


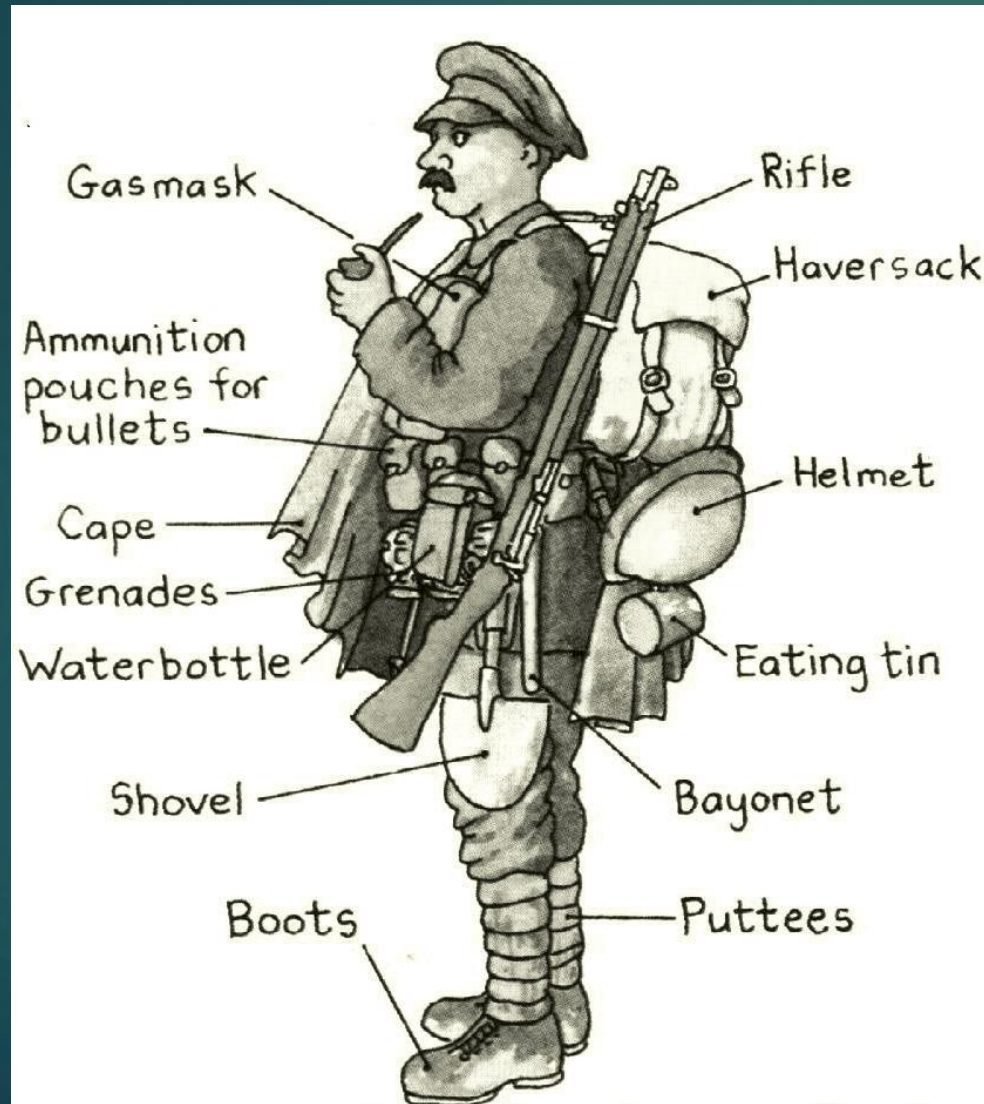
WWI: Trench Warfare





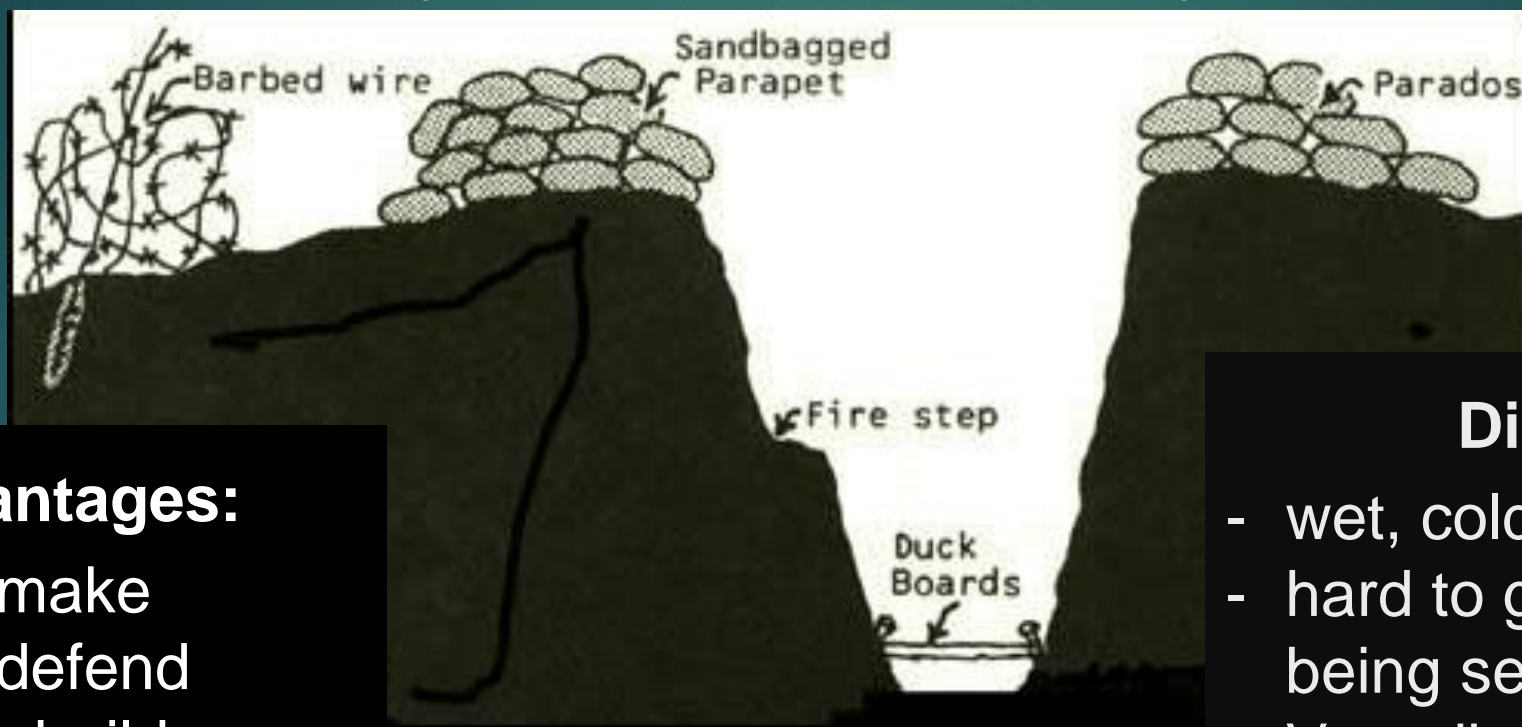
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qB4cdRgIcB8> (2:00)

WWI Soldiers Equipment



Trenches

The diagram below shows you what a trench might have looked like:



Advantages:

- easy to make
- easy to defend
- cheap to build
- don't need lots of men to defend them.

Disadvantages:

- wet, cold
- hard to get in/out of without being seen by the enemy.
- Very dirty + unhygienic (no running water or flush toilets)



Trenches



0.1285

No Mans Land

(a hellish experience)

Heavily defended by machine guns and riflemen on both sides, it was often riddled with land mines and barbed wire, as well as corpses and wounded soldiers who were not able to make it back to their own trenches. Intense bombing and artillery often blanketed the ground leaving giant craters.





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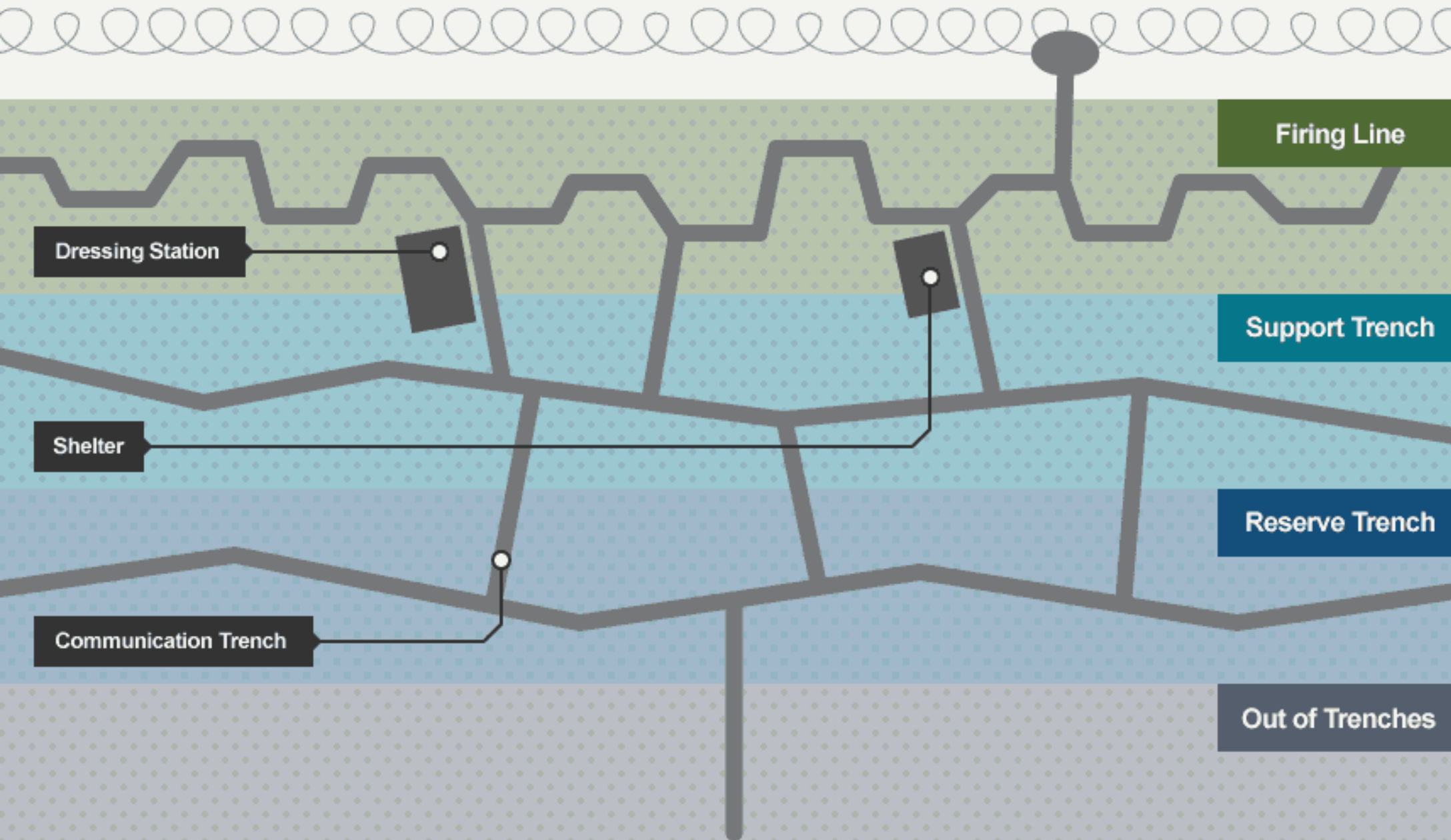
Red Cross Stretcher Bearers

Once in a while truces would be called so that the injured could be retrieved and the dead could be buried. Generally, senior commands disapproved of any slackening of the offensive for humanitarian reasons and ordered their troops not to permit enemy stretcher-bearers to operate in no man's land. These orders were often ignored.



NO MAN'S LAND

Average time spent by trench-fighting soldiers



Firing Line

15%

Dressing Station

Support Trench

10%

Shelter

Reserve Trench

30%

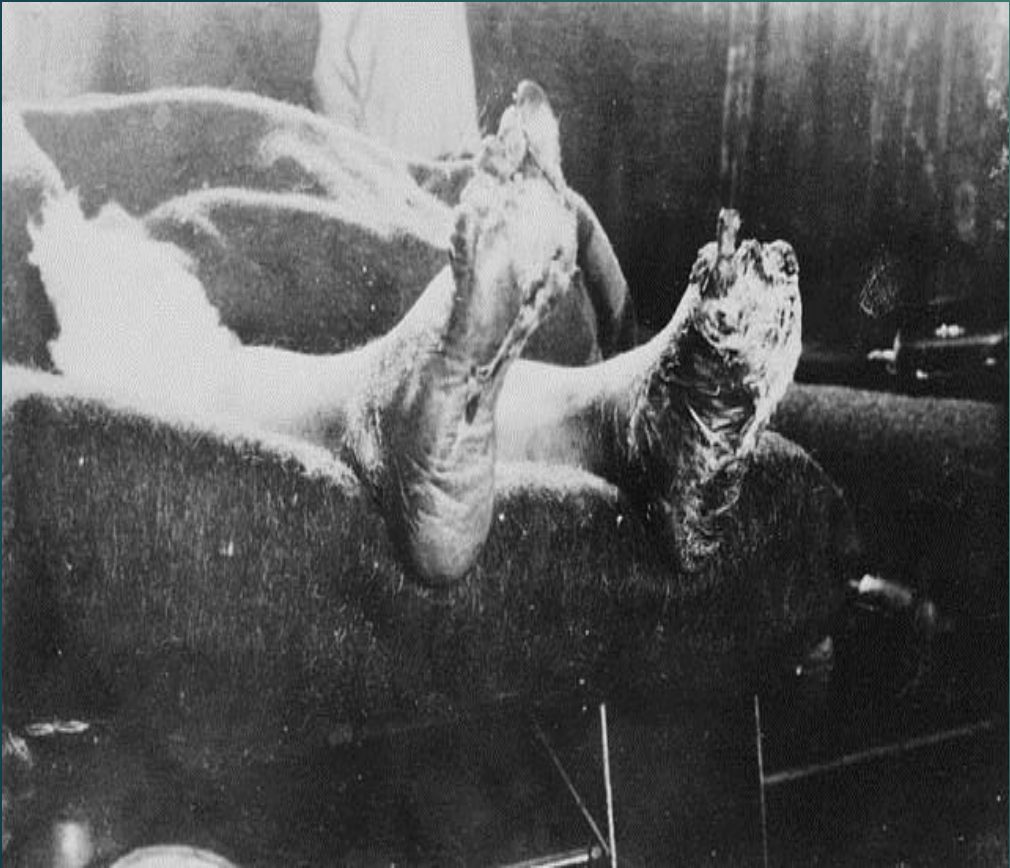
Communication Trench

Out of Trenches

45%

Trench Foot

Thousands of young men lost parts of their feet. They would develop trench foot because they could not keep their feet dry. Soldiers were only issued two pairs of socks.

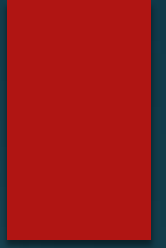


Shell Shock

the "1000
yard stare"



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P92guhd7d-8> (12:02)



Our Plan Today...

- ▶ Millionaire Review
- ▶ Quiz
- ▶ Handout: Trench Warfare
- ▶ WWI Weapons & Technology
- ▶ Handout: Weapons & Technology
- ▶ Catch-up time:
 - ▶ ** Canadian speech *** and any other missing assignments



<https://www.superteachertools.net/millionaire/online/game1424918962.php>

Weapons

Rifles and Pistols



Machine guns



Torpedoes



Artillery



Flame Throwers



Mustard/chlorine gas



Bayonets



Machine Guns

- ▶ Unlike today, **machine guns** were not the main weapons of soldiers. They needed 4-6 people to man them in 1914 and had to be positioned on a flat surface.
- ▶ They could fire up to 400 rounds per minute and had the fire power of 100 guns!
- ▶ This figure would more than double by the war's end, with rounds fed via a fabric belt or a metal strip.



British Mark V Star

- ▶ Tanks used for the first time in the Battle of the Somme in 1916.
- ▶ Tanks were developed in order to solve the problems of trench warfare.



Gas

- This war was also the first to use **chlorine** and **mustard gas**.
- The German army was the first to use chlorine in 1915 at Ypres.



Allied forces discovered that urine-soaked cotton pads neutralized the chlorine. However, they found it difficult to fight like this!! Mustard gas was the most **deadly** biological weapon that was used in the trenches.

Airplanes

- ▶ Airplanes were usually flown by a single pilot.
- ▶ Unarmed planes were used to scout enemy positions



Canada's Hero Ace pilot Billy Bishop

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?
v=c-LxzD6Luj4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c-LxzD6Luj4)

