


A collection of historical artifacts is displayed on a light-colored surface. On the left, there is a blue and white checkered board with several small, round, light-colored objects. Below the board are two medals: one with a red ribbon and a white star, and another with a blue ribbon and a white star. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses with thin temples is positioned in the center. In the bottom left corner, there is a circular compass with a white face and black markings. The text '1914-1918: The World at War' is overlaid on the right side of the image in a large, blue, serif font with a drop shadow.

# 1914-1918: The World at War

**Depth Study A: The First World  
War 1914-1918  
Pages 156-189  
Mr. Corey**

A collection of military medals and a compass are arranged on a wooden surface. In the top left, a red ribbon with a circular emblem is attached to a silver star-shaped medal. Below it is a blue ribbon with a similar emblem and another silver star-shaped medal. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses lies horizontally across the center. In the bottom left corner, a circular compass with a white face and black markings is visible. The background is a light-colored, textured surface.

How important were the  
other fronts?

A vertical collage of historical nautical items. At the top, a portion of a map with a compass rose is visible. Below it is a blue ribbon with a circular medal featuring a starburst design. In the center is a large, ornate red and white cross-shaped medal with intricate scrollwork. At the bottom is a circular compass with a white face and black markings.

## Who won the war at sea?

- ◆ In the years leading up to 1914, each of the major powers had devoted a huge amount of resources to developing large and powerful navies.
- ◆ In the case of Germany, its decision to launch a major naval construction program led to an arms race with Great Britain which significantly added to the tension between the two alliances.
- ◆ Surprisingly, however, there were relatively few major naval engagements during First World War, and those that did take place failed to provide a decisive outcome.



## Who won the war at sea?

- ◆ Even so, the ability of Great Britain to gain and maintain control of the English Channel and North Sea played a significant part in her eventual victory in the war.
- ◆ The main aims of British and German naval policy differed at the outbreak of war.
- ◆ From the British perspective, the priority had to be on preserving the supply lines between Britain and Northern France.

A vertical collage on the left side of the slide features a compass rose at the bottom, a blue ribbon with a circular medal in the middle, and a map of the world at the top. The items are set against a dark, textured background.

## Who won the war at sea?

- ◆ A further aim was to choke Germany into submission through the implementation of a blockade of Germany's narrow coastline.
- ◆ Germany's main aim, by contrast, was more limited.
- ◆ There is considerable evidence to suggest that the rapid development of its navy was intended to perform more of a deterrent role than an actual combatant function and, as a result, its primary role during the war was intended to sustain this function, while carrying out small attacks to reduce the size of the Royal Navy, in the hope it would be a useful negotiating tool in future peace negotiations.

A vertical collage on the left side of the slide featuring a compass rose at the bottom, a red and white military medal with a blue ribbon in the middle, and a map or chart at the top.

## Who won the war at sea?

- ◆ However, the enormous cost of constructing the navy resulted in a large pressure to use it in actual combat.
- ◆ As result, the German navy carried out small, close attacks on British forces, laid minefields in the North Sea and deployed its developing submarine force to achieve these goals.
- ◆ The earliest uses of the navy were, with two notable exceptions, mostly intended to gain control of the North Sea, an objective vital to the fulfillment of both sides' naval aims during the war.

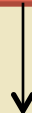


# Early Naval Operations, 1914/1915

28 August 1914 Battle of Heligoland Bight. A large British force targeted German shipping at its naval base in Heligoland, resulting in the deaths of 712 German sailors and 6 ships for the loss of 35 British sailors and no ships sunk.



1 November 1914 Battle of Coronel. A small German fleet of modern cruisers commanded by Admiral von Spee sank two British cruisers with the loss of 1600 British lives off the coast of Chile. This was the first British naval defeat since 1812.



8 December 1914 Battle of the Flakland Islands. A new British fleet, assembled to hunt down von Spee's forces, gained revenge for the Battle of Coronel, sinking four German ships and inflicting 1871 fatalities for the loss of 10 men and no ships on the British side.



16 December 1914 The German high seas fleet attacked 3 towns on the east Yorkshire coast (Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool), which resulted in 137 fatalities.

# Early Naval Operations, 1914/1915

24 January 1915 Battle of Dogger Bank. After intercepting German radio messages, the British knew German High Seas Fleet was heading for Dogger Bank, where it cut off the German forces and managed to sink 1 armored cruiser and inflict 954 fatalities.





# Battle of Jutland

- ◆ Within the Royal Navy, and the public at large, there remained a desire to achieve the type of decisive major naval victory which would rank with previous naval victories such as this experience occurred May 31, 1916 at Jutland.



# Battle of Jutland



# Battle of Jutland

- ◆ **Admiral Reinhard Scheer (1863-1928)**
- ◆ Commander of the High Seas Fleet from January 1916, he had joined the German Navy in 1879 and taken command of his first ship in 1907.



# Battle of Jutland

- ◆ **Sir John Jellicoe (1859 – 1935)**
- ◆ Jellicoe was appointed commander of the Grand Fleet at the start of the war. He was cautious in his use of the fleet, aware of the damage a major naval defeat could do to Britain's prospects in the war as a whole.





# Battle of Jutland

- ◆ The aims of the commanders of both sides reflected the broader aims of Germany and Britain in the war at sea.
- ◆ Scheer's plan was to lure the British Grand fleet from its base at Rosyth by way of decoy attacks on merchant shipping in the North Sea, and then use the remainder of his fleet to destroy parts of Jellicoe's forces.
- ◆ In doing so, he hoped to reduce the size of the British fleet, bringing it closer to the size of the German fleet.
- ◆ Unfortunately for Scheer, Jellicoe was aware of his plan and had sailed out of port much earlier than Scheer expected, and was instead lying in wait to achieve his objective: inflicting as much damage as possible on the High Seas Fleet.



## Battle of Jutland

- ◆ While Jellicoe's fleet outnumbered that of Scheer, the decision to provide greater speeds and better guns at expense of stronger armor would prove costly during the battle.
- ◆ Within the first hour of the battle starting.
- ◆ German gunfire had sunk HMS Indefatigable, and HMS Queen Mary costing 2,868 lives.
- ◆ However, Jellicoe had planned to lure Scheer into a trap, hoping that he would pursue the remnants of Admiral Betty's ships.
- ◆ This resulted in main poor communications within each fleet.



## Battle of Jutland

- ◆ The ensuing battle only lasted a few minutes, but the damage caused by the huge British guns and the realization that he was sailing into a trap forced Scheer to sail for home.
- ◆ Using his submarines for cover, he was able to prevent Jellicoe mounting an effect pursuit and managed to reach port the following morning.
- ◆ Jutland was the biggest battle in naval history, featuring 250 ships and 100,000 men over the course of three days.
- ◆ Both sides claimed the battle as a victory.

# Battle of Jutland

**Who won the Battle of Jutland?**

Was it Germany?

Was it Great Britain?





# Battle of Jutland

## Who won the Battle of Jutland?

**Was it Germany?**

**Lost 11 ships, including 1 battle cruisers.**

**Was it Great Britain?**

**Lost 14 ships, including 3 battle cruisers**



# Battle of Jutland

## Who won the Battle of Jutland?

**Was it Germany?**

**Lost 11 ships, including 1 battle cruisers.**

**Lost 3,058 dead and wounded**

**Was it Great Britain?**

**Lost 14 ships, including 3 battle cruisers**

**Lost 6,784 dead, wounded and captured**



# Battle of Jutland

## Who won the Battle of Jutland?

**Was it Germany?**

**Lost 11 ships, including 1 battle cruisers.**

**Lost 3,058 dead and wounded**

**Able to deploy 10 large ships immediately after the battle**

**Was it Great Britain?**

**Lost 14 ships, including 3 battle cruisers**

**Lost 6,784 dead, wounded and captured**

**Able to deploy 24 large ships immediately after the battle**



# Battle of Jutland

## Who won the Battle of Jutland?

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**Never risked a major sea battle again**

**Was it Great Britain?**

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**Able to deploy 24 large ships immediately after the battle**

**Maintained its control of the North Sea**





# Who won the Battle of Jutland?

## Was it Germany?

**Lost 11 ships, including 1 battle cruisers.**

**Lost 3,058 dead and wounded**

**Able to deploy 10 large ships immediately after the battle**

**Never risked a major sea battle again**

## Was it Great Britain?

**Lost 14 ships, including 3 battle cruisers**

**Lost 6,784 dead, wounded and captured**

**Able to deploy 24 large ships immediately after the battle**

**Maintained its control of the North Sea**

**Able to sustain its blockade of the north German coast**

A collection of nautical and military artifacts is arranged on a light-colored surface. On the left, a portion of a chessboard with a blue and brown checkered pattern is visible, featuring several white chess pieces. Below the chessboard are two medals: one with a red ribbon and a white star-shaped center, and another with a blue ribbon and a white star-shaped center. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses with thin temples is positioned in the center. In the bottom left corner, a circular compass with a white face and black markings is visible. The text "Tactics at Sea" is centered on the right side of the image.

# Tactics at Sea



# Formative Assessment

- ◆ Your assignment is to make a powerpoint on Tactics at Sea and Gallipoli Campaign
- ◆ This can be Individual or Group
- ◆ You need to discuss following points in your presentation:
  - ◆ Tactics at Sea
    - Blockades
    - Submarine Warfare
  - ◆ Gallipoli Campaign
    - What was it?
    - Why did it fail in 1915?
- ◆ Have pictures and information in your powerpoint. You will present this for a grade in class.

A collection of military medals and a compass are arranged on a wooden surface. The medals include a red ribbon with a circular emblem, a blue ribbon with a circular emblem, and two silver Maltese crosses with central medallions. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses lies across the scene. In the bottom left corner, a circular compass is visible, showing cardinal directions and degree markings.

The Gallipoli Campaign:  
Why did the Gallipoli  
campaign of 1915 fail?

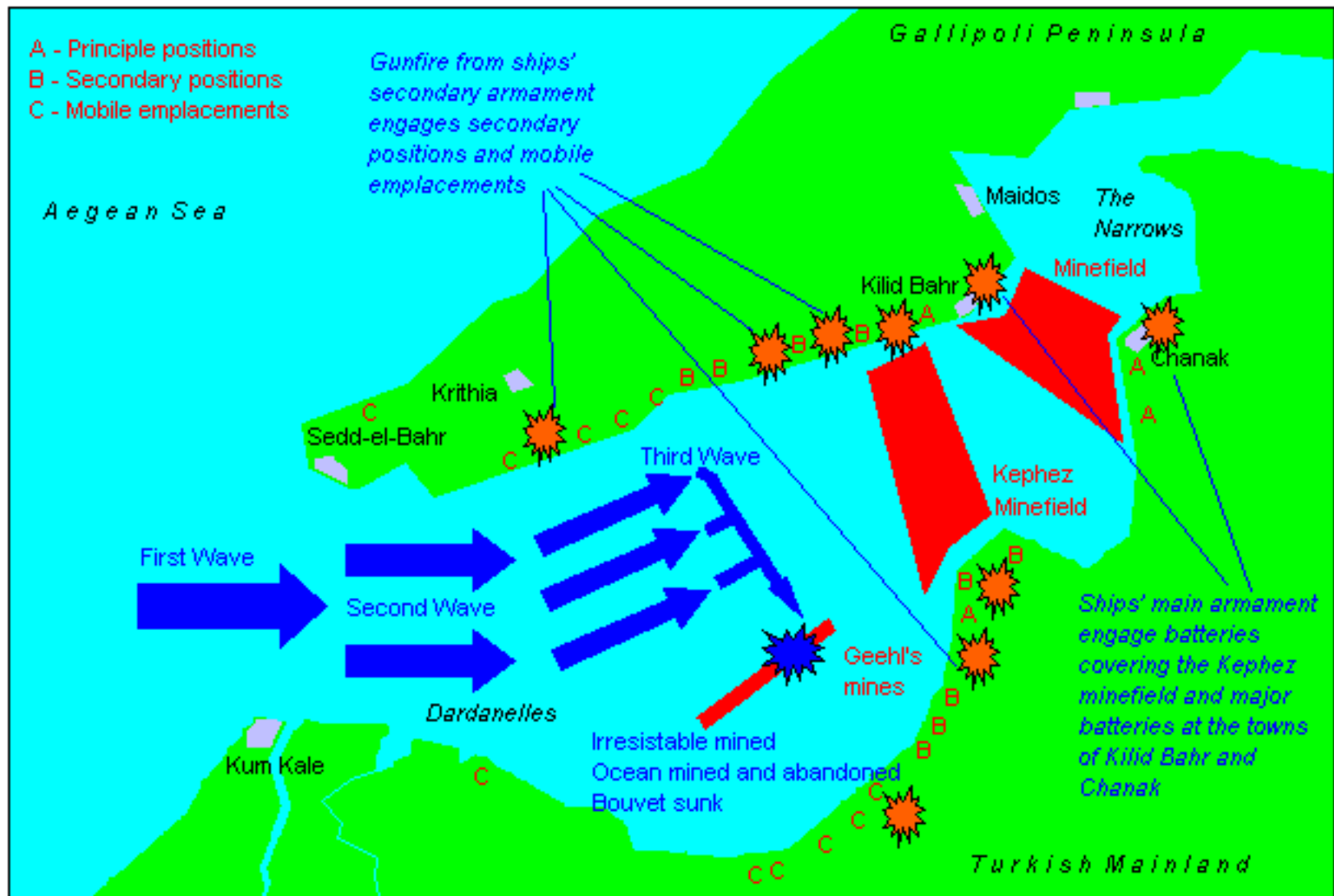




# Gallipoli

- ◆ On 25<sup>th</sup> of April 1915, British, French, Australian and New Zealand troops launched an invasion of Turkey designed to provide the outright victory which was lacking on the Western front, and to provide assistance to their ally Russia by knocking Turkey out of the war.
- ◆ Previous attempts to knock out the guns on the Gallipoli shoreline, had been frustrated by a combination of bad weather, mines in the Dardanelles Straits and the organization of the Turkish defenders by the German general Liman von Sanders.

# Gallipoli



Gallipoli Map 1: Naval Attack, 18 March 1915

# Gallipoli

- ◆ The combined allied forces at Gallipoli came under the command of General Sir Ian Hamilton.
- ◆ Hamilton had been advised by Greek military leaders that he would need 150,000 men to take Gallipoli, but Lord Kitchener, who opposed the plan, only approved the deployment of half that number.
- ◆ To make matters worse for Hamilton all element of surprise had been lost after the March naval raids leading to the arrival of 70,000 new Turkish troops to defend the peninsula.





# Gallipoli

- ◆ The landing on 25<sup>th</sup> of April aimed to establish two bridgeheads, one at Helles in the south and the other at Kabatepe.
- ◆ The British invasion at Helles resulted in heavy casualties, with 20,000 of the invading force of 70,000 killed or wounded.
- ◆ Many of the casualties were suffered on Beach V where an old trawler, the River Clyde was used to land the troops.
- ◆ Unfortunately, the Turkish machine gunners had a direct line of fire on the troops inflicting heavy casualties on the invaders.

A collage of military-related items including a compass, a medal, and a map.

# Gallipoli

- ◆ With all happening Hamilton was commanding off shore which he didn't know what was happening on the beach.
- ◆ This did have a devastating effect on the landing.
- ◆ Further north, at ANZAC Cove the landing didn't go well and troops was being dropped off 1,5000 meters from where they was supposed to be dropped off. The place they was dropped off had steep cliffs so they couldn't advance.
- ◆ Over 2,000 Australians were casualties on the first day of the landing.



# Gallipoli

- ◆ Gallipoli wasn't a good place to be going for battle. There were many reasons the conditions were tough:
- ◆ Summer
  - Intense summer heat
  - Shortage of fresh water
  - Fly ridden food
  - Difficulties burying corpses mean that sickness and disease spread quickly.
- ◆ Winter
  - Winter brought with it intense rain with torrential floods threw men out to sea.
  - Snow brought the dangers of frostbite.

# Gallipoli

- ◆ Since Hamilton couldn't move his troops off the beach to either the north or south of the peninsula.
- ◆ He decided to launch a second invasion in August at Suvla Bay.
- ◆ 20,000 British troops under the command of General Stopford came ashore at Suvla Bay facing almost no opposition.
- ◆ The downfall of this is that Stopford stopped there and was reluctant to push inland and then shortly after more Turkish defenders showed up a stalemate occurred.



A vertical strip on the left side of the slide features several military medals and a compass rose. At the top, there are several circular medals with intricate designs. Below them is a large, ornate cross-shaped medal with a central circular emblem. At the bottom, a portion of a compass rose is visible, showing cardinal directions and degree markings.

# Gallipoli

- ◆ Due to the circumstances that were occurring in Gallipoli Hamilton was replaced by General Sir Charles Munro.
- ◆ General Charles soon realized that there was little prospect to succeed at Gallipoli. With appalling weather conditions, he took the decision to withdraw the Allied troops in November 1915.
- ◆ The last beach to be evacuated was in January 1916.
- ◆ In total this campaign was a failure and didn't help the war of attrition in Belgium and northern France.



# Gallipoli

- ◆ Due to all the failures two prominent political casualties occurred.
- ◆ In November Winston Churchill resigned from the government followed in December by the replacement of Asquith as Prime Minister by David Lloyd-George.





# Classwork/Homework

## ◆ Page 176 Tasks

1. Source 22 comes from a piece of British government propaganda. Does this mean it is a little use to an historian studying the Gallipoli Campaign? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge.
2. Use the sources images and text to explain the role of the following factors in the failure of the Gallipoli campaign:
  - a. Poor leadership
  - b. Turkish Defenses
  - c. The conditions facing the men at Gallipoli.

A collection of historical artifacts is arranged on a light-colored surface. On the left, a portion of a chessboard with a blue and brown checkered pattern is visible, featuring several chess pieces. Next to it are two medals: one with a red ribbon and a white star, and another with a blue ribbon and a white star. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses with thin temples lies across the scene. In the bottom left corner, a circular compass with a white face and black markings is partially visible.

Why did Russia leave the  
war in 1918?



## Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?

- ◆ Russia entered the war in August 1914 with the largest land army of any combatants, and the speed of her mobilization in the early weeks of the war caught her enemies by surprise.
- ◆ However, by the summer of 1917 Russia was all but finished as a major partner in the entente war effort and was forced to sign a humiliating peace treaty with Germany in March 1918.

# Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?

- ◆ The war had started well for Russia, as the bulk of the Russian population rallied behind the Tsar's call to arms and the Army enjoyed early successes against Austria-Hungary in the south and Germany in the north.
- ◆ At the battles of Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes, however, the two Russian armies suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of Hindenburg's German force and suffered losses of approximately a quarter of a million men.



# Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?

- ◆ Samsanov, the commander of the Russian 2<sup>nd</sup> Army, was so traumatized by the defeat at Tannenberg that he shot himself rather than face the Tsar after the battle.
- ◆ This pattern of defeats continued in the north, until the Russians were able to hold off the German advance into their polish territories by the end of the year.
- ◆ While the Russian army was able to prevent a significant loss of land on the Austrian Front, 1915 brought further retreats in the face of the German advance.



# Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?

- ◆ Warsaw fell on 4 of August and only the huge reservoir of men at their disposal and the extremities of the winter weather prevented total capitulation.
- ◆ Commander complained of shell shortages, while the new Minister of War, Polivanov, became exasperated at the lack of coordination between generals along the front line, and the General Headquarters and the Ministry of War.



# Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?





# Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?

- ◆ The chaos in the command structure and his growing sympathy for political reform in Russia lead Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich to resign as commander-in-chief in August 1915.
- ◆ Tsar Nicholas' decision to assume the role proved to be one of the most controversial and far reaching decisions of the entire war.
- ◆ Russia's fortunes improved in the spring of 1916.
- ◆ General Brusilov planned a large offensive against the Austrians in Galicia, with the aim of relieving pressure on the beleaguered French town of Verdun and tying the Germans down prior to the planned Anglo-French offensive on the Somme at the start of July.



A vertical decorative strip on the left side of the slide. It features a dark, textured background with several military medals and a compass rose. At the top, there are several circular medals with intricate designs. Below them is a blue ribbon with a circular medal. In the center, there is a large, ornate red and white cross-shaped medal with a central circular emblem. At the bottom, a portion of a compass rose is visible, showing cardinal directions and degree markings.

# Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?

- ◆ In a break with previous campaigns, Brusilov implemented large-scale reconnaissance and intelligence gathering in order to prepare his officers and men for the attack.
- ◆ The offensive, which began on June 4<sup>th</sup>, was, initially, a great success as the Austrians lost up to half its army, and were pushed back a considerable distance.

# Why did Russia leave the war in 1918?

- ◆ Unfortunately, the reluctance of other Russian generals to follow up the initial offensives and the arrival of German reinforcements allowed the Alliance partners to push the Russians back close to their starting point and inflicted 1.5 million casualties on the Russian forces.
- ◆ While the battle was critical in weakening Austria-Hungary and relieving the pressure on Verdun, most Russians were dismayed at the failure of the army to once again deliver a clear victory.



# How did the war affect Russia?

## **Military**

A series of defeats against Germany outweighed the successes Russia had against the Austrians. By the end of 1916, German Forces had invaded Russia, and approximately 1.5million men had lost their lives during the war. Furthermore the loss created a hug refugee problem as families were forced to escape the invading German force.

## **Economic**

Two inter-related issues created the biggest problems. A shortage of food in urban areas coupled with the government's decision to print money to pay for the war resulted in chronic inflation. The shortages were a result of peasant hoarding of grain and the inability of the transport network to withstand the pressures imposed on it by the demands of modern warfare. The impact on prices was dramatic: prices in Moscow more than doubled in the first year of the war, trebled again by the start of 1917.

# How did the war affect Russia?

## Political

Although most political parties supported the war in August 1914, the majority of Duma deputies joined a new opposition group, the Progressive Bloc in August 1915. The Bloc promised to help the war effort but wanted liberal political reforms introduced once the war was over. Nicholas rejected the offer and sacked ministers who supported it. Nicholas became more isolated during the 1916 as his decision to become Commander-in-Chief left Alexandra and Rasputin in charge in Petrograd. They gradually removed any minister who was not 100% loyal to the Tsar, and replaced them with incompetent supporters such as Boris Sturmer. Ultimately, it was the regime's inability to tackle the food shortages which led to its downfall in 1917.



## How did the war affect Russia?

- ◆ In February 1917, Nicholas II was forced to abdicate and a Provisional Government was established to rule Russia until a new Constituent Assembly could be formed.
- ◆ The Provisional Government was limited from the start by its lack of legitimacy and the fact it had to share power with a council of workers and soldiers called the Petrograd Soviet.
- ◆ Its decision to remain in the war arguably added to its unpopularity, particularly after an unsuccessful attempt to make a breakthrough on the Austrian front in June 1917.

# How did the war affect Russia?

- ◆ While a revolt against the government was crushed in July, as well as an attempted military coup in August, the future of the Provisional Government remained uncertain.
- ◆ A well-organized communist revolution led by the Bolsheviks in October 1917 overthrew the Provisional Government and introduced a series of radical reforms.



# How did the war affect Russia?

- ◆ Among its early decrees was decision to end the war with Germany. The Decree on Peace invited all combatant nations to begin negotiations, to give up their claims to any territory gained during the war, and called for territorial settlements to be based on the principle of self-determination.
- ◆ The Bolshevik delegation was led by Commissar for Foreign Affairs Leon Trotsky, whose apparently contradictory negotiating strategy of “no war, no peace” seemed to reflect the conflict within the Bolshevik leadership over the peace negotiations.





# How did the war affect Russia?

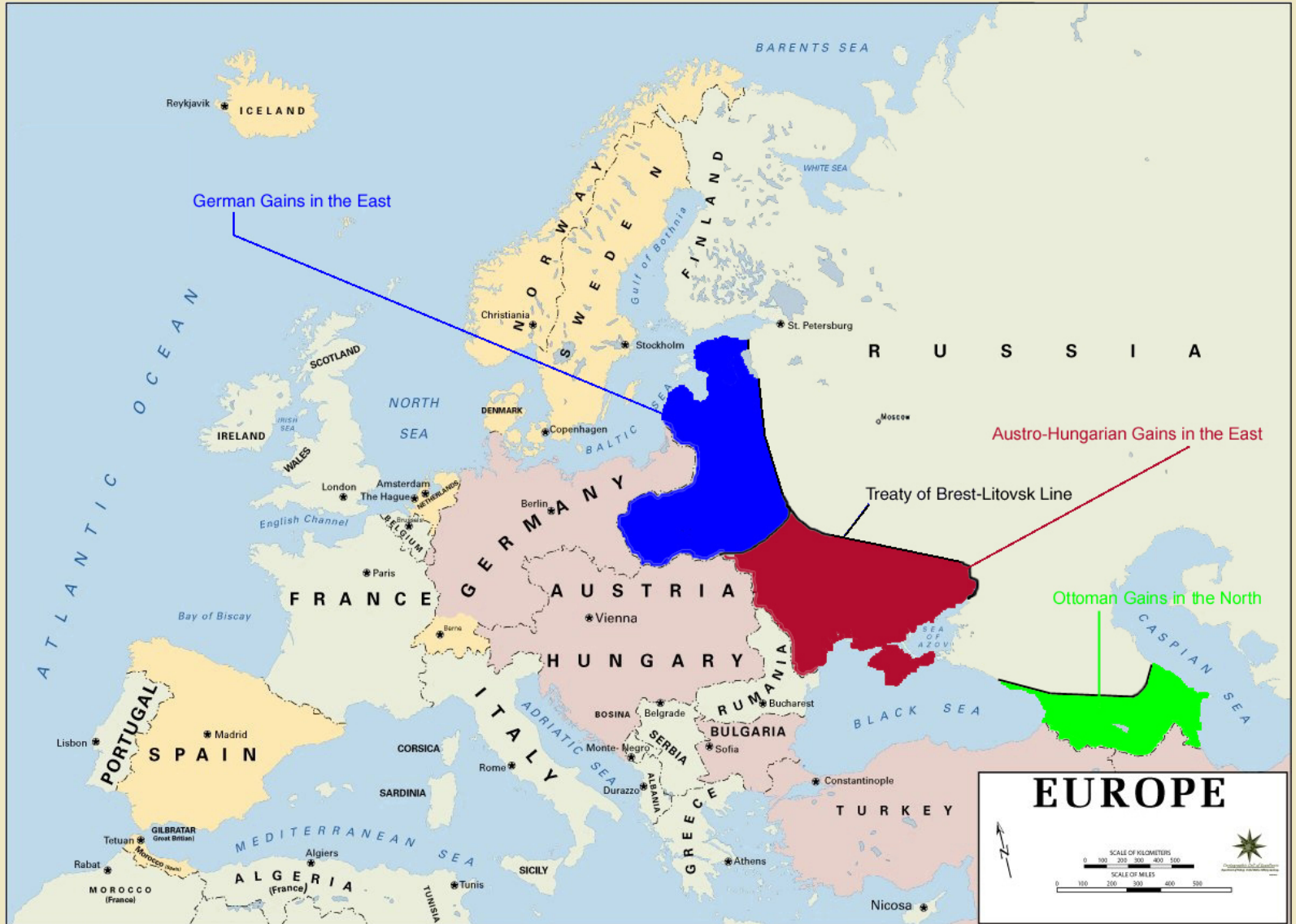


# How did the war affect Russia?

- ◆ While Lenin was anxious to begin building a socialist state in Russia and therefore pushed for a swift resolution to the talks, the majority of the Party's Central Committee wanted to drag the talks on as long as possible, believing that similar socialist revolutions were imminent in Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- ◆ Frustrated by Trotsky's willingness to reach an agreement, the Germans ended the armistice in February 1918.
- ◆ Both sides agreed to sign the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1917 a treaty which would exact a high price from the Russians for exiting the war, and would lead to the start of a further three years civil war.



# How did the war affect Russia?



# How did the war affect Russia?




# How did the war affect Russia?

## The Main terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

- Russia Lost:
  - More than 290,000 square miles of land, including Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Belarus and the Ukraine.
  - A quarter of its population
  - A quarter of the industry
  - 90% of its coal mines
  - All Turkish lands gained in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, which were to be returned to the Ottoman Empire.



A collection of military medals and a compass are arranged on a wooden surface. In the top left, there is a red ribbon with a circular emblem. Below it is a silver star-shaped medal with a central emblem. To the left, a blue ribbon with a circular emblem is visible. In the bottom left, there is a silver compass with a white face and black markings. A pair of gold-rimmed glasses is positioned diagonally across the center of the image. The background is a light-colored, textured surface.

What was the impact of  
war on civilian  
populations?

A collage of historical items including a compass, a medal, and a pocket watch.

# Civilian Populations - Britain

- ◆ The outbreak of war many new restrictions on people's way of life.
- ◆ In August 1914, the British government introduced the Defense of the Realm Act (DORA) which gave the government wide-ranging powers to secure “public safety”.
- ◆ These sweeping powers included the introduction of press censorship, imprisonment without trial, reduced licensing hours and the introduction of British Summer Time.

A vertical collage on the left side of the slide. At the top, there are several circular medals or coins. Below them is a blue ribbon with a circular medal featuring a starburst design. In the center is a large, ornate red and white star-shaped medal with intricate scrollwork. At the bottom is a circular compass rose with a needle pointing towards the top right.

# Civilian Populations - USA

- ◆ While it was late to join the war, the USA quickly passed major pieces of legislation to restrict any action which might threaten the war effort.
- ◆ The 1917 Espionage Act made it illegal to interfere with the recruitment of troops or to pass on classified information.





# Civilian Populations - USA

- ◆ Conscious objection was also an offence under this Act.
- ◆ A year later, the Sedition Act made it an offence to use abusive language about the US Constitution, the armed forces or the government.
- ◆ As a result of the Act, mail could be denied anyone thought to be in breach of its terms.

A vertical collage on the left side of the slide features several military-related items. At the top, there are several circular medals or buttons. Below them is a blue ribbon with a circular emblem. In the center is a large, ornate red and white cross-shaped medal with intricate scrollwork. At the bottom is a circular compass with a white face and black markings.

## Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ Perhaps the greatest impact on the civilian populations was the need to recruit sufficient manpower to fight the war.
- ◆ Although each of the major combatants, with the exception of Great Britain, had a large army in 1914, each country introduced conscription.
- ◆ Britain relied on a volunteer army for the first two years of the conflict, managing to recruit over 3 million men between 1914 and 1916.



# Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ However, the cumulative effects of campaigns such as Mons, Ypres and Gallipoli meant conscription was introduced for all single men aged 18-41 in January 1916.
- ◆ The measure was extended to all men within that age range in May 1916.
- ◆ Approximately 16,000 men refused to be conscripted, and these were known as **\*conscientious objectors**.
- ◆ **\*Conscientious Objectors** – After the introduction of the 1916 Military Service Act, which introduced conscription, thousands of men applied to be exempted from military service on the grounds of their conscience.



# Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ While approximately half of these accepted a noncombatant role in the armed forces, a significant minority did not and were either imprisoned or forced to join a military unit in France.
- ◆ Most of the combatant nations experienced a shortage of food as a result of the war.
- ◆ While there were some common reasons for these shortages, such as the conscription of farm workers into the army, other causes such as blockades or inadequate railway networks also made a large contribution in individual cases.



# Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ Great Britain was especially vulnerable to blockade as it imported large amounts of food and other raw materials from other countries.
- ◆ The German campaign of unrestricted submarine warfare and the British naval blockade had a devastating effect on their enemy's economy.

# Civilian Populations - General

## How did Great Britain and Germany attempt to tackle the problem of food shortage?

Great Britain	Germany
Increased area of farmland in order to produce more food.	Developed ersatz (substitute) goods such as acorns and beechnuts as a coffee.
Increased import from USA.	Clocks were moved forward an hour to give workers the opportunity to work in their gardens after work.
Introduced rationing in January 1918, starting with sugar and meat, but later extended to other goods during the year.	Millions of pigs were slaughtered in order to save grain.
	After the disastrous potato harvest in 1916, turnips were issued as a replacement.
	Limiting rationing was introduced in 1914



## Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ Food shortages in Russia were largely attributable to two main causes: the poor quality of the country's railway network and the lack of incentive for peasants to produce more food as the war dragged on.
- ◆ As well as decreasing amounts of food in the cities, the main consequence was sharp increase in inflation.
- ◆ Between 1914 and 1916, the cost of meat rose by 232 percent and the average price of food by nearly 90 percent.



## Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ However, not every country experienced food shortages: the USA was able to feed its own population while providing essential supplies for her allies.
- ◆ Meanwhile France was still able to feed her population due to the amount of agricultural land unaffected by the war.





## Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ The First World War proved to be a watershed in providing employment opportunities for women which had until now has been denied them across Europe.
- ◆ In Russia, women made up 43 percent of the industrial workforce, and even recruited a female battalion in 1917.
- ◆ Women in Britain also made up a significant proportion of the workforce by 1918; the number increasing from 24 percent in 1914 to 37 percent in 1918.



# Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ In France, approximately one third of the labor force working in arms production was women.
- ◆ However, these statistics are slightly misleading as the total number of women working in all sectors across Europe increased by only 1 million.
- ◆ What appears to have happened is that women in lowly-paid, usually domestic, jobs took the opportunity to move into better paid jobs in munitions factories and public transport.



# Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ The need to increase food production provided further opportunities for women to work in different sectors.
- ◆ Across Europe, many women worked on the land from the earliest stages of the war, and in 1915 created the Women's Land Army offered a skilled female farming workforce.
- ◆ Conditions for women during the war differed across the continent.
- ◆ Women in France benefited from the general increased in farm incomes and from allowances paid by the government to soldier's wives.

A vertical collage of historical items on the left side of the slide. At the top, there are several circular buttons or medals. Below them is a blue ribbon with a circular emblem. In the center is a large, ornate red and white cross-shaped medal with intricate scrollwork. At the bottom is a portion of a vintage compass with a wooden frame and a metal needle.

## Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ However, this contrasted sharply with the experience of women in Germany where the effects of food shortages and the effects of influenza lead to sharp increase in the death rates for women in 1917 and 1918.
- ◆ Once the war was over, considerable public pressure forced most women out of their new jobs and back into their pre-war occupations.
- ◆ Even so, women in most of the combatant nations were rewarded for their efforts during the war by the being given the vote.



# Civilian Populations - General

- ◆ Britain, Canada and Austria granted it in 1918, Germany in 1919 and the USA in 1920.
- ◆ As well as the estimated 10 million fatalities on the battlefield, deaths on the home front were significant in number too.
- ◆ Approximately 940,000 civilians lost their lives due to military action, with a further 5.9 million dying from disease, malnutrition and accidents.
- ◆ The arrival of Spanish flu during the last stages of the war inflicted further fatalities in addition to these figures.