WWI pt. 2

TRENCHES

•Western Front stretched from the North Sea to the Swiss-French border

•Both sides dug in, believing it to be a quick war •Usually 7 feet deep and 6 feet wide

•Smell of rotting bodies, unwashed men, no facilities, creosol (chloride of lime to stave off disease and infection), lingering poison gas, mud, cigarette smoke

•Rats, frogs, slugs, horned beetles, nits, and lice were constant companions.

•Rats, who feasted on dead bodies, were the size of cats





TRENCHES •Over 200,000 died in the trenches, most from battle, but some from

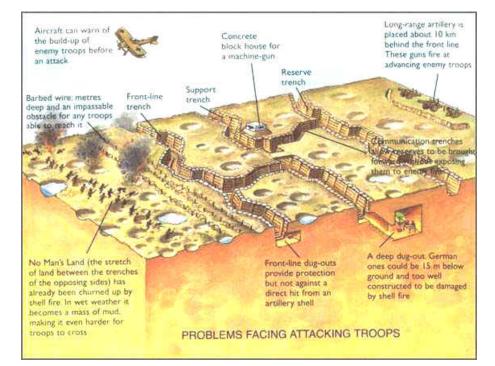
disease and infection

•Trench Fever was caused by lice, a painful disease that began suddenly with severe pain followed by a high fever. Recovery took up to twelve weeks, once away from the trenches •Fugal infections—called Trench Foot —were caused by the cold, wet and unsanitary conditions. It could turn gangrenous and result in amputation

•Shell-shocked started with tiredness, irritability, giddine concentration, and headaches. Eventually it lead to men breakdowns, which made it impossible for those men to s front-line

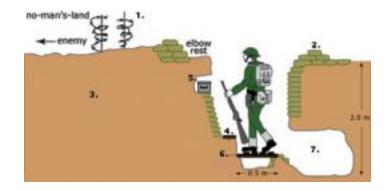


TRENCHES









MACHINE GUN



The Maxim Machine Gun

Hiram Maxim:

•In 1885 he demonstrated the world's first automatic portable machine-gun

•Used the energy of each bullet's recoil force to eject the spent cartridge and insert the next bullet.

Fire until the entire belt of bullets was used up. Trials showed that the machinegun could fire 500 rounds per minute had the firepower of about 100 rifles.

MACHINE GUN

•Machine guns used during World War I took two or three people to shoot and stood on a large tripod.

•Problems which remained with machine guns were centered upon weight and thus maneuverability, versatility, and battlefield role





Developments have focused upon the issues of weight and power. Both became increasingly relevant as wars have shifted from the of swift from relatively static trench warfare to increased movement involving ground-air cooperation

TANKS

•Need to break the stalemate of the Western Front

•William Tritton created the first tank in 1916, called the Mark I.

•Able to grip muddy ground and cross trenches

•It took 3 men to steer and had a total crew of 8

•Only went 4 miles per hour

•Two on the hull sides, two machine guns in the sponsons and two removable guns for the fount and back

•Fires were a major concern since the tank took about 230 liters of fuel

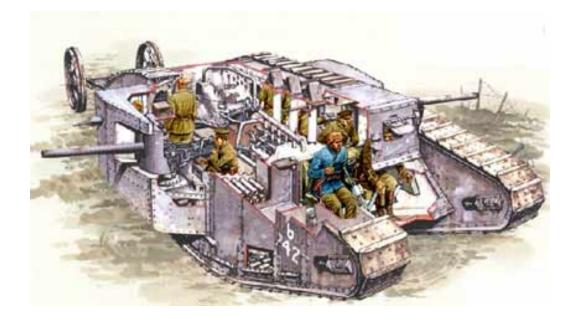


TANKS

•Inside very unpleasant, crew with the engine, which admitted poisonous carbon monoxide, fuel and oil vapors

- •Helmets, goggles, chainmail masks and gas masks
- •Could be penetrated by armor-piercing K-bullets as well as being overrun by enemy infantry or attacked with grenades
 - •They had a probability of approximately one-third to penetrate armor 12-13 mm thick up to a distance of 100 meters
- •Next generation of tanks had thicker armor and were immune to the K bullets





TANKS



SUBMARINES

•Cornelis Drebbel made the very first submarine in 1620 out of wood and leather.

•On the eve of WWI all major navies had submarines but were unimportant and for coastal uses only

•Exception was the German U-Boats, which carried merchant cargo.

•Self-propelled torpedoes and deck guns were added

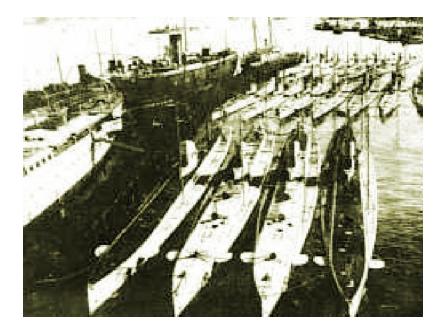
•Propelled by diesel on surface and by electric motors once submerged

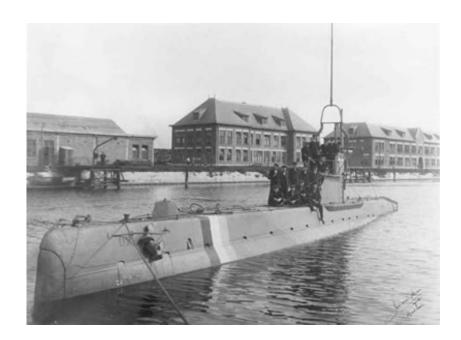
•Underwater listening equipment was installed and 6 forward torpedo tubes

•Important addition: modified to lay mines during covert missions off an enemy's harbor

•Tended to operate as scouts for surface warships

•Appeared too late to have any major effect on the WWI, but they pioneered a new concept in the development of submarines for later wars

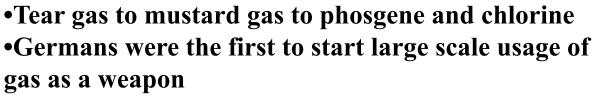






SUBMARINES

POISONOUS GAS

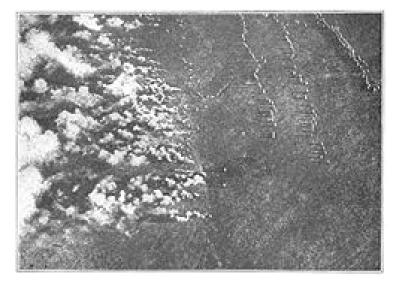


•Mustard gas: form large blisters on exposed skin

- •Colorless, odorless, and viscous liquids at room temperature.
- •When used in impure form, usually yellowbrown in color and have an odor like garlic



•Delivered in artillery shells and since it was heavier than air, it would settle to the ground where it could remain active for several days to weeks and depending on weather conditions even mouths



POISONOUS GAS

•First killing agent used was chlorine—a powerful irritant that can inflict damage to the eyes, nose, throat and lungs.

High concentrations and prolonged exposure can cause death
Water-soluble, so a damp cloth was used to cover the mouth and nose





•Gas masks were given out as a countermeasure. Generally they were dipped into a chemical to neutralize the poisonous gases

POISONOUS GAS

•4% of combat deaths were due to gas
•Effective psychological weapon, sight of an oncoming green cloud of gas
•Non-fatal causalities was high and remained one of the soldiers' greatest fears



Estimated gas casualties:

Nation	Fatal	Non-fatal
Russia	56,000	419,340
Germany	9,000	200,000
France	8,000	190,000
British		
Empire	8,109	188,706
Austria-		
Hungary	3,000	100,000
USA	1,462	72,807
Italy 4,6	60 60),000

Total	88,498	1,240,853
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AIRPLANES

•Most planes were used for observing the enemy, especially in the beginning, "Scouts"

•Made of wood and canvas

•No parachutes or mounted guns

•During the war, a Dutch airplane builder installed an interrupter gear, allowing for a machine gun to shoot through the prop

• "Flying Aces" became heroes of the war

• "Dogfights" when two planes fought in the air

•Aerial combat was all new, too new for clear rules to have been established



AIRPLANES

•On the Western Front, the British and French outnumbered the Germans (approx. 125,000 to 50,000

•With superior numbers, the Allies were generally able bombing and recon over their lines.

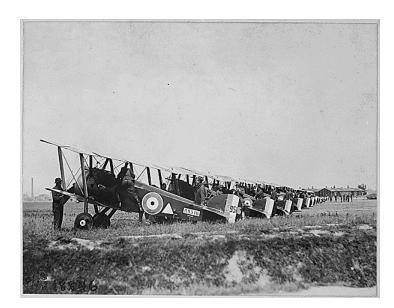
•German pilots usually flew over their own terrain: required less fuel, less flying time, and prevailing west wind.

•Any crippled German plane going home had the wind at its back; any damaged Allied plane faced head winds.

•Thus, the Allies' had greater numbers, but German aces were able to rack up impressive scores



ÅIRPLANES





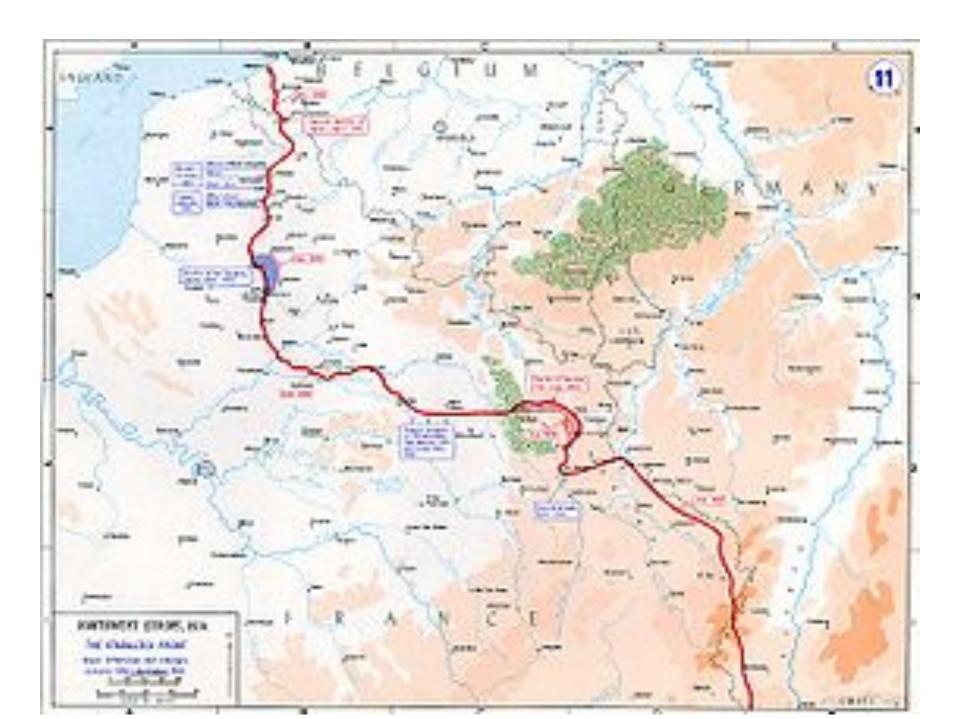
Nieuport. A. E. G. French, English, Belgian, Italian. Single-seater. German, made by Allgemeine Elektrizitäts Gesellschaft. Rotary Rhone or Clerget. or Two-seater. Hispano-Suiza motor. 175 hp. Mercedes motor. Ago. Albatross D. III. German. 1916 type, single-seater. Rotary Oberursel motor. German. Aviatik. Single-seater. 170 hp. Mercedes motor. Albatross C. III German. German.

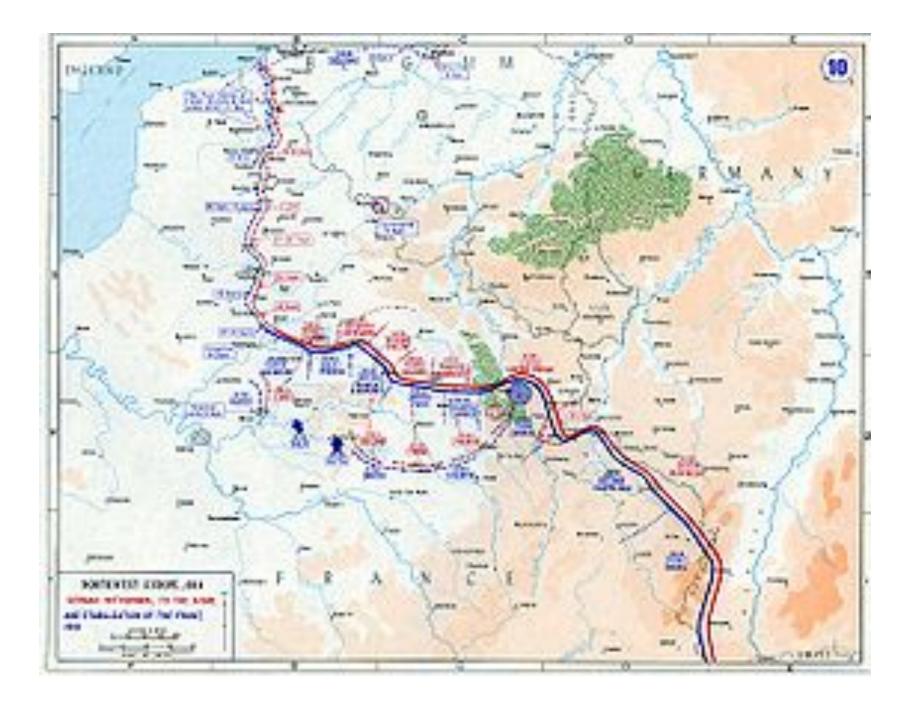
Two-seater. 175 hp. Mercedes motor.

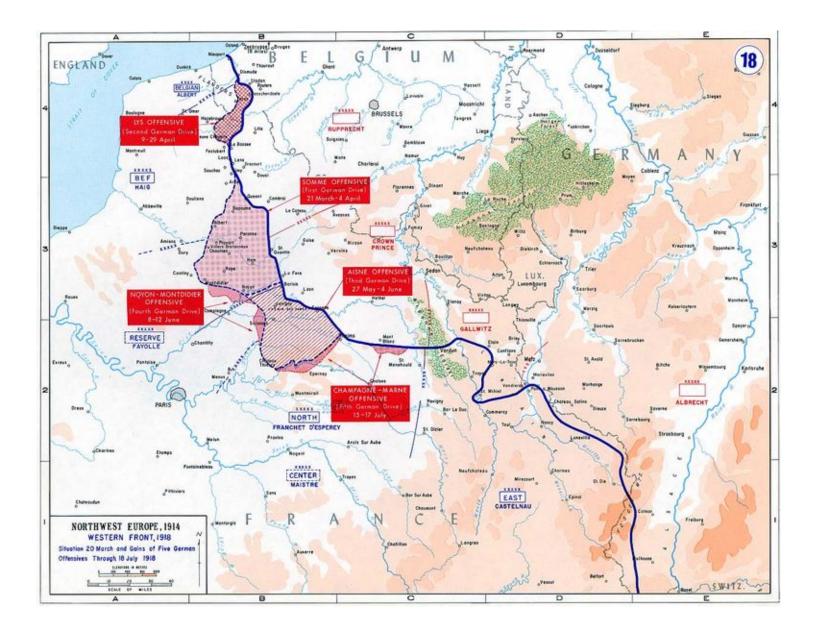
THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS WAR BOOK.

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Two-seater. 175 hp. Mercedes motor.









Trench Warfare

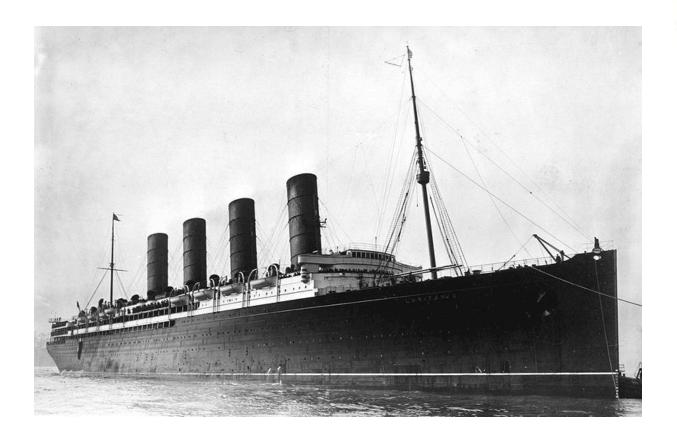
- By early 1915, war had become a War of Attrition (wearing down the other side)
- Trenches were dug for protection
 - 2 parallel trenches stretching 500 miles were dug
- Life in the Trenches
 - Cold, muddy, rats, disease

Battles of Verdun & Somme

- Verdun
 - Bloodiest battle of war
 - No gain
- Somme
 - Another bloody battle, no gain
 - Tank was introduced by the British

Submarine Warfare

- Introduced by Germany to wear down British
- German U-boats
 - At first only attacked war ships
 - In 1915 began attacking anything
 - *Lusitania* was sunk in May 1915 killing 1200 people
- US responses demanding the end of unrestricted warfare- Germany complies for awhile





IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY WASHINGTON, D. C. APILL T. 1915

TAKE UP THE SWORD OF JUSTICE



US enters the War

- Zimmerman Telegram
 - German promise to Mexico---support in regaining New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona in exchange for support during WWI
- German U-Boats sank 4 American merchant ships
- US declares war on April 2, 1917

Peace at Last

Terms

- Convoy- guard for transport vehicles
- Armistice- agreement to end fighting
- Reparation- payments for damages
- Mandate- territories administered by other countries
- Cordon Sanitaire- quarantine line

End of War

- Germany
 - Wilhelm II abdicates, Germany republic formed
- Ottoman Empire
 - Asked for peace
- Austria-Hungary
 - Surrendered, monarchy collapses
- November 11
 - Germans signed an armistice

Effects of War

- Shattered monarchies
- Increased political & social instability
- Boundaries were redrawn
- 9 million dead, 21 million wounded
- 13 million civilians dead of disease & starvation
- Armenian genocide-Turks rounded up Armenians & sent them into the desert to die or destroyed villages and shot the people
 - Est. 1 million dead

Flu Pandemic

- 1918-1919
- Killed 20 million people in less than 2 years
 - Did not attack the young, old, or sickly (like flu normally does) instead it attacked healthy young adults

Restoring Peace

- Wilson- 14 point plan
 - International recognition of freedom of seas and of trade
 - Limitations on arms
 - End to secret alliances
 - Just settlements of colonial claims
 - Right of self-rule for all nations
 - Establishing the League of Nations

- British
 - Objected to open seas
- France
 - Wanted Germany to pay reparations

Treaty of Versailles

- Defeated nations were not invited
- Germany
 - Reduced size, army, banned conscription, and manufacture of major war weapons, had to pay reparations, lost all colonies
- Poland was established as independent nation

New Nations emerge

 Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, & Yugoslavia

– Called cordon sanitaire, buffer b/w France and Germany & Russia

 Middle Eastern nations promised freedom were not granted that freedom

