



WORLD WAR I

Year 9 HaSS - History

WHAT ON EARTH HAPPENED? PART 1.

- **1882** – Triple Alliance is formed: Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary.
- **1907**– Triple Entente is formed: Britain, France and Russia.
- **28th June 1914** – Archduke Franz Ferdinand (heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne) and his wife are assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- **28th July 1914** – Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia.
- **1st - 4th August 1914** - Germany declares war on Russia and France, and invades neutral Luxembourg and Belgium. World War I begins.
- **4th August 1914** - Britain declares war on Germany.
- **15th September 1914** – Trench warfare on the Western Front begins.

WHAT ON EARTH HAPPENED? PART 2.

- **29th October 1914** - Turkey enters the war on the side of Germany.
- **25th April 1915** - The Anzacs land at Gallipoli.
- **December 1915** - The Anzacs withdraw from Gallipoli
- **March 1916** - The Australian Imperial Force (AIF) joins the fight against Germany on the Western Front
- **July–November 1916** - The Battle of the Somme; tanks are used for the first time.
- **1917** - Fighting continues on the Western Front. Battles are fought at Passchendaele, Ypres, Pozières and Bullecourt.
- **April 1917** - The USA enters the war.

WHAT ON EARTH HAPPENED? PART 3.

- **March 1918** - The Ludendorff Offensive begins – a final attempt by Germany to break through the Allied lines and win the war
- **April 1918** - Australian troops recapture the town of Villers-Bretonneux in France – costing the lives of around 1200 Australian troops.
- **8 August 1918** - The Battle of Amiens begins. This day will later come to be known as the 'Black Day for the German army'
- **11 November 1918** - The Armistice (ceasefire) is signed; end of World War I.
- **January–June 1919** - The Paris Peace Conference is held to decide the fate of Germany; the Treaty of Versailles is drawn up

TASK – CHECK YOUR LEARNING

8.1

- 1. When did Britain declare war on Germany?
- 2. When did the USA enter the war?
- 3. On what day did World War I end?
- 4. Using the timeline, calculate how long the Gallipoli campaign lasted.
- 5. Conduct some research to discover why 8 August 1918 became known as the 'Black Day for the German Army'.

VIDEO

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

1900 - 1920

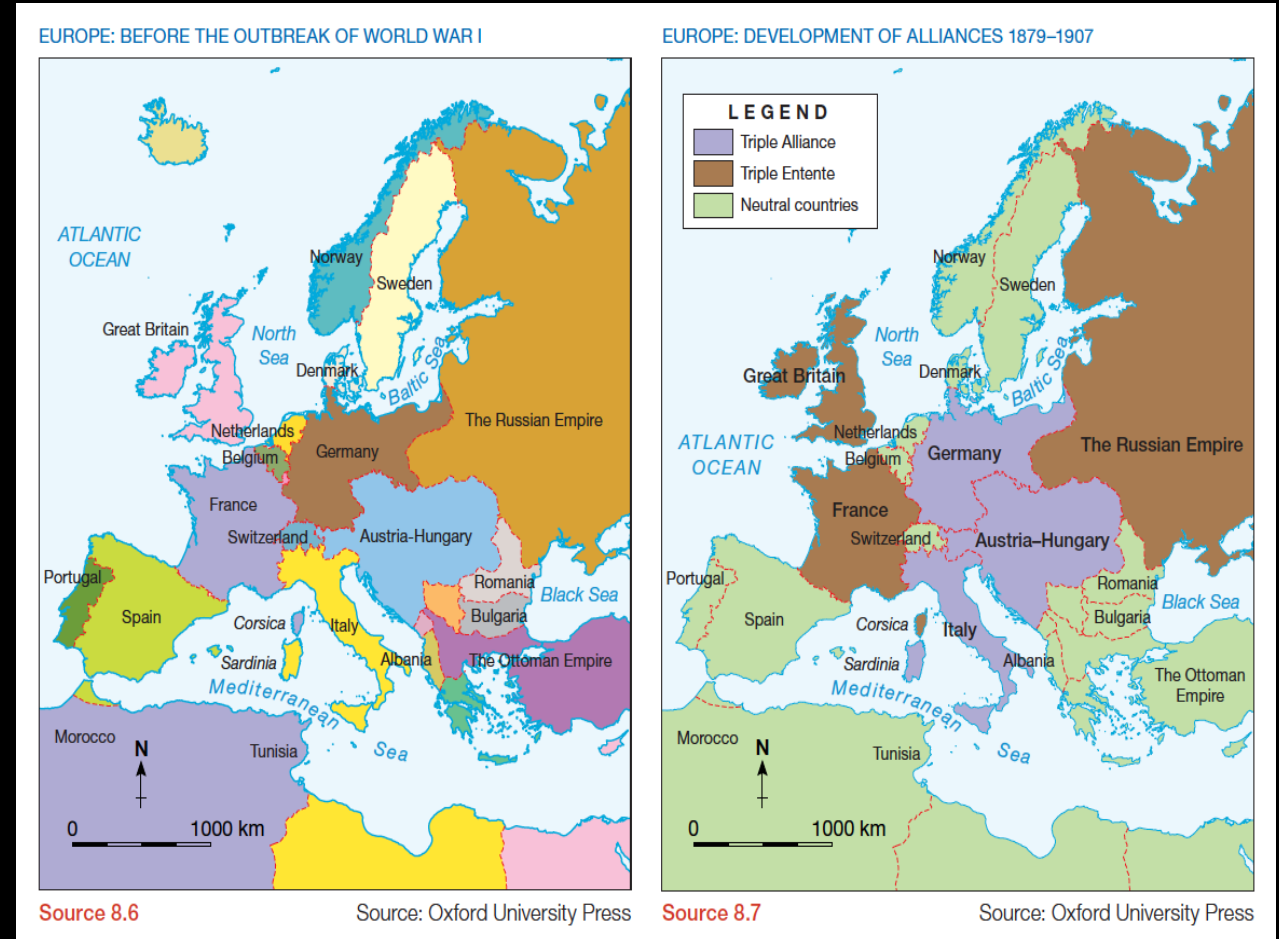


WHAT WERE THE CAUSES?

- Tension had been building for years.
- Rivalries, jealousies and competition contributed in a BIG way.
- Many of the royal families in Europe were related in some way because Queen Victoria's descendants had married into them.
- Tsar Nicholas II of Russia, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany and King George V were all first cousins.

THE ALLIANCE SYSTEM

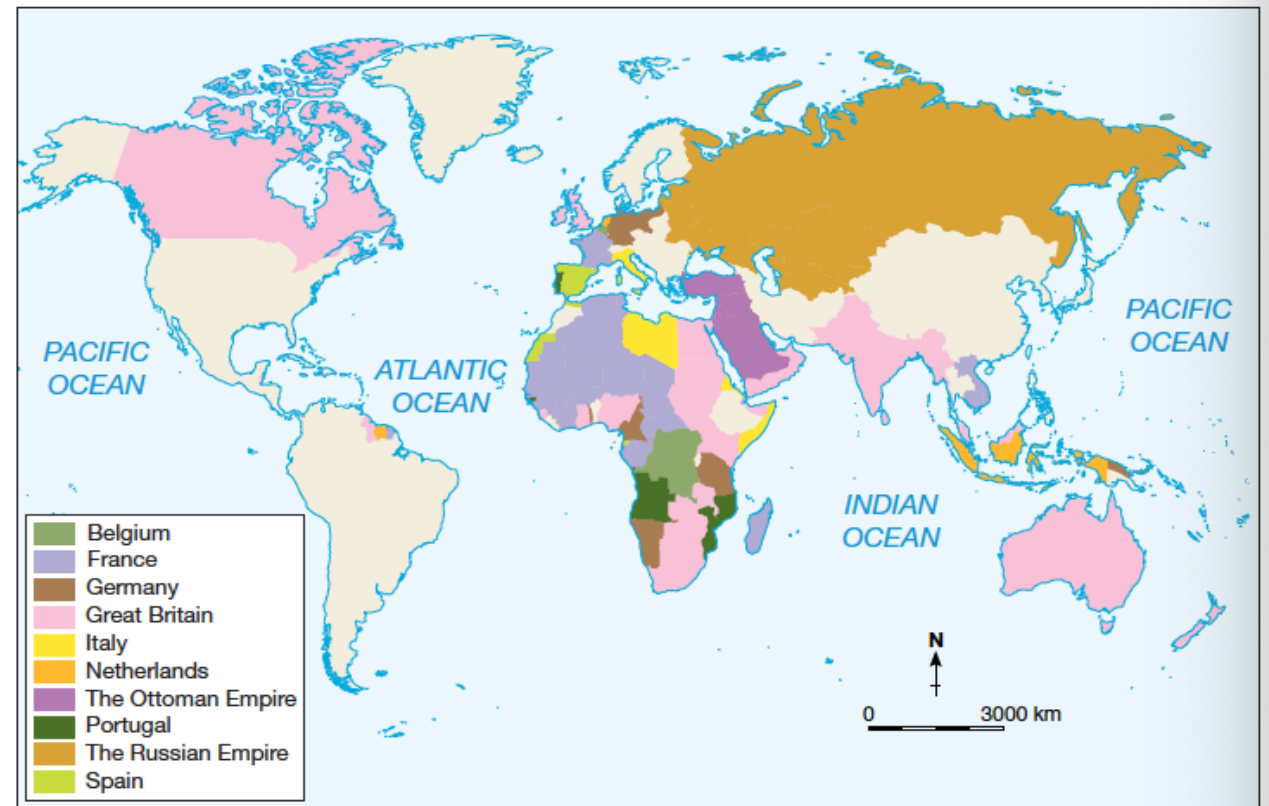
- Europe began grouping into two alliances – which became more formal and legally binding.
- In 1882, Triple Alliance is formed: Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary.
- In 1907, Triple Entente is formed: Britain, France and Russia. *Entente* is a French word for 'understanding' or 'alliance'.
- By joining these alliances, each nation promised to provide military support if needed.



THE ALLIANCE SYSTEM

- British colonies (such as India) and dominions (such as Australia and New Zealand) automatically joined the Triple Entente. Japan had a treaty with Britain.

WORLD: EUROPEAN EMPIRES BY 1914



Source 8.9

Source: Oxford University Press

NATIONALISM

- Nationalism is a sense of pride in and a love of, one's nation. It grows from a understanding of common goals and beliefs between the people of a nation – for example, a shared language, culture and history.
- Nationalism can also link countries and encourage cooperation if they have shared goals and (on occasion) language.
- Austria-Hungary had strong links with Germany, however, many of their citizens had strong links to other ethnic and language groups. Some of these included Hungarians, Serbians and Bosnians.

IMPERIALISM

- This is where a country increases its power by gaining control over new territories to create an empire. Usually done for financial and strategic reasons.
- Britain had already played a part in this with colonies such as Australia and France had made their impact as well.
- Germany hadn't had a chance to do this.
- Africa was their location of choice for a new place to attempt to settle.



MILITARISMS

- The belief that all nations should build and maintain strong armed forces so that they are prepared to defend themselves against attack or promote national interests.

TASK

- Convert the Military Spending (US \$ millions) column into Australian dollars.

Source 8.10 Military spending and soldier numbers of key European powers, 1913–1914

Country	Size of population (millions)	Military spending (US \$ millions)	Soldier numbers (millions)
Germany	67	60	8.25
Britain	45.8	50	0.75
France	39.6	40	1.5
Austria–Hungary	52.8	22.5	0.65
Russia	139	15.5	1.25
Italy	35.5	10	0.75

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TASK – CHECK YOUR LEARNING

8.3

- 1. Define the following terms in your own words:
 - A. imperialism
 - B. nationalism
 - C. the alliance system.
- 2. What were the two major alliances formed before World War I? Which countries were the members of the two alliances?
- 3. Why was Germany's colonial empire so much smaller than Britain's in the lead up to World War I?

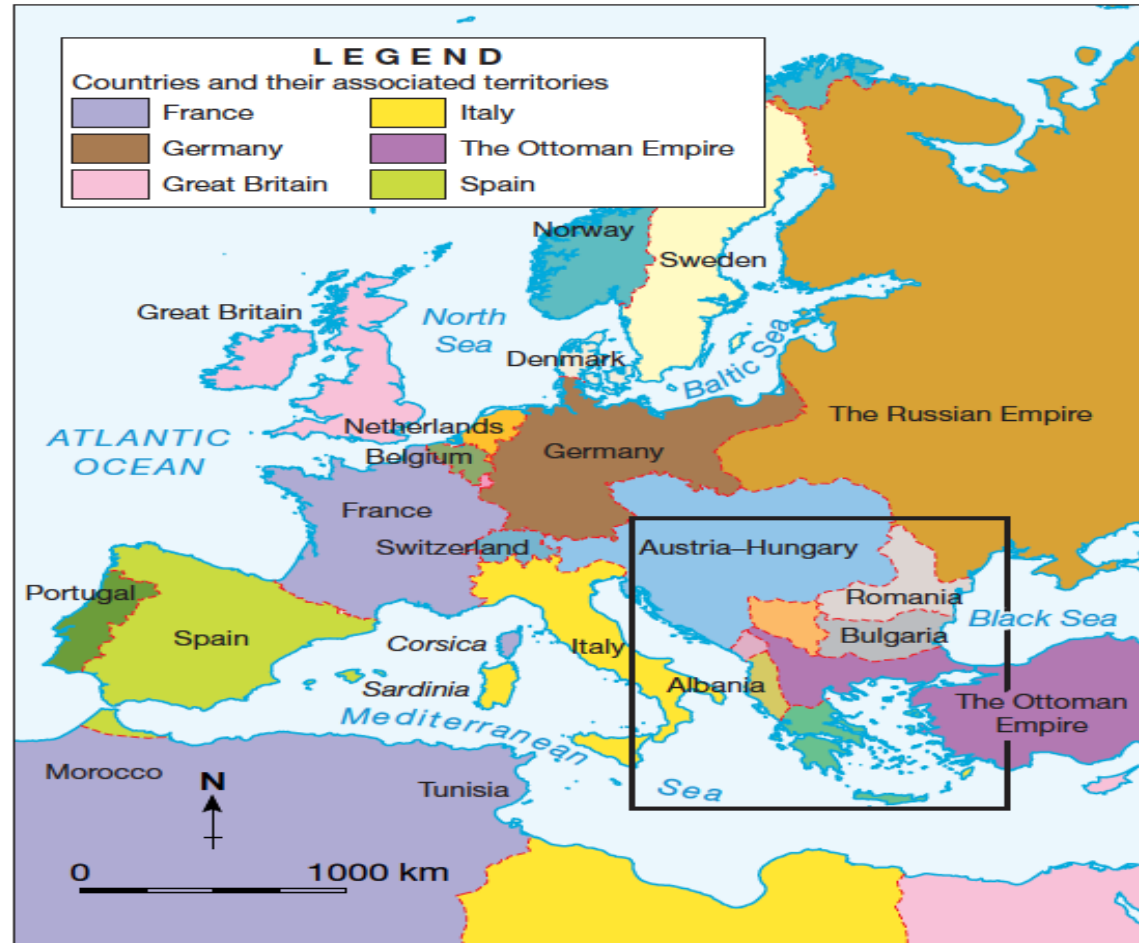
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OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I

- It was triggered in the Balkan states, which is made up of countries such as Romania, Serbia, Greece, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bulgaria.
- These were very much politically unstable.
- Three imperial powers were actively involved in the region: Austria-Hungary, the Russian Empire and the Ottoman (Turkish) Empire.

EUROPE AND THE BALKAN STATES

EUROPE: 1914



Source 8.14

Source: Oxford University Press

DETAIL OF THE BALKAN STATES IN 1914



Source 8.15

Source: Oxford University Press

OUTBREAK OF WORLD WAR I

- The heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne was assassinated and it was blamed on nearby Serbia.
- Germany was facing war on two fronts, from both France and Russia.
- They decided to follow the Schlieffen Plan.

Source 8.17

Key dates in the lead-up to World War I

28 June 1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
23 July 1914	Austria–Hungary presents 10 demands to Serbia
25 July 1914	Serbia agrees to only nine of the 10 demands
28 July 1914	Austria–Hungary declares war on Serbia
29 July 1914	Russia promises support for Serbia
1 August 1914	Germany declares war on Russia
3 August 1914	Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium
4 August 1914	Britain declares war on Germany (Australia becomes involved)
6 August 1914	Austria–Hungary declares war on Russia
23 August 1914	Japan (an ally of Britain) declares war on Germany
29 October 1914	Turkey enters the war on the side of Germany
23 May 1915	Italy enters the war on the side of the Triple Entente

SCHLIEFFEN PLAN

- Germany launches an all-out attack on France, passing through a neutral Belgium.
- Once France is defeated, they could focus on Russia.
- Based on the following assumptions:
 - Russia would take at least 6 weeks to get it's army ready for war.
 - France would be easily defeated in 6 weeks.
 - Belgium would not resist any German attack.
 - Britain would remain neutral.
- This violated Belgium's neutrality as Britain has signed a treaty to defend Belgium if attacked by outside sources.

THE WAR ESCALATES

- British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary sent a message to the German government requesting the withdraw of troops from Belgium. No response = Britain entering the war.
- Italy did not have to support the Triple Alliance under the wording of their treaty and used it to stay neutral until they defected to the Triple Entente in May 1915.
- Turkey entered the war on the side of the Triple Alliance in October 1914.
- USA entered on the side of the Triple Entente (or Allies) in April 1917 after a German submarine attacked a passenger ship which resulted in deaths of American civilians.

TASK - CHECK YOUR LEARNING 8.4

- 1. Which European power took control over Bosnia–Herzegovina in 1908?
- 2. Which Balkan state believed that Bosnia–Herzegovina should break away from Austria–Hungary and join it? Why did Russia support this move?
- 3. Why did the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife tour Sarajevo?
- 4. Why did Serbia refuse to comply with the last of 10 demands issued by Austria–Hungary after the assassination?
- 5. What was the event that involved Britain in the war in Europe?

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SO ... WHERE THE HECK WAS AUSTRALIA IN
ALL OF THIS?

Good question!







AUSTRALIA ENTERS WWI

- Australia had no concept of the war on the scale of what was going to happen.
- Perception that war was glorious, exciting and heroic.
- Boys were brought up on military school stories and were taught drills in school.
- This taught them that heroes were not killed or injured but won their battles easily and with little effort.
- This encouraged a romantic view of the war.



AUSTRALIA ENTERS WWI

- Australia had only been a federated country for 13 years.
- It was also required to follow Britain into war if they went to war - as did other dominions of the British Empire.
- Men rushed to enlist in the Australian Imperial Force (AIF) - afraid the war would end before they got to Europe.
- Initially promised to supply 20,000 men to the British war effort by the end of 1914.
- The men enlisted by this time was around 50,000.

TASK - GOOGLE CLASSROOM

- Answer the following question in the Google Classroom:
 - What reasons did the young men have to enlist in the AIF?

Loyalty to the
"mother country"
- Britain

Meet foreign
women

Show what their
new country
could contribute

REASONS

Former British
soldiers

Adventure

Earn a
decent
income.

Leave school
or job they
hated

Leave home
Travel the
world

Escape family

Leave wives or
other commitments

WHAT HAPPENED?

- Hatred of the enemy began to be used as propaganda.
- Recruiting rallies were held across Australia.
- High-profile sportsmen would be planted in the crowd and be the first to sign up to lead the charge.
- Only 400 ATSI were accepted for service. The rest were seen as not of “substantial European origin or descent”.
- When they returned, there were benefits but ATSI were denied them.

THOSE WHO OPPOSED WAR

- Pacifists - opposed to violence and war.
- Jehovah's Witnesses - a religion whose beliefs prevented them participating in armed conflict or wars.
- Conscientious objectors – opposed war and refused to perform military service because it went against their beliefs.
- Other – scared to enlist or in best financial interests to stay home. Poor health or family responsibilities.

TASK

- Find **TWO** WW1 recruitment posters and share them in the Google Classroom **WITH** the link.
- You may need to put them into a Google Doc and submit that.
- Come up with your own slogans for WW1 recruitment and create a poster with them on it.
- You can work in groups and will only have this lesson to do it in.

VIDEO



THE AUSTRALIAN ARMY

WARFARE IN WW1

- New technologies were being made and existing ones were being improved.
- Chemical weapons also became more widely used.
- Trenches were dug for protection as the battle was bought to a stalemate.
- Many machine guns were capable of firing up to 600 rounds of ammunition per minutes in short bursts.
- Heavy artillery guns were also widely used in WW1 for the first time.

GUNS AND ARTILLERY



WARFARE IN WW1

- Germany introduced poison gas as a weapon of war.
- Chlorine was blown over the trenches and destroyed the respiratory system without gas masks.
- Others were introduced such as mustard and tear gas.
- Tanks were also introduced for the first time.
- These had the ability to overcome barbed wire and other obstacles.
- Aerial combat was known as dogfights and huge airships were known as zeppelins.
- Used by the Germans in air raids over England.

ZEPPELINS AND TANKS



WARFARE IN WW1

- Sea was vital for transportation, trade and communications.
- It was vital that they be protected.
- Submarines were used widely and initially used by the Germans.
- Underwater mines were laid and this hampered the ability to transport soldiers and supplies.
- Advances in communication allowed messages to reach the frontlines quicker.
- Most were heavy and clunky and soldiers were still used as runners as were motorbike couriers, carrier pigeons and dogs.

SEA AND COMMUNICATIONS



WHERE WW1 WAS FOUGHT

- Most of it was fought in areas across France and Belgium, known as the Western Front.
- The Eastern Front was also really important between Germany and Russia.
- A third front between Italy and Austria was also the scene of fierce fighting.
- It came close to Australia as Germany had colonies in Samoa and New Guinea.

- The Gallipoli campaign was designed to open up the Middle East and access to Russia. This campaign was abandoned but not before deaths of around 140,000 soldiers from Britain, Canada, France, Australia, New Zealand, India and Turkey.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH INVOLVEMENT

- Members of the British Commonwealth were included in the fighting.
- These countries include: Australia, India, South Africa, Canada, New Zealand.



WESTERN FRONT

- The trenches stretched on for many kilometres and the Allies were unable to push the Germans out of France.
- Many of the battles achieved very little but cost thousands of lives.
- Many attempts were made to break the stalemate that happened during 1915-1918.



Source 8.36 The two-trench system along the Western Front ran unbroken from the Belgian coast to Switzerland. Source: Oxford University Press

SOMME CAMPAIGN

- July to November 1916, Allied forces tried to break through German lines.
- Managed to push the Germans back by about 8 kilometres.
- British deaths on the first day were an estimated 19,000.
- Australian and New Zealand troops fought at Pozieres from 23rd July to 8 August 1916.
- By the end of the Somme Campaign, 620,000 Allied soldiers were dead and 500,000 Germans were killed.



AUSTRALIA ON THE WESTERN FRONT

- The soldiers who fought between 1916-1918 had over 50 Victoria Crosses awarded to them.
- It is the highest Commonwealth military decoration for valour 'in the face of the enemy'.
- In battles along the Somme and in towns such as Passchendaele, Villers-Bretonneux, Ypres and Amiens many soldiers died.



FROMELLES

- Fromelles, an attack on their trenches, designed to draw attention away from another attack 80 kilometres south, failed.
- Described as 'the worst 24 hours in Australia's history'.
- No chance to bury the dead and most are in mass pits.



NURSES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

- War viewed as 'no place for ladies'.
- Only women who could enlist and serve were nurses.
- Worked in appalling conditions, makeshift field hospitals were set up behind the trenches.
- 2,562 Australian nurses joined the AIF as part of the medical units.
- 2,139 served in the Middle East and on the Western Front.
- 25 women lost their lives while serving and 388 received military honours.

Source 8.40

I cannot remember what came next, or what I did, except that I kept calling for the orderly to help me and thought he was funkng [showing cowardice], but the poor boy had been blown to bits. Somebody got the tent up, and when I got to the delirious pneumonia patient, he was crouched on the ground at the back of the stretcher. He took no notice of me when I asked him to return to bed, so I leaned across the stretcher and put one arm around and tried to lift him in. I had my right arm under a leg, which I thought was his, but when I lifted I found to my horror that it was a loose leg with a boot and a puttee on it. It was one of the orderly's legs which had been blown off and had landed on the patient's bed. The next day they found the [body's] trunk about 20 yards away.

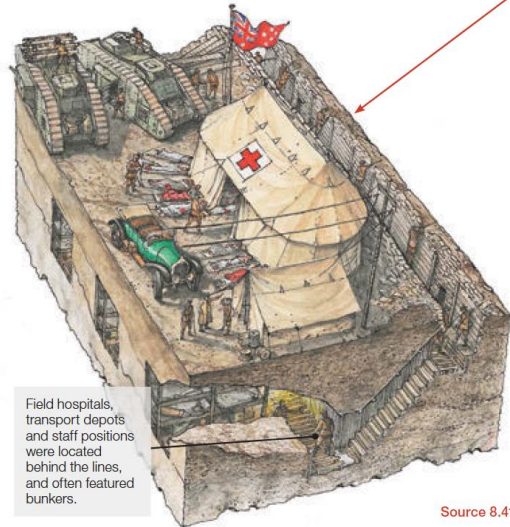
Sister Kelly, an Australian nurse in France describing her experiences when a bomb hit a casualty clearing station behind the lines

Trench warfare

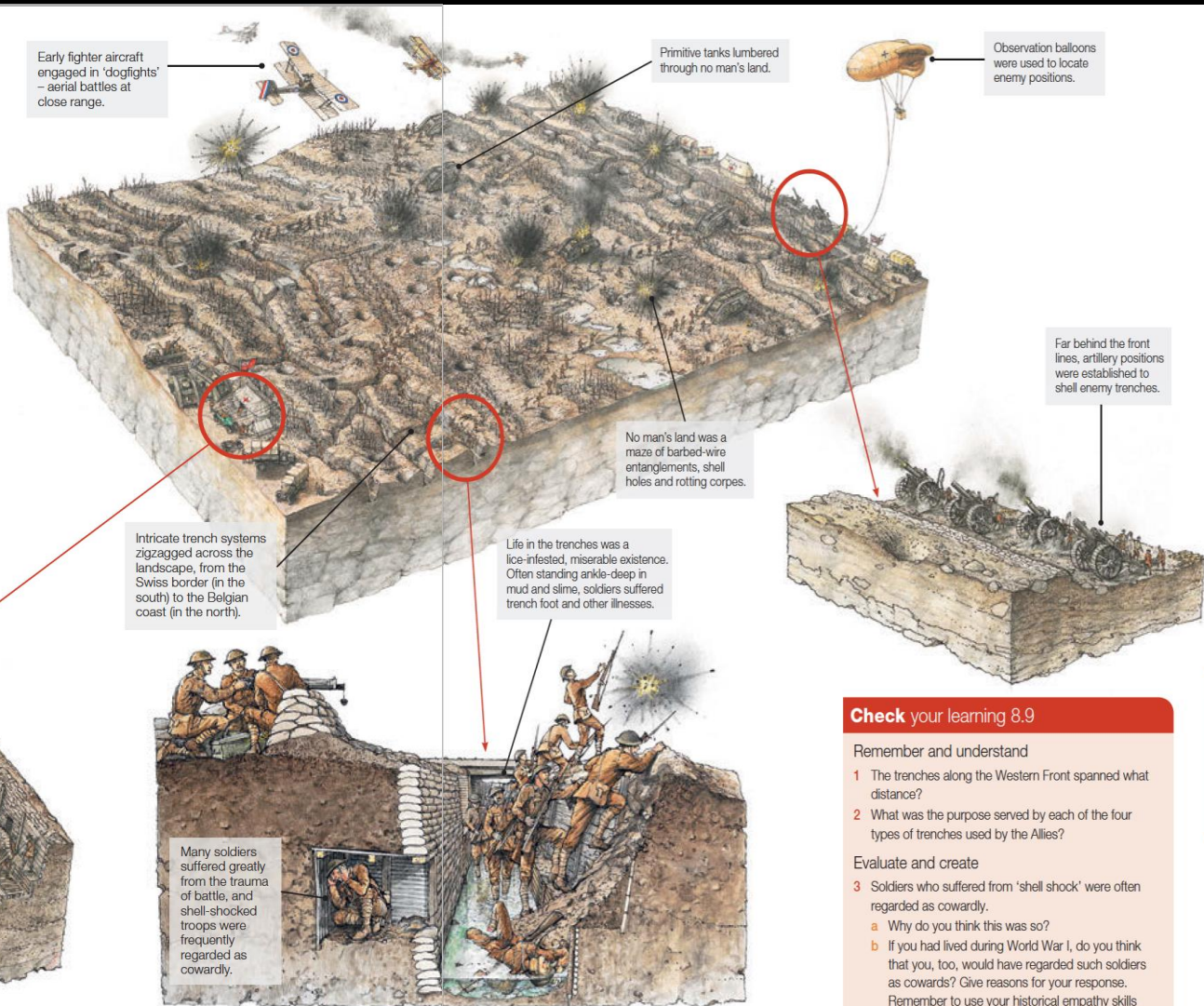
The trenches along the Western Front were approximately 700 kilometres long, stretching from the coast of Belgium to the border of Switzerland (see Source 8.36). In most cases, trenches were 2 metres deep by 2 metres wide.

The Allies used four types of trenches. The 'front-line' trench was usually about a kilometre from the German's front trench. Further behind this front-line trench was the 'support' trench, with men and supplies to assist those on the front line. Further behind again was the 'reserve' trench, with more emergency supplies and men. Smaller 'communication' trenches connected all the trenches and allowed for the movement of messages, supplies and men. Soldiers took turns being in the front-line trenches. Sometimes they would be there for eight days, then have four days in the support trenches. However, during major battles, soldiers could be in the front line for much longer.

Soldiers were aware that conditions could change at any time. Artillery from the enemies meant that death and injury could come at any time, leaving smashed and dismembered bodies and wrecked trenches.



Field hospitals, transport depots and staff positions were located behind the lines, and often featured bunkers.



Source 8.41 An artist's impression of trench warfare during World War I

Check your learning 8.9

Remember and understand

- 1 The trenches along the Western Front spanned what distance?
- 2 What was the purpose served by each of the four types of trenches used by the Allies?

Evaluate and create

- 3 Soldiers who suffered from 'shell shock' were often regarded as cowardly.
 - a Why do you think this was so?
 - b If you had lived during World War I, do you think that you, too, would have regarded such soldiers as cowards? Give reasons for your response. Remember to use your historical empathy skills when you answer this question.

TASK – CHECK YOUR LEARNING

8.9

- 1. The trenches along the Western Front spanned what distance?
- 2. What was the purpose served by each of the four types of trenches used by the Allies?
- 3. Soldiers who suffered from ‘shell shock’ were often regarded as ‘cowardly’.
 - A. Why do you think this was so?
 - B. If you had lived during World War 1, do you think that you too, would have regarded such soldiers as cowards? Give reasons for your response. Remember to use your historical empathy skills when you answer this question.

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

- Winston Churchill (Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, who was in charge of the Navy) suggested an attack on Turkey.
- Many Australian's thought they'd be sent to fight the Germans but instead fought against the Turks.
- The ANZACs were formed during training for this battle; the AIF (Australian Imperial Force) and the NZEF (New Zealand Expeditionary Force).
- The forces fought under the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) banner for Gallipoli and the rest of World War 1.

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

- Their first plan – attacking through the Dardanelles – failed due to underwater mines.
- Second plan was to attack from the Aegean Sea and via the land to surprise the Turks.
- 25th of April 1915, ground troops from Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, India and Newfoundland (British Dominion; now a Canadian province) landed on the Gallipoli Peninsula.
- They faced 100m high cliffs and heavy gunfire.
- More than 600 soldiers died on the first day of campaign.



THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

- In August 1915, Lone Pine was captured and the fighting so fierce that seven Victoria Crosses were awarded.
- However, the situation at Gallipoli was unchanged for most of the 8 months of the campaign.
- Respect between the ANZAC's and the Turks grew and each side agreed to hold fire and bury the dead respectfully.

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

- The conditions were terrible and the ANZAC's were always under enemy fire.
- The summer was warm, when they landed and when winter came, it was a big shock. Rain turned the trenches to mud.
- Drinking water was in short supply, and food was plentiful, though lacking in variety.
- Poor health was also a problem and many got diseases and other illnesses.

Source 8.46

We landed on Gallipoli in what we were wearing and continued to wear it day and night until the socks were the first garments to become unwearable, and they were cast out and we went barefoot in our boots.

We discarded our tunics during the day as the weather became hotter, and working and living in earthen trenches, while sometimes sweating profusely caused our pants and thick pure woollen shirts to become even worse than filthy.

We got only sufficient fresh water, in fact, on some days barely enough to drink, so washing garments was out of the question, and so the only alternative was to get down to the beach and wash our garments and ourselves in the brine, which as far as our garments was concerned made little difference.

There were parasites which caused an abominable itch to which ever part of the skin where they operated. They lived and bred mainly in the seams of the inner garments and as there was no hot water or chemicals available for their control or destruction the field was open for them to multiply and flourish. The best control means available was to wear the clothing inside out and then there were no seams next to the skin for the pest to hide away in and breed. This I did with my flannel shirt, but I simply could not come at wearing my trousers inside out, even though many of the other men did. It simply looked too awful.

An extract from a letter that Lieutenant Frank Boyes wrote about conditions at Gallipoli

THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN - WITHDRAWAL

- In December 1915, the ANZACs were forced to withdraw from Gallipoli. To hide this, they rigged rifles to fire after water dripped through tins. They also covered the horse hooves with cloth to muffle the noise they made.
- Over 8709 Australian's died and 19,000 were wounded over the course of the campaign.
- Forces were re-directed to Belgium and Egypt.



THE AUSTRALIAN LIGHT HORSE

- A combination of cavalry and mounted infantry.
- Most famous battle they fought in was the Battle of Beersheba in October 1917.
- It was aimed at capturing the Turkish base of Beersheba and is called the last successful cavalry charge in history.



BATTLE OF BEERSHEBA



NEWS

END OF THE WAR

- July 1918 – Australian and American soldiers launched an attack on Germans in and around the town of Hamel in France. It was coordinated by Australian Lieutenant General John Monash and was described as one of the most well-prepared battles of World War 1.
- The Battle of Amiens, began on 8th August 1918. Allied forces advanced over 7 miles on the first day and the Germans had nothing else to do but to continue to retreat.



THE ARMISTICE

- 5 am on 11th November 1918, the Armistice was signed.
- It was written by the French and required the withdrawal of German troops, surrender artillery, trucks, aircraft and naval vessels; return prisoners of war, make reparations (repaying the costs of the war).
- The Armistice stipulated that the fighting end at 11am on the 11th of November (11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month).
- This was made permanent with the Treaty of Versailles being signed the next year. This was controversial and set the stage for World War 2.



Source 8.52 South Australians celebrating Armistice Day near Parliament House in 1918

IMPACT OF WAR

- Most of the able-bodied men went to war and as a result, had the highest losses in the war.
- Initial enthusiasm did not last. By 1916, Australia was divided between supporting the war and those opposed to the war.
- 1914 – the Federal Government passed the War Precautions Act which gave extra powers in the event of another war.
- To meet the costs of supplying weapons, ammunitions and supplies to the war effort, meant that the government introduced income tax.
- Australia also took out many loans to help fund the war and it took over 20 years to pay it back.

IMPACT OF WAR

- Cost of living rose 50% and shipping was interrupted.
- Australia formed new industries and by the end of the war, 400 new products were being manufactured in Australia.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN

- With so many men away, women had to step up, big time.
- They did a lot of voluntary work, including fundraising and recruiting.
- In Britain, women could join the armed forces, but only for home defence.
- Traditionally, women were 'home makers' and didn't work outside of traditional female jobs.
- The government at the time, claimed that there were no roles for women in the work force.

Source 8.61

The Australian Women's Service Corps, which has a membership of 1000, and which was formed recently with the object of training women to undertake the duties of motor-drivers, orderlies, clerks, and kitchen hands, in order to release men for fighting purposes, a few weeks ago made an offer to the Defence authorities to provide 700 women for such duties. A reply has been received from Mr T. Trumble, secretary of the Defence department, thanking the corps for its patriotic offer, but intimating that there are no positions available wherein the services of women could be utilised.

The Argus, Melbourne, 4 January 1917

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN

- A lot of women sewed and knitted garments for the men serving and raised money to help those affected.
- The Australian Red Cross was founded and grew to have branches Australia wide.
- They made packages for the men serving and sent them overseas.
- Some women were responsible for enlistment – they would encourage people to do so and sent a white feather to those who didn't. The white feather was a sign of cowardice.
- Women were used on recruitment posters and portrayed as helpless and vulnerable.



TASK – CHECK YOUR LEARNING

8.13

- 1. What roles were open to Australian women during World War 1?
 - 2. Describe some of the main activities of the volunteer organisations that existed to help the war effort?
 - 3. Why do you think the offer of the Australian Women's Service Corps was rejected?
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ANTI-GERMAN SENTIMENT

- Many places changed their names and many people were put into camps and not able to work if they were of a German background.
- This was regardless of if they were citizens of Australia or born here.
- Hahndorf became Ambleside.
- Klemzig became Gaza (the Football club has kept the Gaza name).
- Lobethal became Tweedvale.

REMEMBRANCE

- We commemorate ANZAC Day on the 25th of April every year with Dawn Services.
- Traditionally, we have the Dawn Service and the and marches in the capital cities.
- We also commemorate on Remembrance Day (11th of November) every year.
- Red Poppies and Rosemary are used as to symbolise the dead.
- The Australian War Memorial holds memorials to all fallen soldiers and any conflicts that Australia has played a part in.

REMEMBRANCE



TASK – CHECK YOUR LEARNING

8.17

- 1. Why are red poppies worn on Remembrance Day?
- 2. What is the purpose of the RSL?
- 3. Why do you think that wars and war experiences are such significant elements of so many national stories?
- 4. What is the main purpose of the Australian War Memorial? What information is featured there?