**Station 1: The Battles of WWI pre-American involvement**

Directions: Go to [www.pbs.org/greatwar/maps/](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/maps/) and click on the following events/topics on the menu. Read the about the event and use the interactive map to help gain an understanding of what happened.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Event** | **Summary of what happened** | **Results (casualties, land gained/lost, etc.)** |
| The Outbreak of War |  |  |
| Gallipoli 1915 |  |  |
| The Battle of Verdun 1916 |  |  |
| The Battle of the Somme 1916 |  |  |
| The Third Battle of Ypres 1917 |  |  |

**Station 2: The Trenches: Symbol of the Stalemate**

Directions: Watch the 3 videos on trenches and read the article about trenches. Then you will draw what a scene would like look in a system of trenches. Label the parts of the system. Make sure you include the following in your drawing:

* The four different kinds of trenches
* Items that might be found in or around the trenches
* The human experience of what it would be like to be in the trenches

**Station 3: The Deadlock**

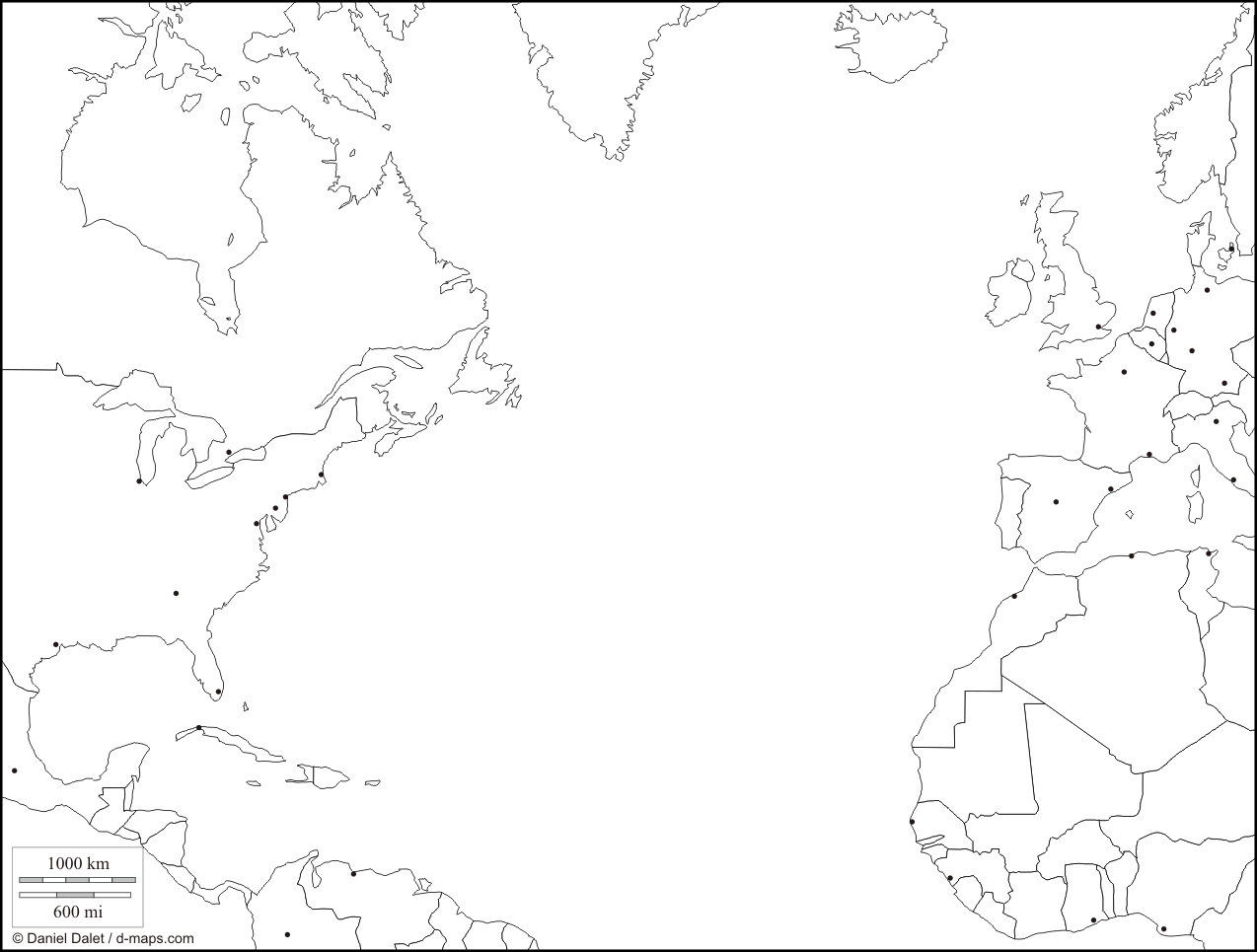
Directions: Read the article about the deadlock between the Allied powers and the Central powers. Complete the table below by explaining how each of the factors below contributed to a deadlock.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Factor** | **How it contributed to a stalemate** |
| Trenches |  |
| Germany’s occupation of Belgium and Northern France |  |
| Russia’s strategy in the eastern front |  |

**Station 4: The Lusitania: America Joins the War**

Directions: Read the article about the sinking of the Lusitania. Then answer the questions below and draw on the map.

1. Why were ocean voyages dangerous during this time?
2. Use the map below to draw an arrow representing the passage of the *Lusitania.*



1. What was the captain of the ship instructed (told) to do in order to avoid being targeted by a German U-Boat? Why didn’t William Thomas Turner follow those directions?
2. How did the sinking of the *Lusitania* affect the war? (Who joined the war because of this tragic event?)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif The Trenches: Symbol of the Stalemate By the war's end, each side had dug at least 12,000 miles of trenches.  The first major trench lines were completed in late November 1914. At their peak, the trenches built by both sides extended nearly 400 miles from Nieuport, on the Belgian coast, to the Swiss border. Among the Allies, the Belgians occupied 40 miles, the British occupied 90 miles and the French occupied the rest. Experts calculate that along the western front, the Allies and Central Powers dug nearly 6,2500 miles of trenches by the end of 1914.  "[the bodies] we could not get from the German wire continued to swell ... the color of the dead faces changed from white to yellow-gray, to red, to purple, to green to black." Robert Graves, poet, novelist, critic  Organization of the trenches  The Allies used four "types" of trenches. The first, the front-line trench (or firing-and-attack trench), was located from 50 yards to 1 mile from the German's front trench. Several hundred yards behind the front-line trench was the support trench, with men and supplies that could immediately assist those on the front line. The reserve trench was dug several hundred yards further back and contained men and supplies that were available in emergencies should the first trenches be overrun.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | [Diagram showing overhead view of trenches](http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/chapters/trenchoverhead.html) Diagram of trench system | | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | |   Connecting these trenches were communication trenches, which allowed movement of messages, supplies, and men among the trenches. Some underground networks connected gun emplacements and bunkers with the communication trenches.  German trench life was much different. They constructed elaborate and sophisticated tunnel and trench structures, sometimes with living quarters more than 50 feet below the surface. These trenches had electricity, beds, toilets and other niceties of life that contrasted sharply with the open-air trenches of the Allies.  Morale Booster   |  |  | | --- | --- | | French soldiers drying feet French soldiers drying feet | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | |   On average, daily losses for the British soldiers were nearly 7,000 men killed, disabled or wounded. This figure remained fairly constant throughout the war. To keep morale as high as possible and to keep the soldiers on the front as fresh as possible, the British established a three-week rotation schedule. A week in the front trench was followed by a week in the support trench, which was followed by a week in the reserve trenches. During this third week, the men could relax with sports, concerts and plays, keeping their minds away from life on the front.  No man's land: The Territory Between the Trenches  By mid-November 1914, the territory between the opposing front trenches was marked with huge craters caused by the shelling; nearly all vegetation was destroyed. Whenever possible, both sides filled this land with barbed wire to slow down any rapid advances by the enemy. The machine gun and the new long-range rifles made movement in this area almost impossible.  Timing of Movements at the Front   |  |  | | --- | --- | | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | American doughboys American doughboys | | http://www.pbs.org/greatwar/images/trans.gif | |   Both sides quickly recognized that assaults against the enemy trenches were suicide if begun in broad daylight, so attacks tended to take place just before dawn or right at dawn. Poison gases tended to be more effective in the mornings, as the colder air and absence of wind allowed the gases to stay closer to the ground for longer periods of time.  Except for artillery shelling, daytime was relatively safe for the soldiers on the front line. Once the sun went down, men crawled out of their trenches to conduct raids, investigate the layout of the terrain, and eavesdrop near the enemy lines to pick up information on their strengths, weakness and strategies. |

THE GREAT WAR and the Shaping of the 20th Century

**Trenches: Symbols of the Stalemate**

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By the end of 1914, the two sides settled into trenches and faced each other across no

man’s land, the area between the trenches on the western and eastern fronts. A war of

attrition was underway, with each side trying to wear down the other. This harsh reality

had a devastating effect on the morale of the soldiers on both sides. At the beginning,

most people expected that the war would be over by Christmas 1914. This expectation

prompted an outburst of patriotic enthusiasm on the part of the soldiers headed to the

front as well as on the part of the civilians left behind. Young men eagerly signed up to

achieve the type of glory that was associated with fighting for one's country.

However, when the early offensives failed and the casualties mounted, a widespread

sense of despair developed in the trenches. The public did not know the extent of the

despair because governments concealed it from them by imposing rigid censorship.

Governments prevented news reporting of the slaughter at the front and intercepted mail

from soldiers that contained messages of gloom and doom.

The Prussian military theorist Karl von Clausewitz once defined war as an extension of

politics. But the political purposes of World War I had been lost amid the enormous death

and destruction. The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand and the rivalry

between Austria-Hungary and Serbia in the Balkans were but distant memories with no

relevance to the traumatic experience of soldiers on the battlefield. As the two sides

confronted each other in trenches and periodically engaged in suicidal attempts to break

the deadlock, the soldiers lost their original enthusiasm for the war effort. By 1917 the

growing sense of despair and lack of purpose resulted in widespread discontent in the

French and Russian armies.

**Causes of the Deadlock**

For three years of continuous warfare, neither side succeeded in gaining a decisive

success on either of the main European fronts, in spite of the millions of lives sacrificed.

By the end of 1914, the western front had solidified into two deeply entrenched systems

of fortifications running west to east from the English Channel to the border of

Switzerland. The fortifications consisted of numerous parallel lines of interconnected

trenches protected by lines of barbed wire. The leaders on both sides thought that the way

to achieve a breakthrough was to penetrate enemy lines and gain access to open country.

In the open country, they believed that they could regain the ability to maneuver. They

also thought that the only way to penetrate enemy lines was to start a massive artillery

bombardment of a chosen sector and to follow it up with a massive infantry assault.

However, both sides had equal forces, so they could repel enemy attempts to overwhelm

entrenched defensive positions. The tragic equilibrium, as it has been called, caused

continued assaults. With each assault, both sides attempted to improve upon the

preceding one, chiefly by adding more artillery shells to the bombardment and more men

to the attack. As more soldiers were killed in futile efforts to overrun enemy positions,

leaders continued the same pattern because they felt that they had to prove that it would

succeed, thus justifying the slaughter of their troops.

The reason that the leaders continued using this suicidal strategy for the remainder of the

war was that no alternative appeared to exist. Maintaining fixed positions in the trenches

was no solution, since it produced only boredom and eventually despair. In addition, as

each army appointed new leaders, they resumed the deadly offensives to try to earn a

place in history by masterminding a breakthrough that would end the war.

Another factor in the deadlock on the western front was that Germany had occupied

almost all of Belgium and parts of northern France since the beginning of the war. The

French people and their government did not want to entertain any war aim other than

recovering the occupied territory and its inhabitants. France's preoccupation with this

goal hampered British-French strategy.

The French commander in chief on the northeastern front in France considered that area

the only front worthy of French resources, and he also felt that the British should loyally

accept the same viewpoint. The British, however, had developed other war aims to break

the stalemate that did not always coincide with those of their French allies. For example,

officials in London wanted to concentrate on the British war effort against the Ottoman

Empire. To the French, the war in the Middle East was much less important than the

struggle to liberate the occupied portions of northeastern France. As a result, the two

allies continually disputed military priorities.

On the eastern front, there was also stalemate, although geographically the armies had

plenty of room to maneuver. The Russians followed a strategy that had brought them

success against previous invasions from the west in other wars. Russian armies would

withdraw eastward deep into Russia's interior, fighting bloody defensive battles as

opportunity offered. Then, as the invading armies wasted away, Russia's vast reservoirs

of manpower would refill the Russian ranks.

In World War I, however, the strategy did not work. Russian industry could not furnish

enough weapons or ammunition to supply the reserve of manpower. On the other hand,

the periodic British and French offensives in the west prevented Germany from

transferring sufficient forces to the eastern front. Without these troops, the Germans

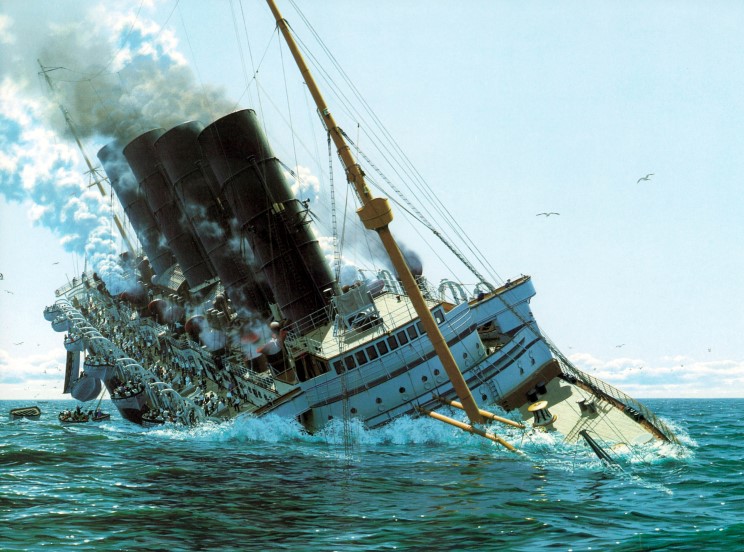
could not shatter the Russian armies and achieve victory. Thus, the exchange of fighting

continued, and neither side gained a decisive edge on the eastern front until the Russian

Revolutions of 1917.

**Source:** Encarta

<http://encarta.msn.com/text_761569981___31/World_War_I.html>

**Date:** May 7, 1915

**Sinking of the Lusitania**

The British ocean liner *RMS Lusitania*, famous for its luxurious accommodations and high-speed capability, primarily ferried people and goods across the Atlantic Ocean between the United States and Great Britain (England).

On May 1, 1915, the *Lusitania* left port in New York for Liverpool, England to make her 202nd trip across the Atlantic. On board were 1,959 people, 159 of whom were Americans.

Since the outbreak of World War I, ocean voyages had become dangerous. Each side hoped to blockade the other, thus prevent any war materials getting through. German U-boats (submarines) stalked British waters, continually looking for enemy vessels (ships) to sink. All ships headed to Great Britain were instructed to be on the lookout for U-boats and take precautionary measures such as travel at full speed and make zigzag movements.

Unfortunately, on May 7, 1915, Captain William Thomas Turner slowed the *Lusitania* down because of fog and traveled in a predictable, straight line.

Approximately 14 miles off the coast of Southern Ireland at Old Head of Kinsale, neither the captain nor any of his crew realized that the German U-boat, *U-20*, had already spotted and targeted them. At 1:40 p.m., the U-boat launched a torpedo. The torpedo hit the starboard (right) side of the *Lusitania*. Almost immediately, another explosion rocked the ship.

At the time, the Allies thought the Germans had launched two or three torpedoes to sink the *Lusitania*. However, the Germans say their U-boat only fired one torpedo. Many believe the second explosion was caused by the ignition of ammunition hidden in the cargo hold. Others say that coal dust, kicked up when the torpedo hit, exploded. No matter what the exact cause, it was the damage from the second explosion that made the ship sink.

The *Lusitania* sunk within 18 minutes. Though there had been enough lifeboats for all passengers, the damage to the ship prevented most from being launched properly. Of the 1,959 people on board, 1,198 (over 60%) died. The toll of civilians killed in this disaster shocked the world.

Americans were outraged to learn 128 U.S. civilians were killed in a war in which they were officially neutral. Destroying ships not known to be carrying war materials countered generally accepted international war protocols (rules). The sinking of the *Lusitania* heightened tensions between the U.S. and Germany and helped sway American opinion in favor of joining the war.

In 2008, divers explored the wreck of the *Lusitania*, situated eight miles off the coast of Ireland. On board, the divers found approximately four million U.S.-made Remington .303 bullets. The discovery supports the German's long-held belief that the *Lusitania* was being used to transport war materials. The find also supports the theory that it was the explosion of munitions on board that caused the second explosion on the *Lusitania.*