

Teacher Overview Objectives:

WWI Warfare

NYS Social Studies Framework Alignment:

Key Idea	Conceptual Understanding	Content Specification	Objectives
10.5 UNRESOLVED GLOBAL CONFLICT (1914–1945): World War I and World War II led to geopolitical changes, human and environmental devastation, and attempts to bring stability and peace. (Standards: 2, 3, 4, 5; Themes: TCC, GEO, GOV, CIV, TECH, EXCH)	10.5b Technological developments increased the extent of damage and casualties in both World War I and World War II.	Students will compare and contrast the technologies utilized in both World War I and World War II, noting the human and environmental devastation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Describe the characteristics of WWI warfare and explain the effects of those characteristics on those involved.2. Identify one cause of the end of WWI.

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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.

Introduction

Directions: Examine the images below and answer the questions that follow.



Detailed section of a painting of Battle of Moscow, 7th September 1812, during the Napoleonic Wars.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain



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

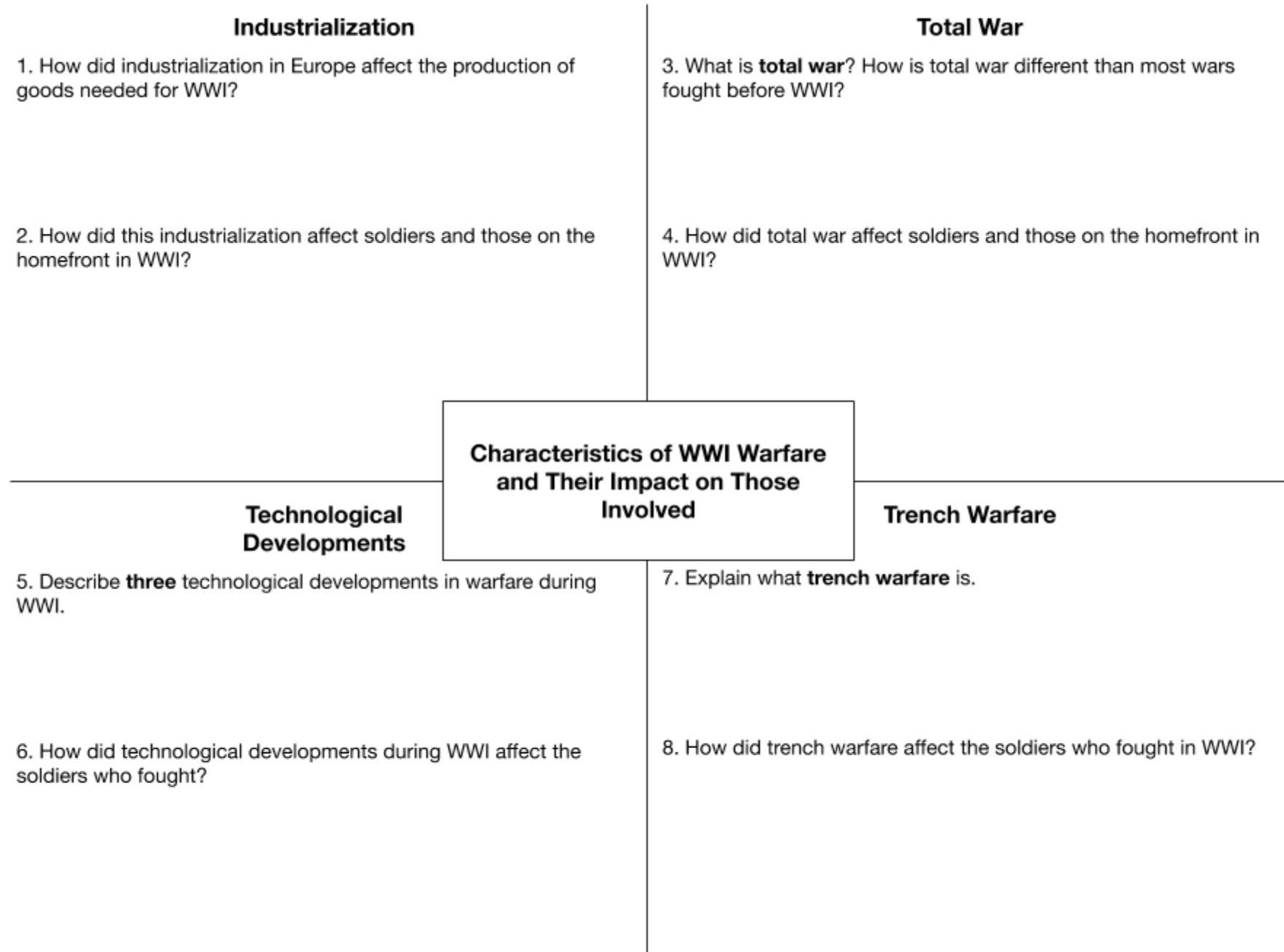
What was similar about warfare in the early 1800s and early 1900s?

What was different about warfare in the early 1800s and early 1900s?

Why do you think warfare changed between the early 1800s and 1900s?

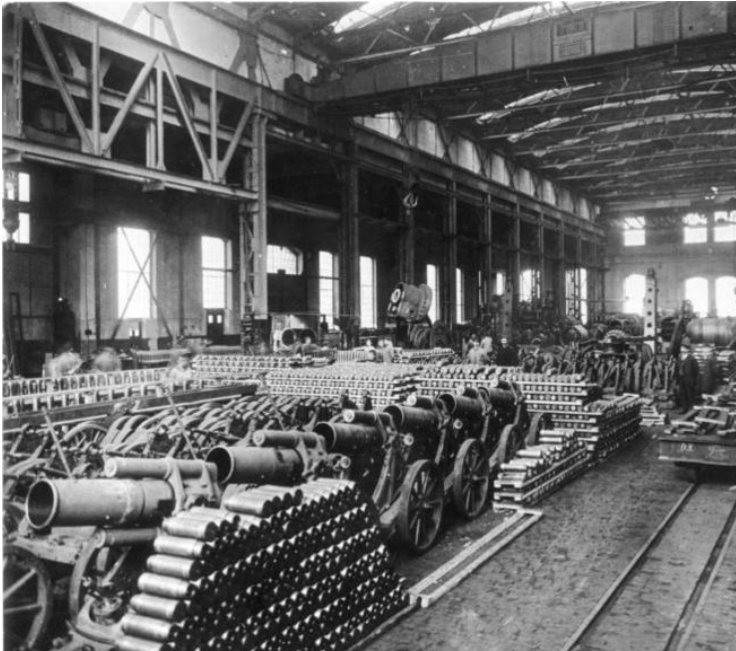
WWI Warfare Document Exploration

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.



Bundesarchiv, Bild 146-1970-047-37
Foto: o. Ang. | 1914/1918

German munitions (weapons) factory, 1916.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

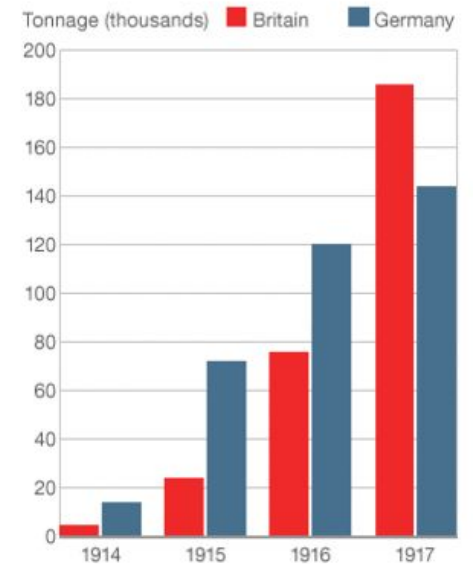


Women munition workers stacking cartridge cases in the New Case shop at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, 1918.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

Winning the war in the factories

British and German World War I explosive production



Source: Niall Ferguson, The Pity of War

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 are willing to make any sacrifices necessary to win. In a state of total war, a nation will mobilize, or make use 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, those 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.

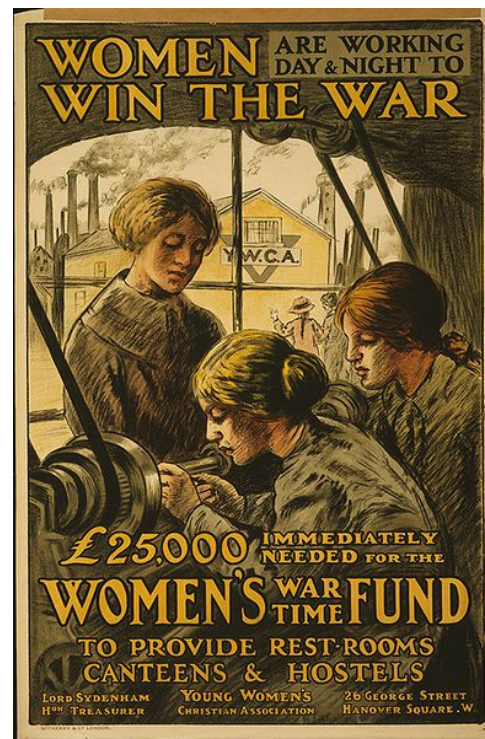
During the war, propaganda posters were used to influence people's decisions and to increase support towards the war effort.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.britannica.com/topic/total-war>, https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/total_war, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/0/ww1/26439020>, <http://www.encyclopedia.com/history/educational-magazines/home-front>



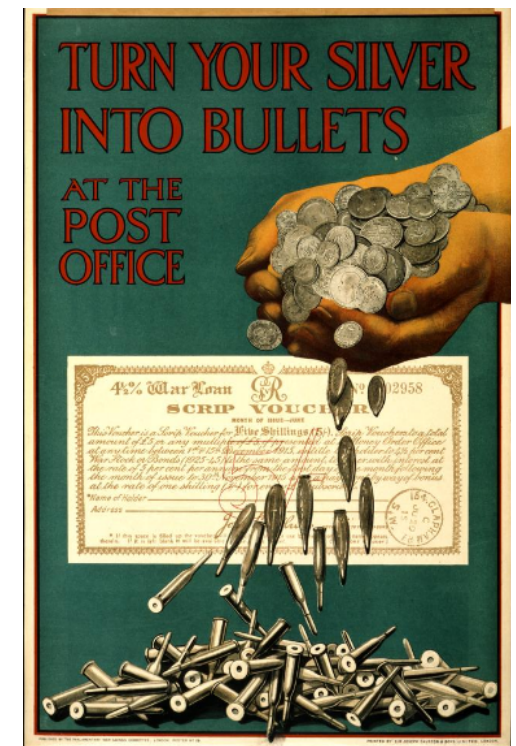
Aerial view of the village of Passchendaele, Belgium before and after WWI. In a total war, civilian and military buildings are targets.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain



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

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain



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

Sources: <http://www.wdl.org/en/item/581/>

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](#) then analyze the images and text below.

Machine Guns



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

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

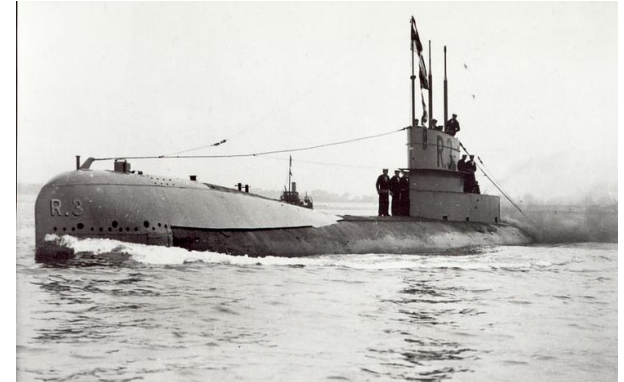
Chemical Warfare



A Canadian soldier with mustard gas burns, ca. 1917-1918.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

Submarines



British R-class submarine, 1910

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

Airplanes



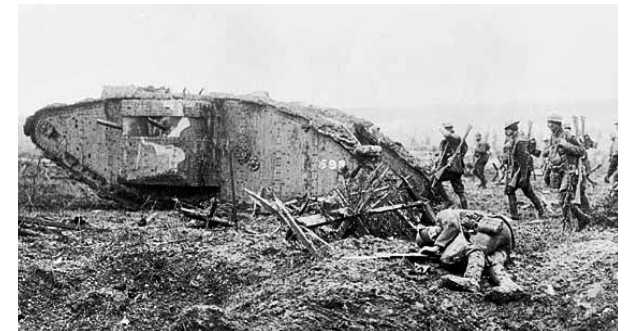
German Albatros D.III of Jagdstaffel 11 and Jagdstaffel 4 planes parked in a line at La Brayelle near Douai, France.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

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.

Source: Adapted from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2376985/>, <http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-31042472>

Tanks



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

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

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](#) then analyze the images and text below.

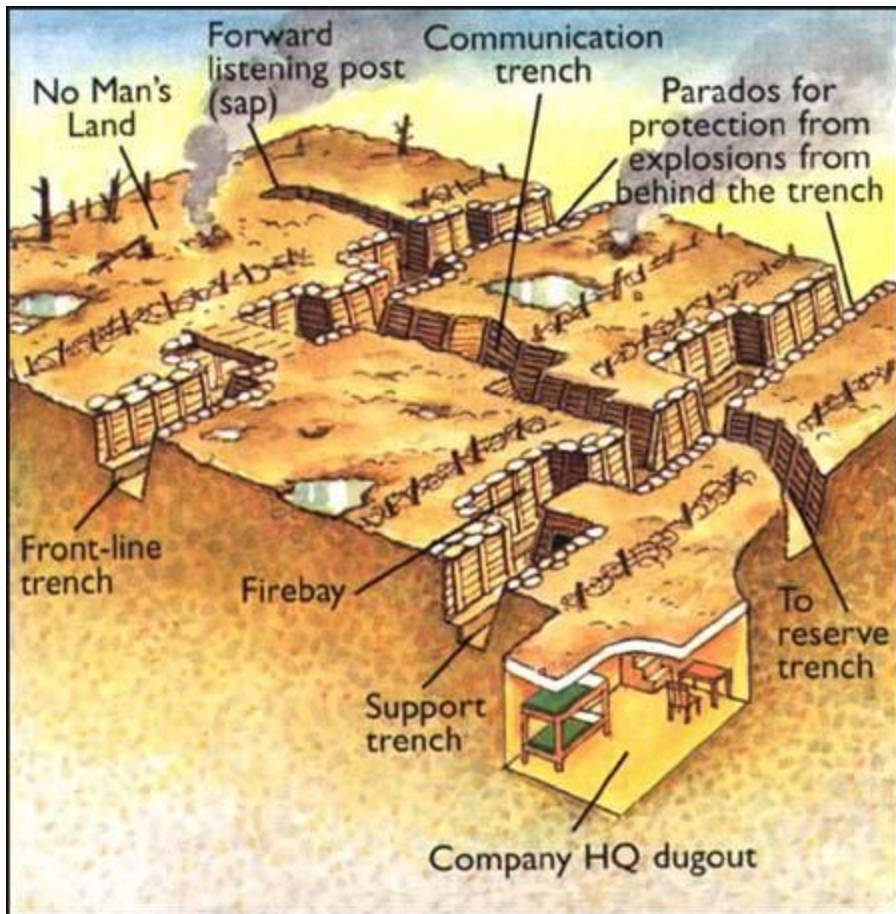


Illustration from Neil Demarco *The Great War*

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain



French soldiers in a trench northwest of Verdun, 1916.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain



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).

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

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



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.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain



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

Formative Assessment Task

Napoleonic Wars

Location: Europe

Dates: 1803-1815

Deaths: 3,500,000 - 6,000,000



Detailed section of a painting of Battle of Moscow, 7th September 1812, during the Napoleonic Wars.

[Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

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



Images of warfare during WWI (1914-1918).

Top Left image [Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

Middle Left image [Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

Bottom Left image [Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

Right [Image](#) is courtesy of wikimedia commons and is public domain

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

Task: Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write a two paragraph response in which you

- Identify **two** 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



Regents Multiple Choice Check for Understanding

1. During World War I, developments in military technology led to
- (1) an early victory by the Allied powers
 - (2) the establishment of industrial capitalism
 - (3) the use of poisonous gas and submarine attacks
 - (4) an increase in ethnic tension in western Europe

2. Which statement explains the decline in unemployment rates in Britain between 1914 and 1918?
- (1) World War I generated jobs at home in England and in the military.
 - (2) Many new jobs were available in Britain's African colonies.
 - (3) Assembly-line production of consumer goods required more workers.
 - (4) The British were buying huge amounts of war materials from the United States.

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Observation of a Soldier in World War I

Private Archie Surfleet, February 8th, 1918 – 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.

- Malcolm Brown, *Tommy Goes to War*

3. Which hypothesis can best be supported by this passage?
- (1) Allied forces were on the verge of winning the war.
 - (2) Technology had created a military stalemate.
 - (3) Revolution in Russia hastened the end of the war.
 - (4) Conditions contributed to low troop morale

4. The technology developed during World War I resulted in
- (1) smaller nations becoming part of larger empires after the war
 - (2) a smaller number of refugees during the war
 - (3) increased military casualties in battles fought during the war
 - (4) a slowdown in transportation improvements after the war

"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*

5. This quotation best describes the effects of the
- (1) technological developments used during World War I
 - (2) formation of alliances in World War II
 - (3) tension between the superpowers during the Cold War
 - (4) protests against reforms during the Indian independence movement

Base your answer to the following question on the passage below and on your knowledge of social studies.

... A weary, exhausted, nerve-racked group of men it was indeed that, about noon November 1, assembled in a gully north of Sommerance [France] to rest and dig in for the night. The artillery was still firing furiously, but the enemy's barrage [bombardment] had ceased very suddenly about 10:00 a.m. and now only occasional shells from long-range rifles would explode in the vicinity. The weather was gloomy and the moist air chilled one to the bones. Yet it was with that meticulous [methodical] care that is characteristic of worn-out men, that we prepared our foxholes, carrying boards and iron sheeting from abandoned machine-gunners' dugouts in order to make our "houses" as comfortable as possible, even though only for one night...

Source: William L. Langer, *Gas and Flame in World War I*, Knopf/Borzoi

6. Which means of warfare is described in this passage?
- (1) guerilla
 - (2) nuclear
 - (3) biological
 - (4) trench

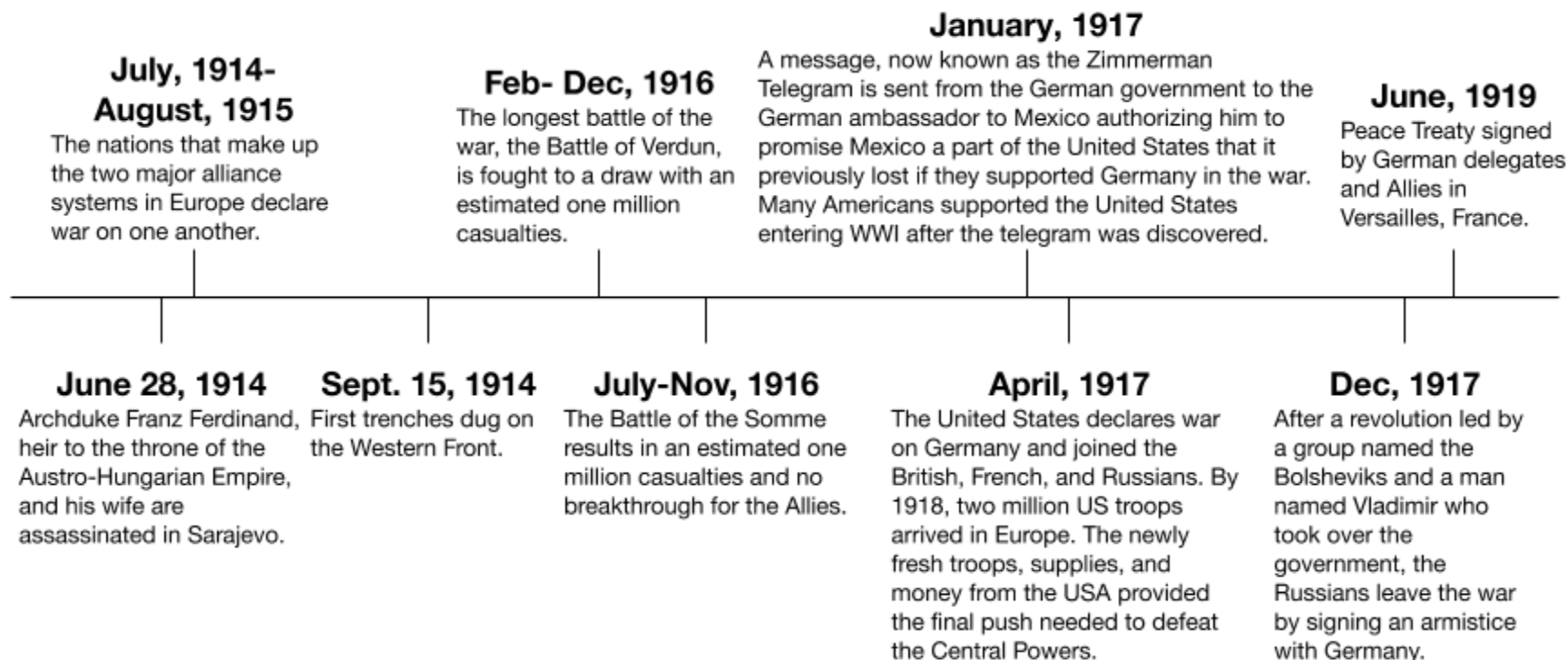
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What ended WWI?

Objectives: Identify one cause of the end of WWI.

Directions: Examine the timeline below, then answer the questions that follow.

World War I Timeline



Note: Timeline is not to scale.

1. Based on the timeline, describe the progress of the war between 1914 and 1917

2. What effect did the United States' entrance into the war have?