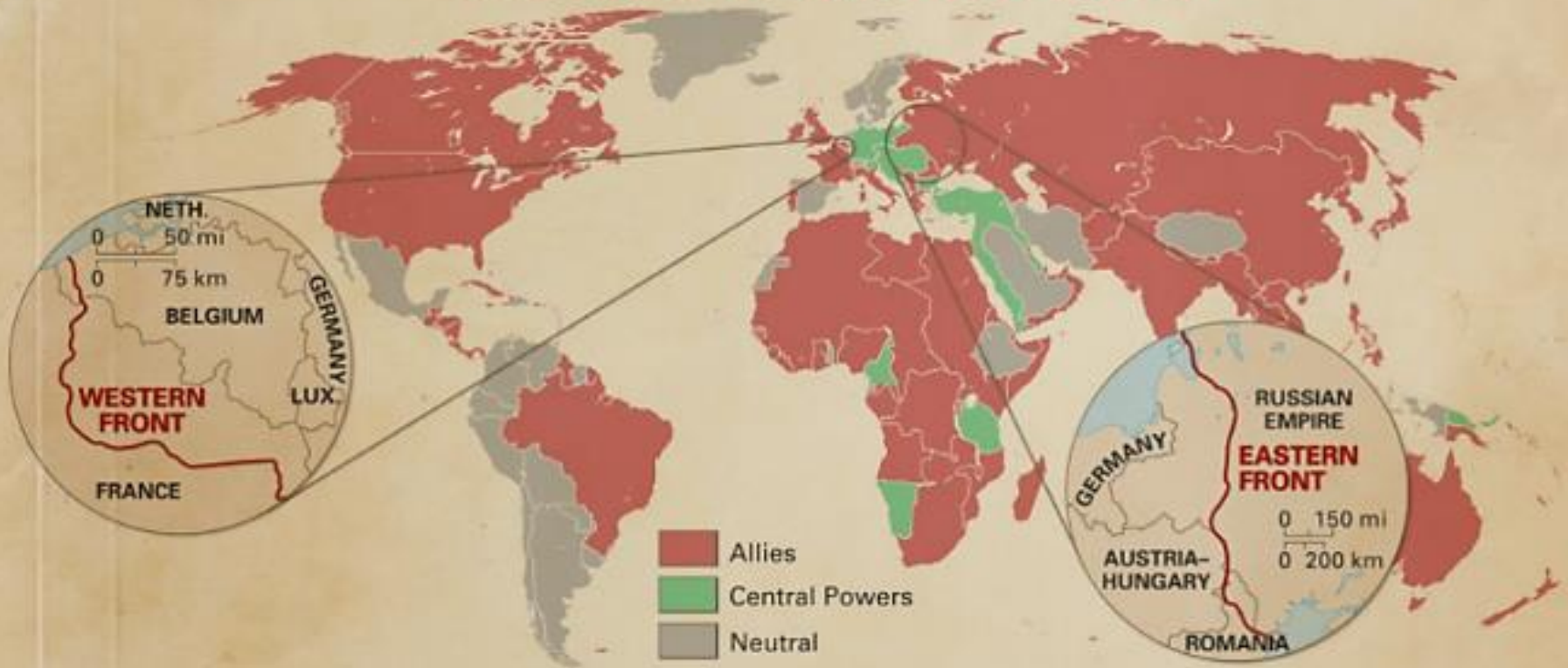
# THE GREAT WAR

## WORLD WAR I 1914-1918





# THE WAR TO END ALL WARS





# SCHLIEFFEN PLAN



Field Marshal von Schlieffen



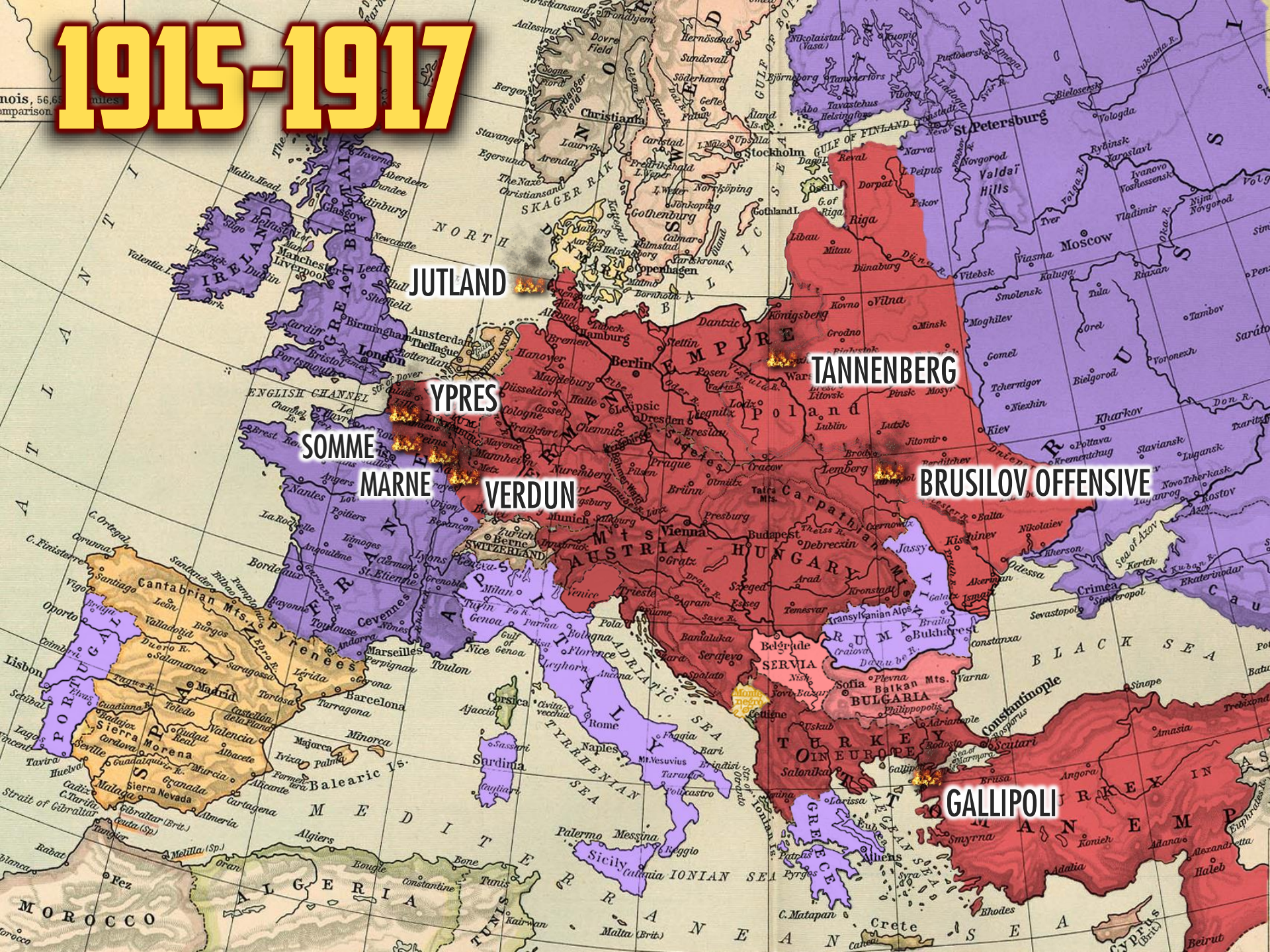


nois, 56,65  
comparison



# 1915-1917

mois, 56,63  
comparison

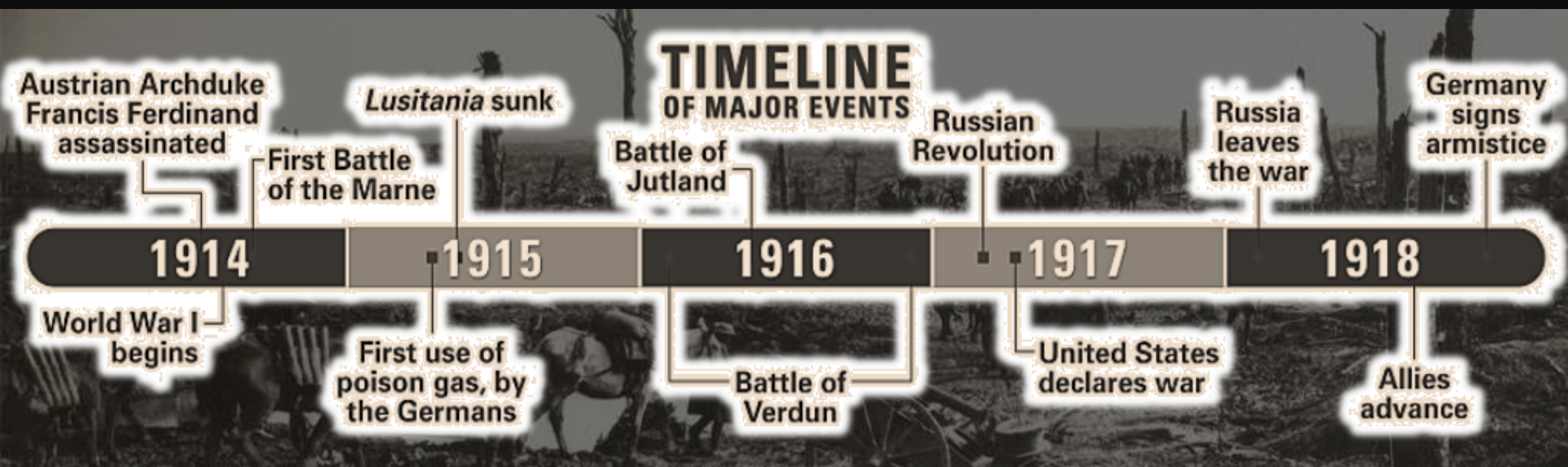




# 1<sup>ST</sup> BATTLE OF THE MARNE (SEP 1914)



**THIS BATTLE SAVED PARIS & LED TO THE WESTERN FRONT STALEMATE**



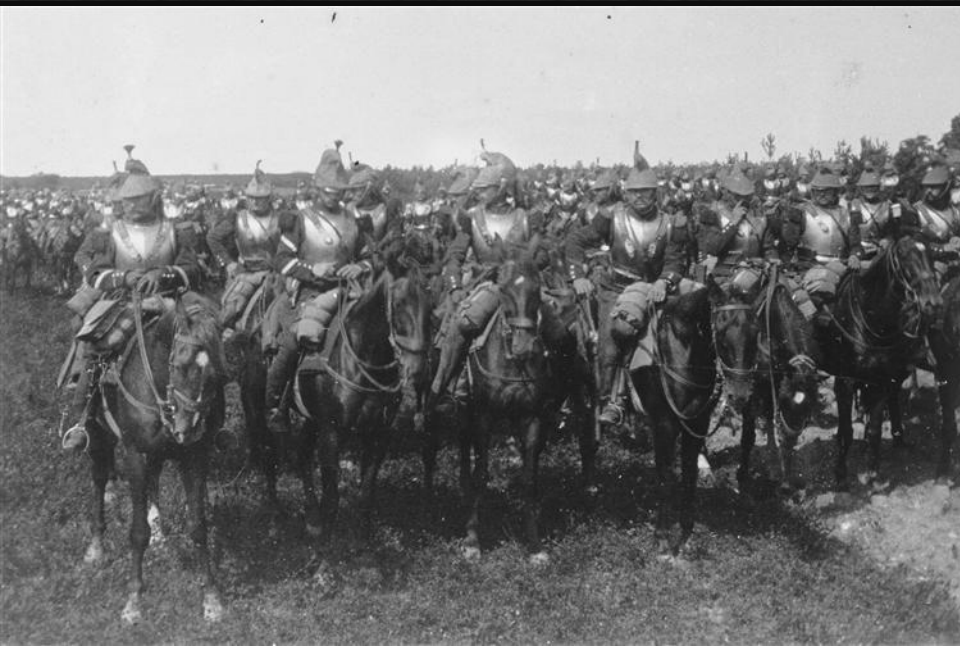


# CATASTROPHIC DEATH

**1 MONTH:** 260,000 FRENCH & 135,000 GERMAN CASUALTIES



















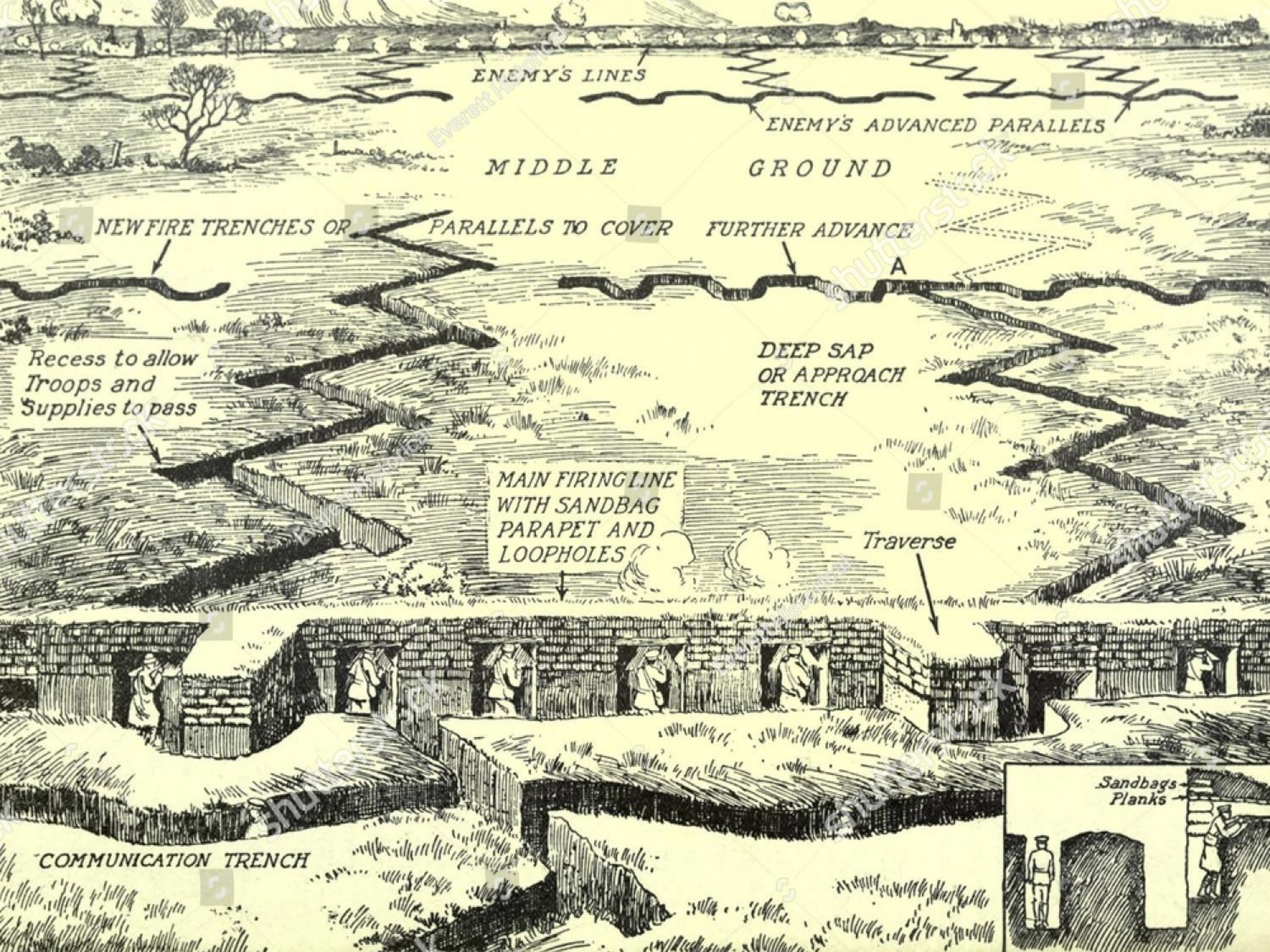












ENEMY'S LINES

ENEMY'S ADVANCED PARALLELS

MIDDLE GROUND

NEW FIRE TRENCHES OR PARALLELS TO COVER FURTHER ADVANCE

A

RECESS TO ALLOW  
TROOPS AND  
SUPPLIES TO PASS

DEEP SAP  
OR APPROACH  
TRENCH

MAIN FIRING LINE  
WITH SANDBAG  
PARAPET AND  
LOOPHOLES

Traverse

COMMUNICATION TRENCH

Sandbags  
Planks



Aircraft can warn of the build-up of enemy troops before an attack



Concrete block house for a machine-gun

Reserve trench

Long-range artillery is placed about 10 km behind the front line. These guns fire at advancing enemy troops

Barbed wire: metres deep and an impassable obstacle for any troops able to reach it

Front-line trench

Support trench

Communication trenches allow reserves to be brought forward without exposing them to enemy fire

No Man's Land (the stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides) has already been churned up by shell fire. In wet weather it becomes a mass of mud, making it even harder for troops to cross

Front-line dug-outs provide protection but not against a direct hit from an artillery shell

A deep dug-out. German ones could be 15 m below ground and too well constructed to be damaged by shell fire

## PROBLEMS FACING ATTACKING TROOPS





NO-MANS LAND  
ONCE A FOREST "IN FLANDERS FIELDS" X









158.

Osaka  
No. 10  
Schweiz

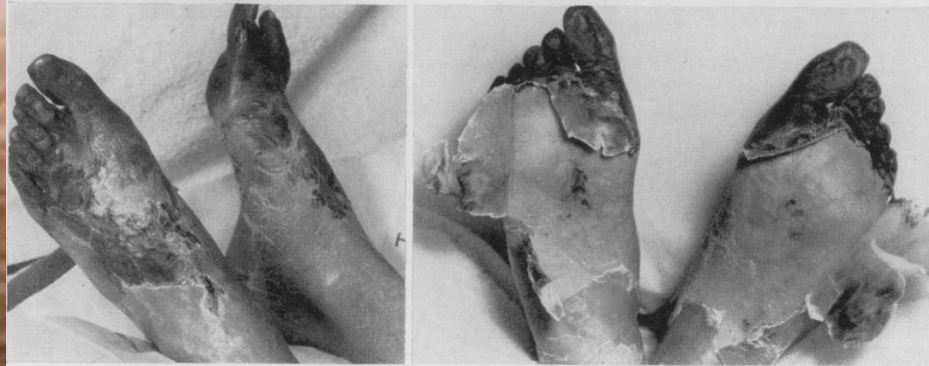
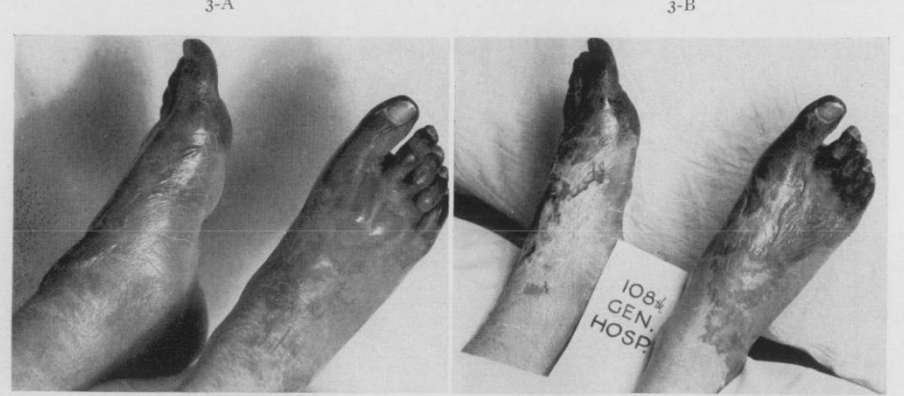




















# CHRISTMAS TRUCE (DEC. 25, 1914)

“How marvelously wonderful, yet how strange it was... Christmas, the celebration of Love, managed to bring mortal enemies together as friends for a time.”

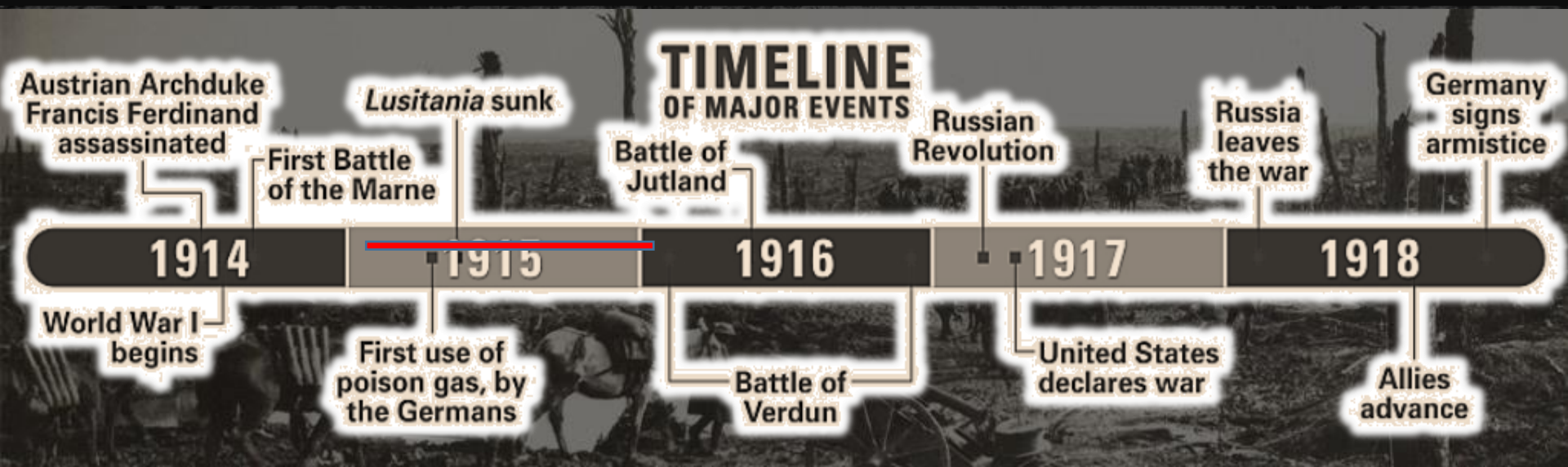
German Soldier, 1914



# BATTLE OF GALLIPOLI (FEB 19 1915 – JAN 9 1916)



INFAMOUS ALLIED FAILURE LED TO DIPLOMATIC & POLITICAL REPERCUSSIONS





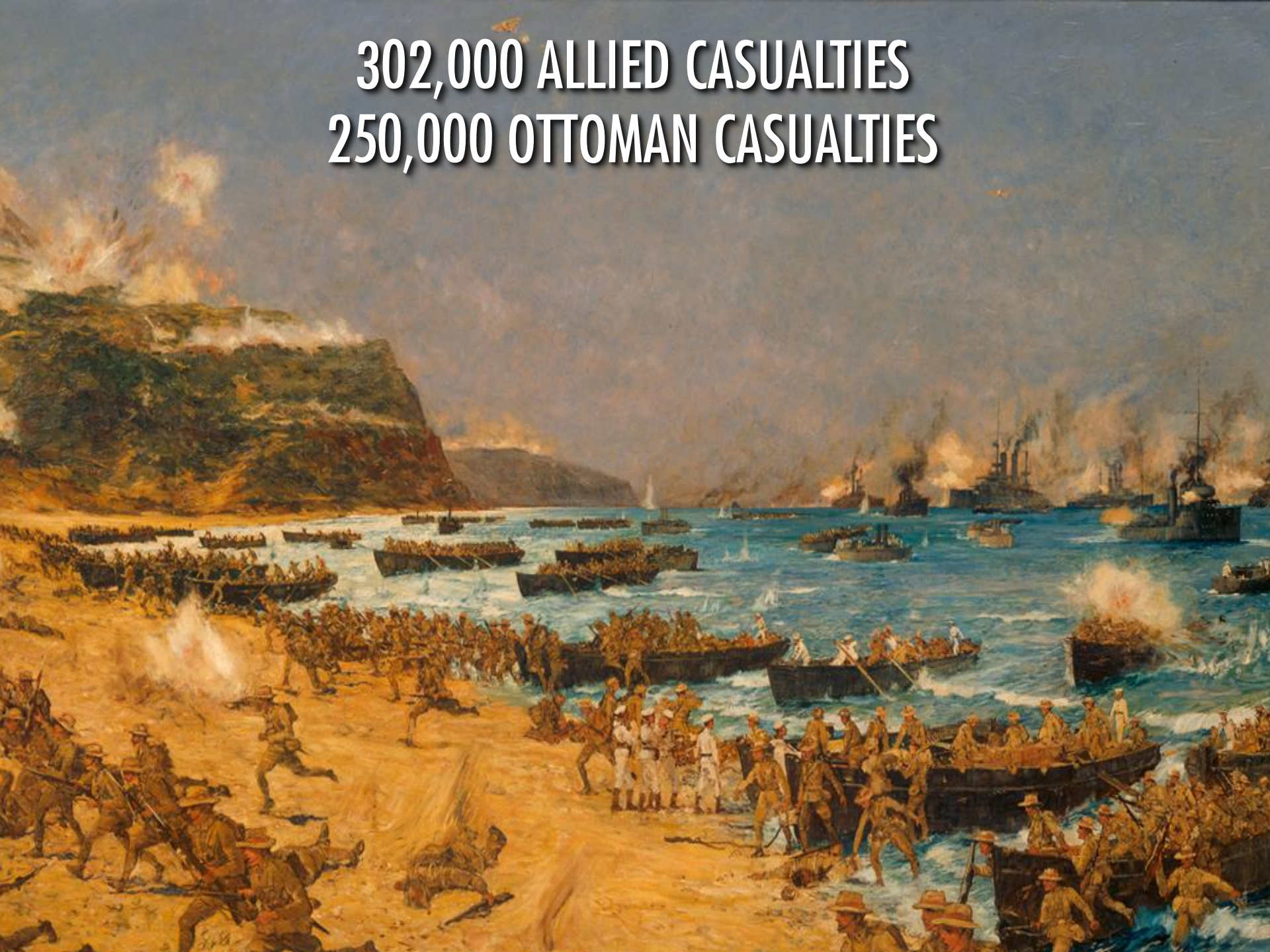








**302,000 ALLIED CASUALTIES**  
**250,000 OTTOMAN CASUALTIES**





# LOUSITANIA SUNK (MAY 7, 1915)



**BRITISH LINER SUNK BY GERMAN U-BOAT. PUSHED USA CLOSER TO WAR**



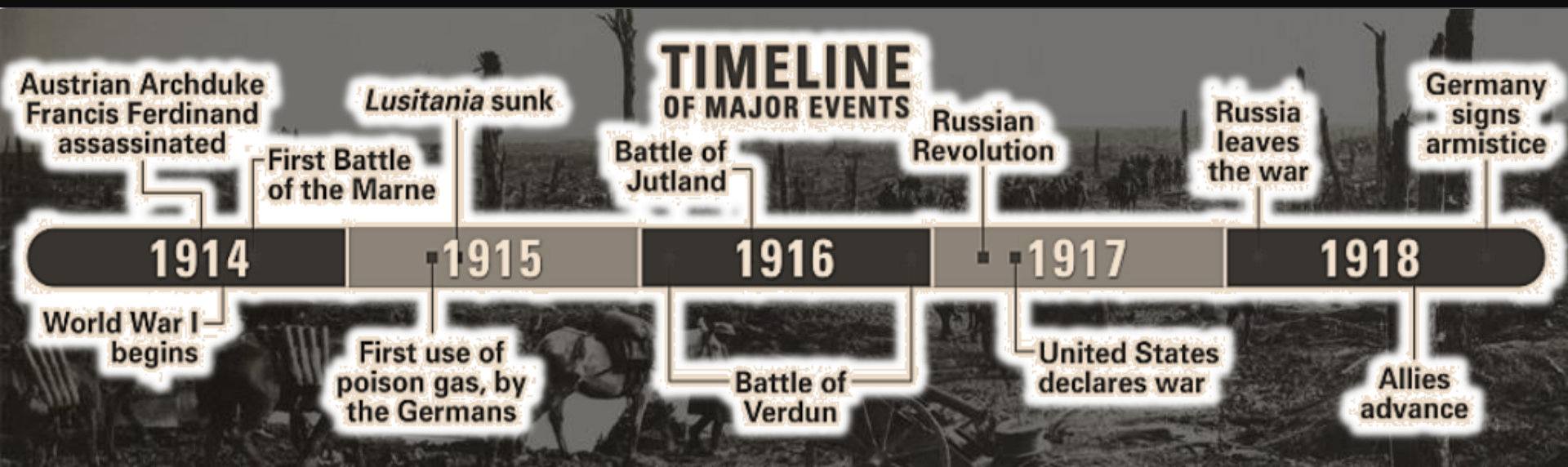


# BATTLE OF VERDUN (FEB 21 – DEC 18 1916)



Philippe Petain

**LARGEST & LONGEST BATTLE OF THE WAR.**



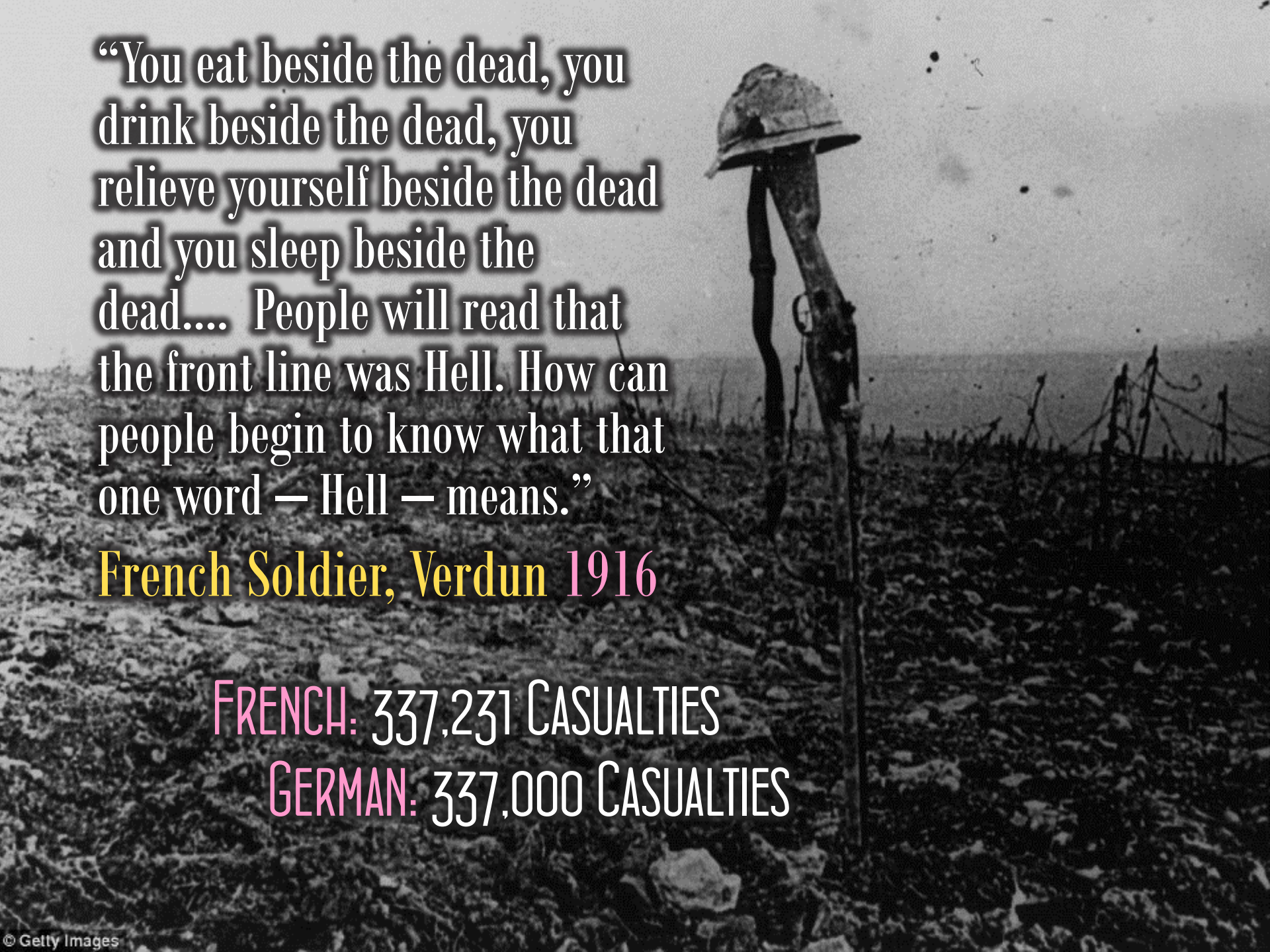


A black and white photograph showing soldiers in a trench during a battle. The soldiers are wearing helmets and heavy coats, and are positioned in a line, looking towards the front. The background is filled with smoke and the sound of battle.

“BLEED FRANCE WHITE”

303 DAYS OF FIGHTING





“You eat beside the dead, you  
drink beside the dead, you  
relieve yourself beside the dead  
and you sleep beside the  
dead.... People will read that  
the front line was Hell. How can  
people begin to know what that  
one word — Hell — means.”

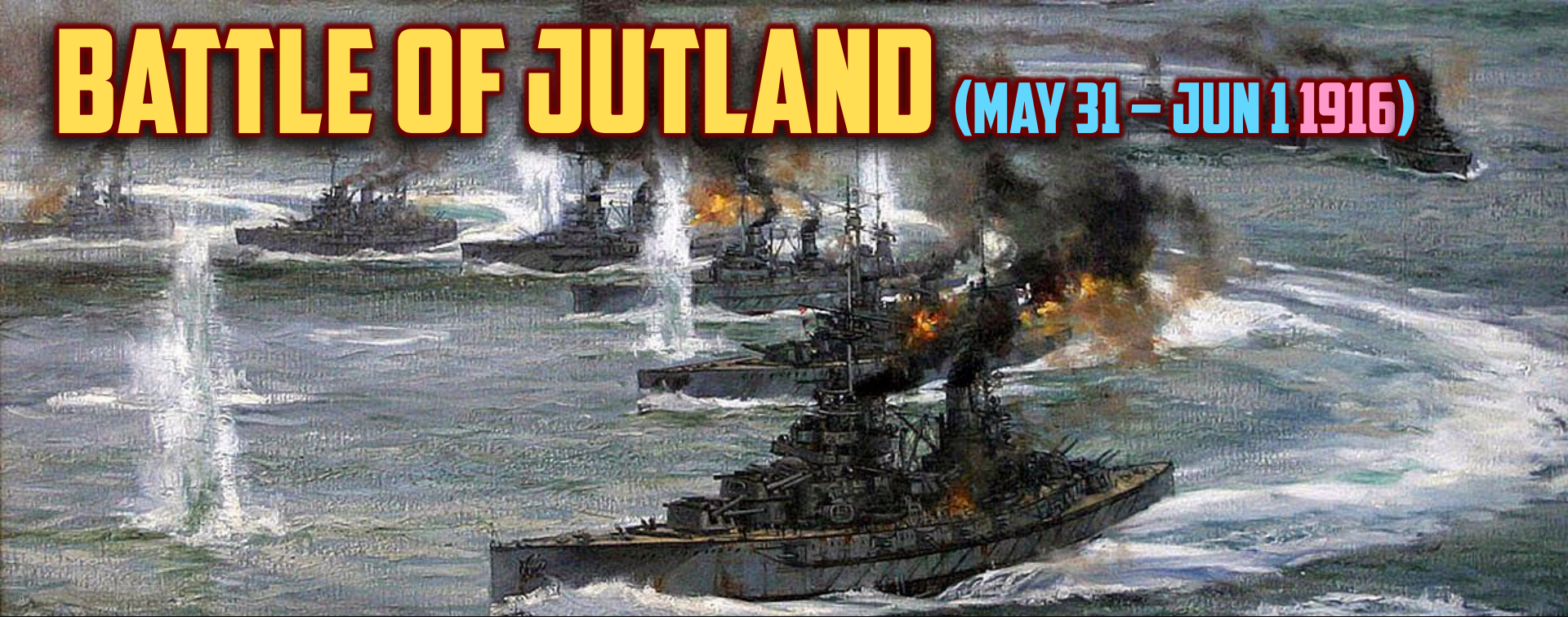
**French Soldier, Verdun 1916**

**FRENCH:** 337,231 CASUALTIES

**GERMAN:** 337,000 CASUALTIES



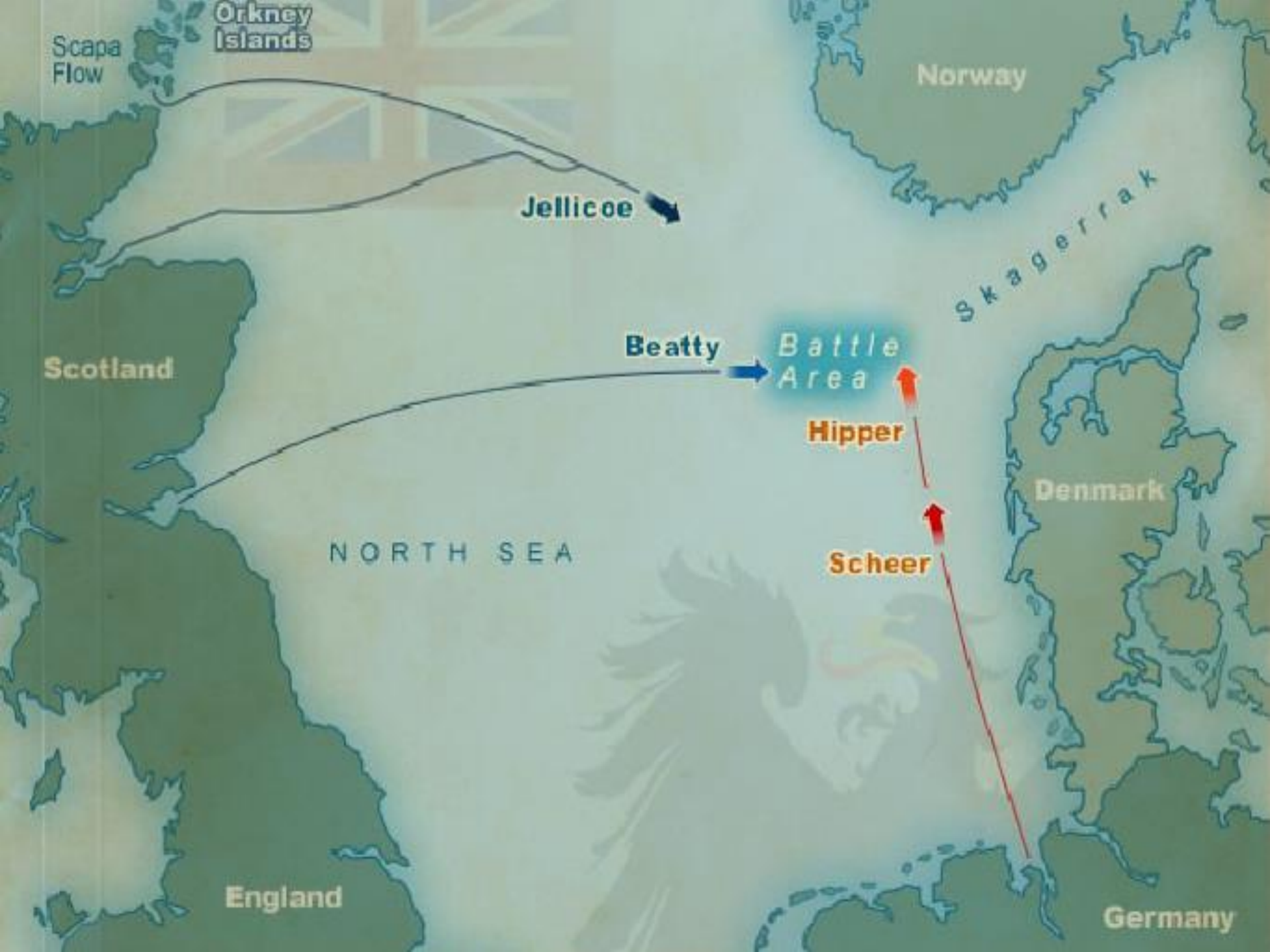
# BATTLE OF JUTLAND (MAY 31 – JUN 1 1916)



STRATEGIC NAVAL VICTORY FOR BRITAIN. ENSURED THEIR BLOCKED AGAINST GERMANY.







Scapa Flow

Orkney Islands

Norway

Jellicoe

Skagerrak

Scotland

Beatty

Battle Area

Hipper

Denmark

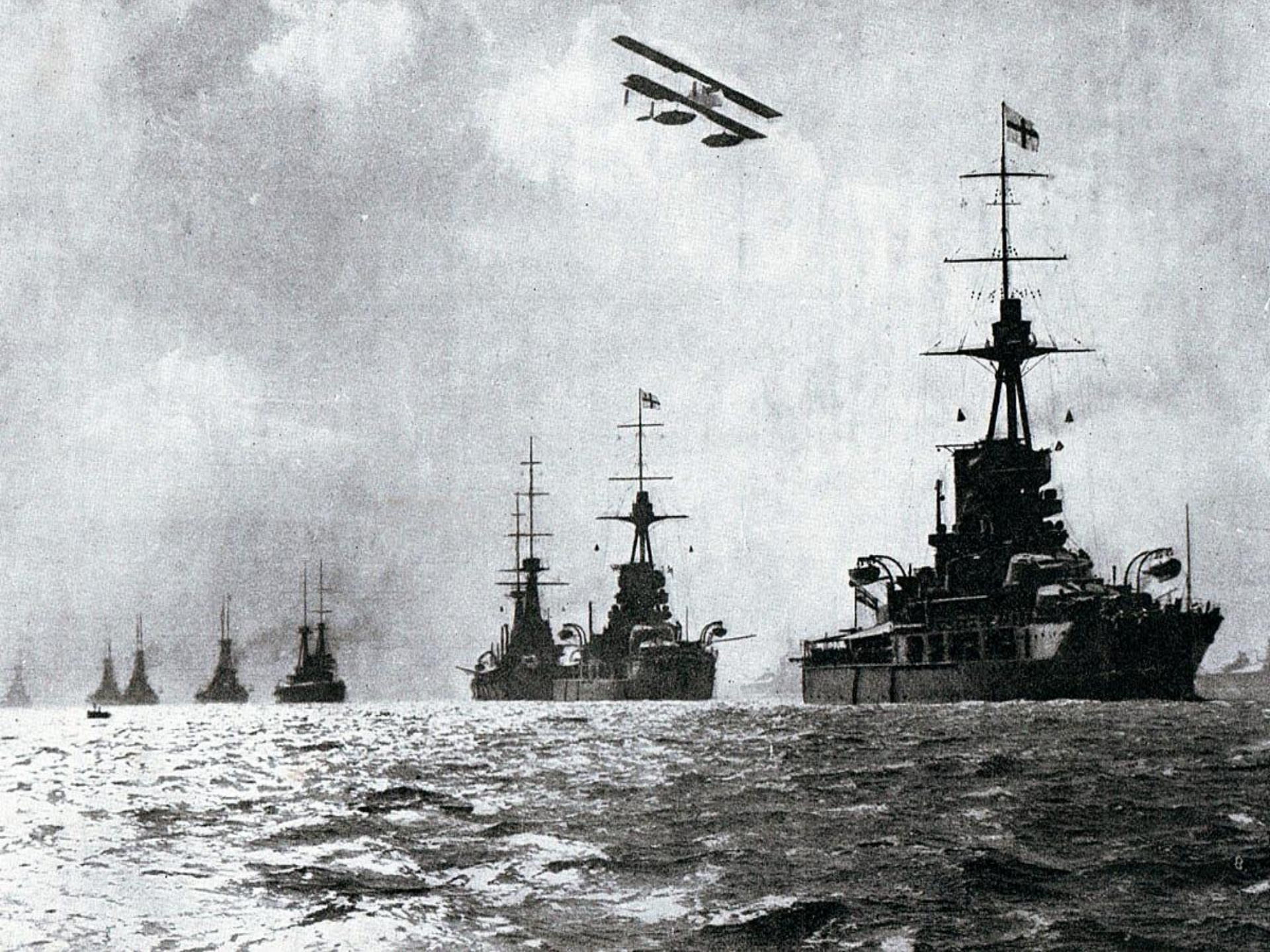
NORTH SEA

Scheer

England

Germany



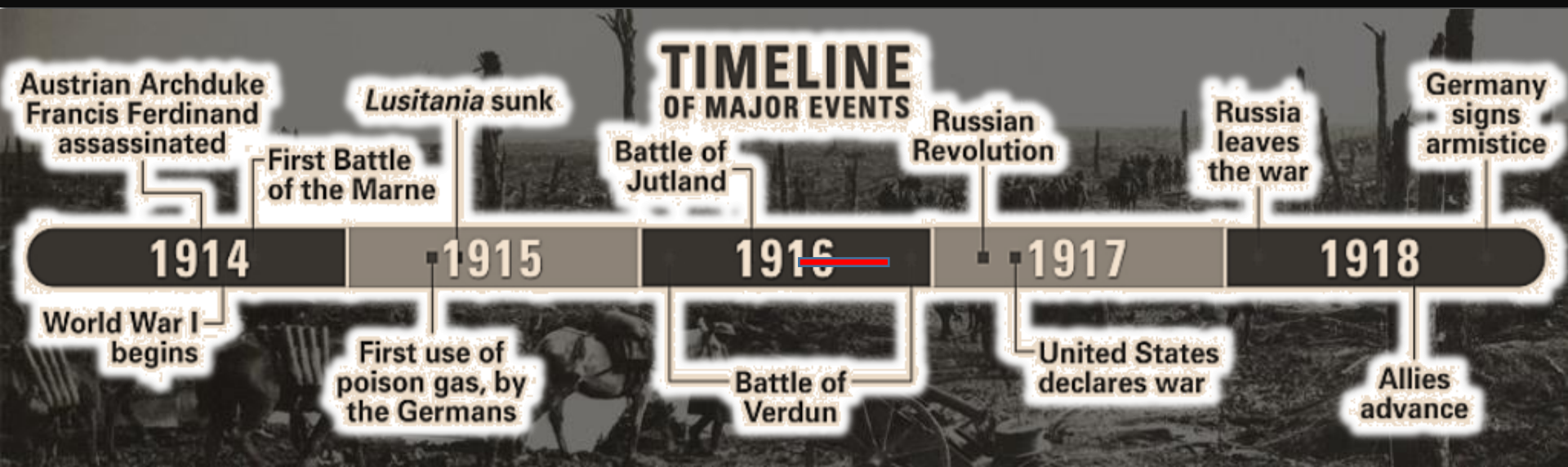




# BATTLE OF THE SOMME (JUL 1 – NOV 18 1916)



**BLOODIEST BATTLE OF THE WAR. 1<sup>st</sup> BATTLE TO INTRODUCE TANKS.**





JULY 1, 1916: 57,470 BRITISH CAUSALITIES FOR 3 MILES















BRITISH: 420,000 CASUALTIES

FRENCH: 200,000 CASUALTIES

GERMAN: 500,000 CASUALTIES

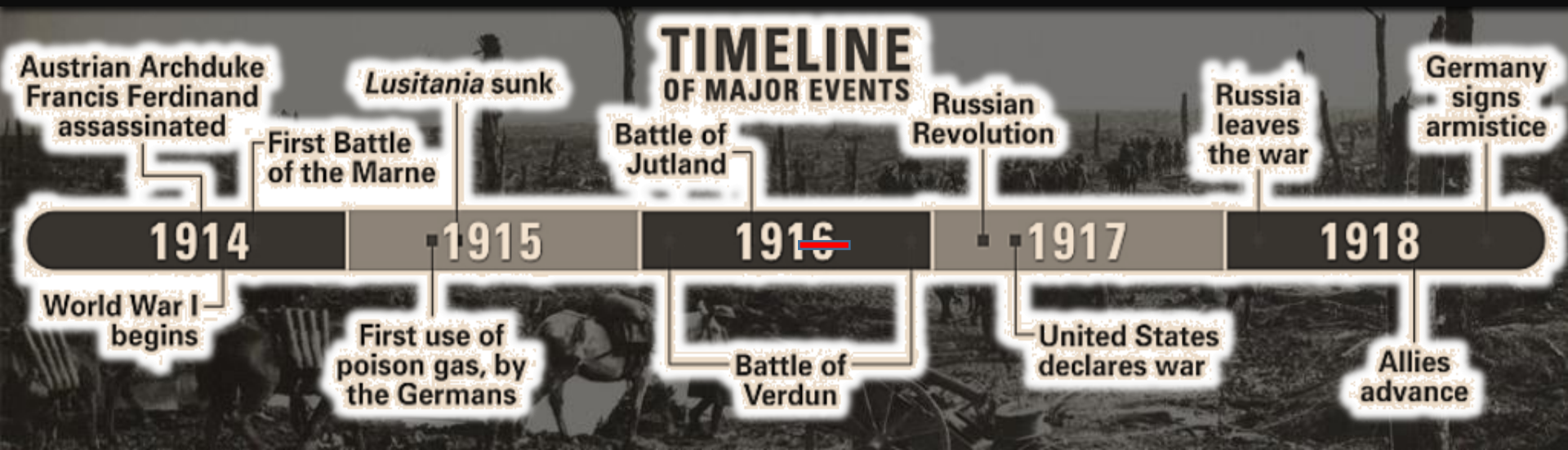


# BRUSILOV OFFENSIVE (JUN 4 – SEP 20 1916)



Aleksei Brusilov

**LARGEST OFFENSIVE. WEAKENED AUSTRIA-HUNGARY PERMENANTLY TO RELY ON GERMANY.**



## TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS

Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated

*Lusitania* sunk

First Battle of the Marne

Battle of Jutland

Russian Revolution

Russia leaves the war

Germany signs armistice

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

World War I begins

First use of poison gas, by the Germans

Battle of Verdun

United States declares war

Allies advance





UNITED  
KINGDOM

K. OF  
DENMARK

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

GERMAN  
EMPIRE

Poland

FRENCH  
REPUBLIC

SWISS

AUSTRO-  
HUNGARIAN  
EMPIRE



occupied  
Romania

occupied  
Serbia

K. OF  
BULGARIA

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

K. OF SPAIN

K. OF ITALY

occupied Montenegro  
occupied Albania

K. OF GREECE  
(ALLIED  
PROTECTORATE)

Dodecanese  
(ITALIAN)

Cyprus

BRITISH POSSESSIONS

Gibraltar

SPANISH

FRENCH NORTH AFRICA

Malta

ITALIAN NORTH AFRICA

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

K. of Egypt  
(BRITISH PROTECTORATE)

31 December  
1916







**RUSSIA: 1,500,000 CASUALTIES**  
**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: 1,000,000 CASUALTIES**  
**GERMANY: 350,000 CASUALTIES**





# RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

**1917** MARCH – DUMA CREATED &  
TSAR NICHOLAS ABDICATED

OCT – BOLSHEVIKS OVERTHROW  
DUMA & ESTABLISHED  
COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT

A black and white photograph of Vladimir Lenin, the leader of the Bolsheviks, speaking at a crowd. He is wearing a dark coat and a hat, and his right arm is raised in a gesture of address. The background shows a large crowd of people, some holding flags, and a banner with Russian text is visible. The image is framed with a red outline.

VLADIMIR LENIN













ARCTIC OCEAN

Area of inset

PACIFIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

PACIFIC OCEAN

- |                              |                      |  |
|------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Belgian territory            | German territory     | Spanish territory                                |
| British empire and dominions | Italian territory    | United States territory                          |
| Dutch territory              | Japanese territory   | League of Nations mandate                        |
| French territory             | Portuguese territory | ITALY Founding member of League of Nations, 1919 |



0 1,000 2,000 Miles  
0 1,000 2,000 Kilometers