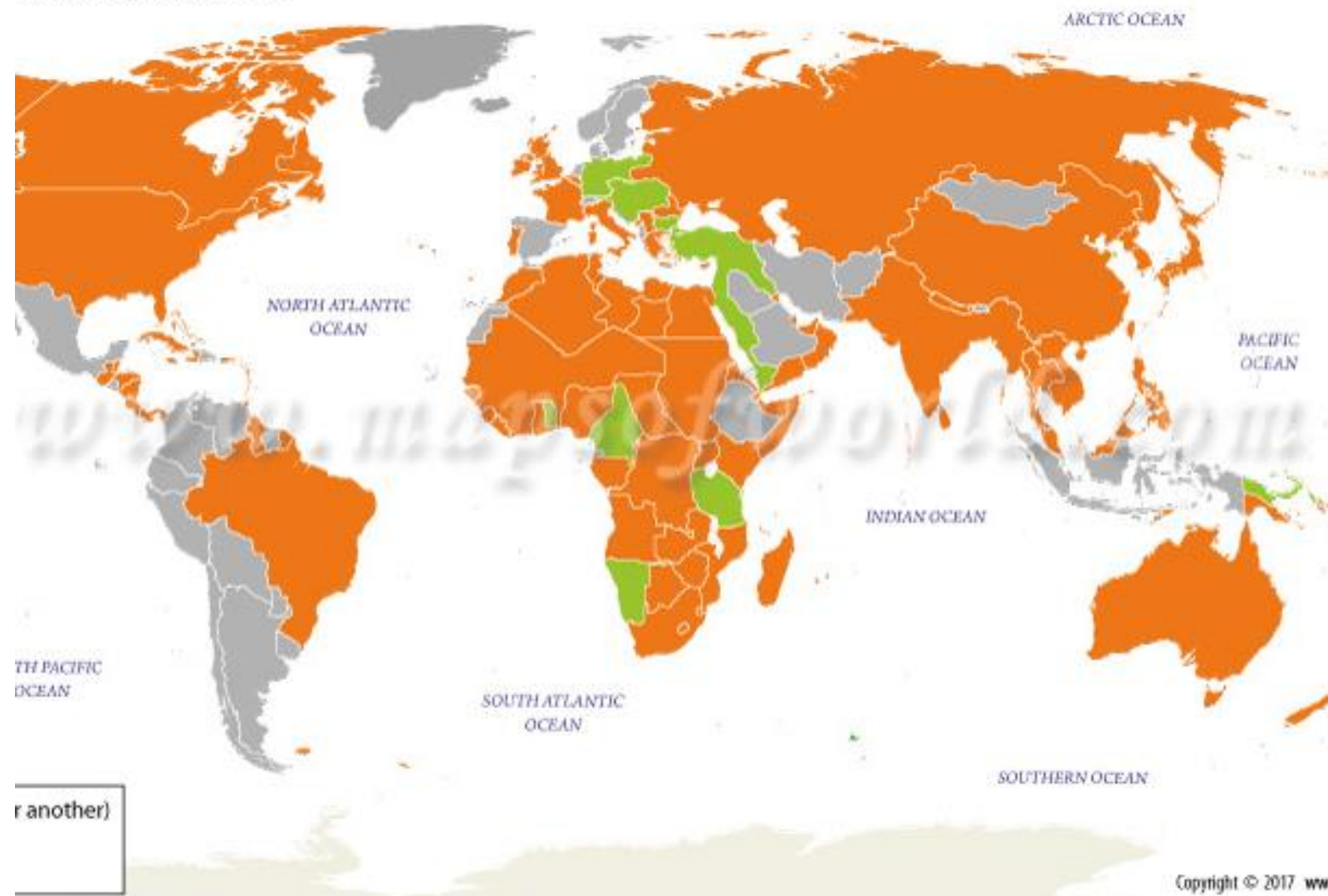
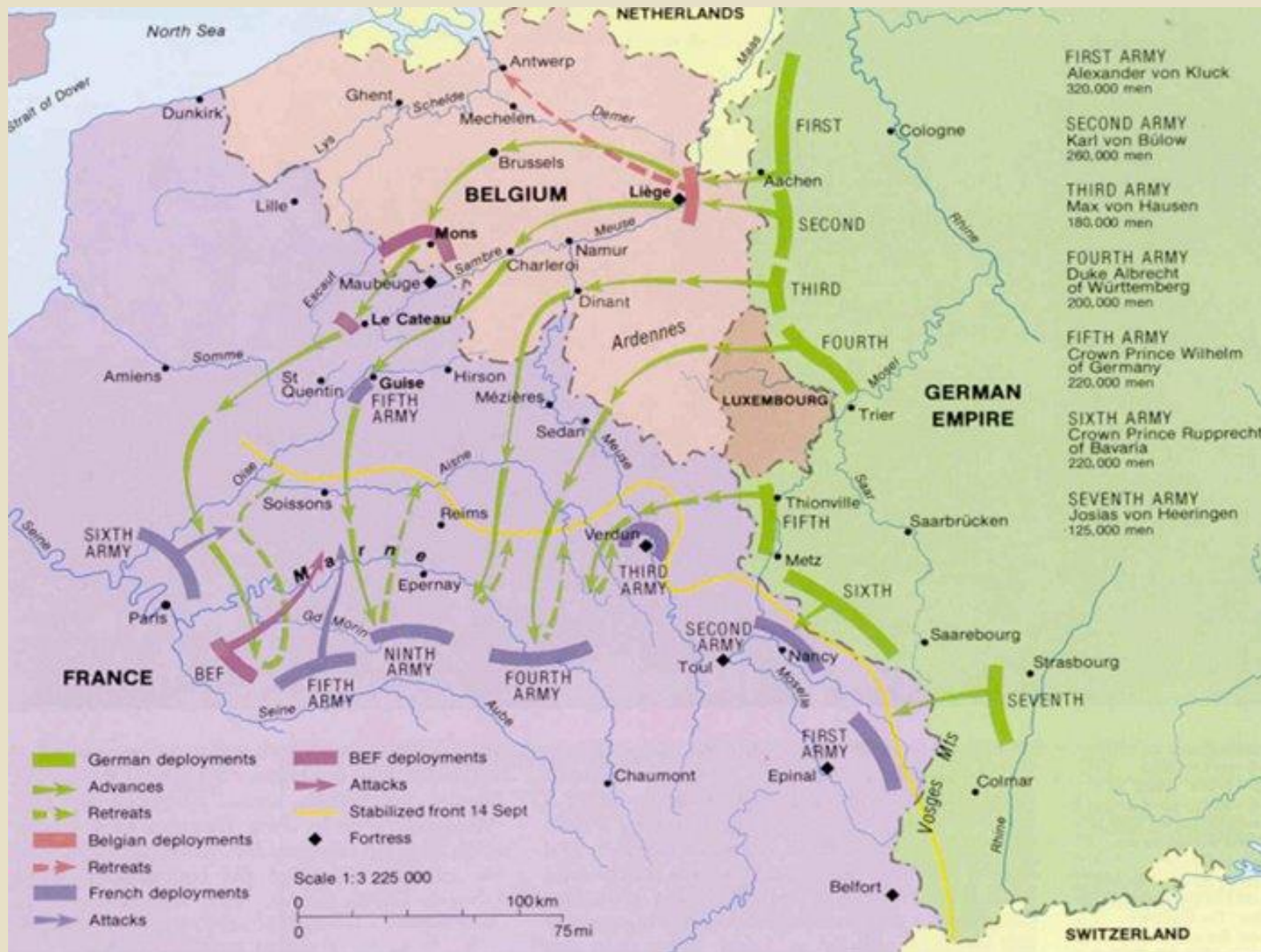


ED IN WORLD WAR I



World At WAR



Stalemate in 1915

- After the battles of Marne and Tannenberg, which brought about the use of trench warfare, a stalemate occurred along the western front
- **Stalemate**- a situation in which further action or progress by opposing or competing parties seems impossible.
- Due to introduction of trench warfare, new machinery and technology

Battle of Gallipoli (Feb. 1915-Jan. 1916)

- Allies sought to weaken the Ottoman Empire (Central power) and seize access to aid Russia during the stalemate.
- Participation from colonies and outside forces (New Zealand, Australia, etc)
- Heavy death tolls – evacuation of troops

Importance:

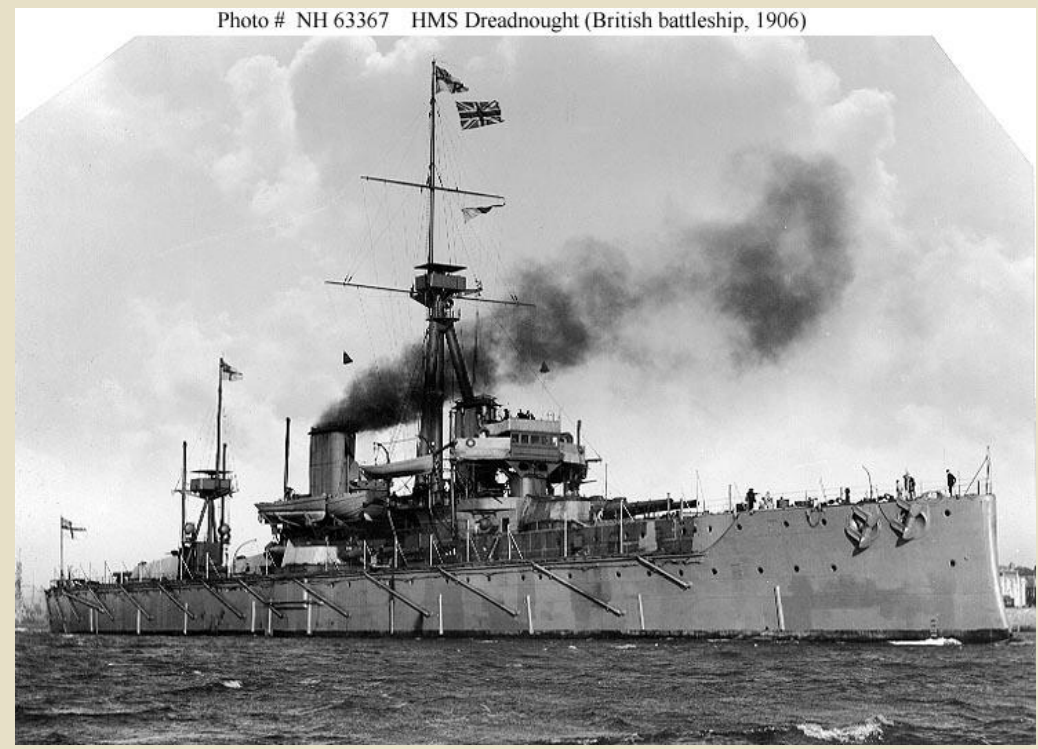
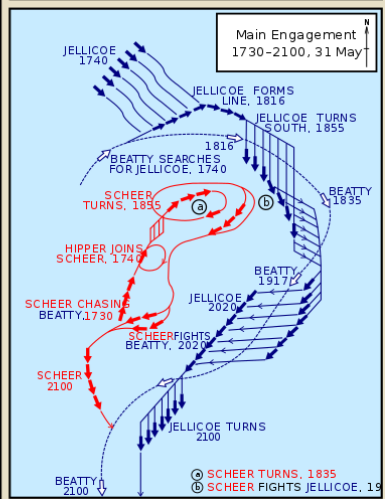
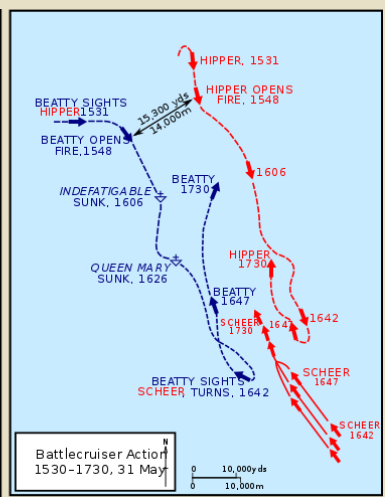
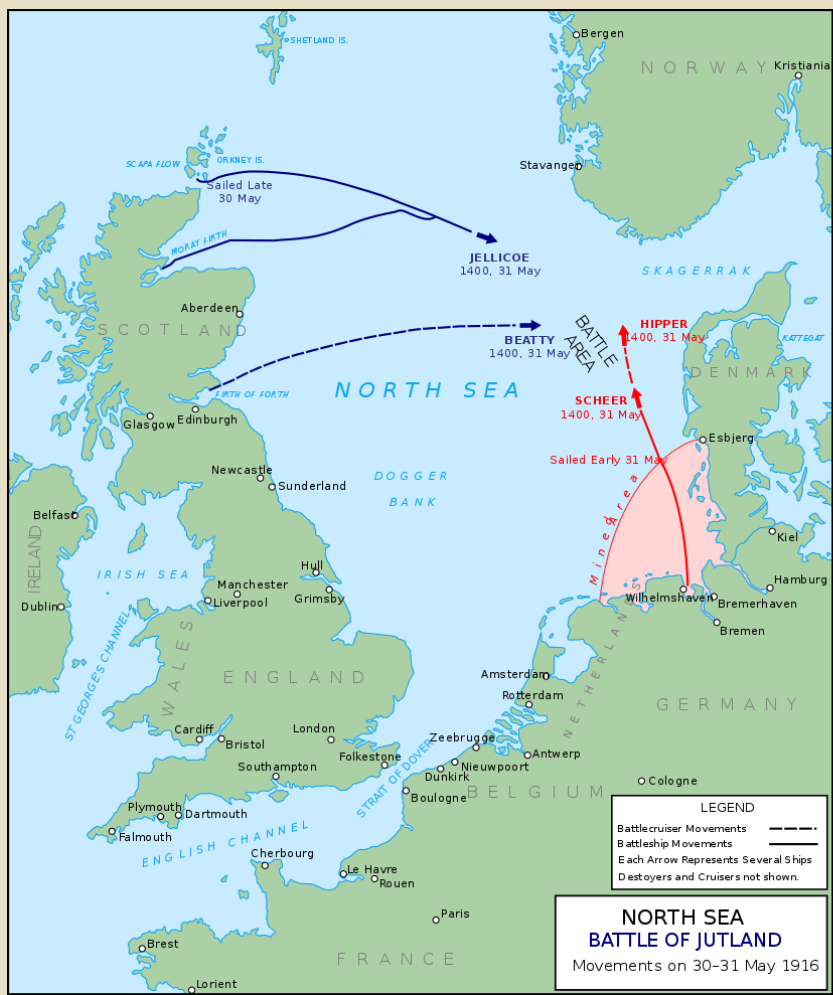
- Defining moment for Ottoman Empire- victory boosted moral
- Defining moment for New Zealand and Australia

Battle of Jutland (May- June 1916)

- Largest naval battle of the First World War.
 - It was the only time that the British and German fleets of 'dreadnought' battleships actually came to blows.

Importance:

- British victory
- battle confirmed British naval dominance and secured its control of shipping lanes, allowing Britain to implement the **blockade** that would contribute to German defeat in 1918.



Battle of Verdun (Feb-Dec 1916)

- Longest battle of WWI.
 - It was also one of the costliest. It began in February 1916 with a German attack on the fortified French town of **Verdun**, where bitter fighting would continue for most of the year.
- The Germans had lost over 430,000 men killed or wounded and the French approximately 550,000.
- French victory by the end of the year

Battle of Verdun

Importance:

- The trauma of this loss not only affected French political and military decision-making during and after the war, it had a lasting effect on French national consciousness.
- Verdun also had serious strategic implications for the rest of the war. The Allies had planned to defeat Germany through a series of large coordinated offensives, but the German attack at Verdun drastically reduced the number of French troops available.
 - Britain had to take the lead

Total War



Battle of the Somme (July-Nov. 1916)

- Goal was to achieve a final Allied victory over Germans after Verdun
- Did not go as planned - More than one million men from all sides were killed, wounded or captured. British casualties on the first day – numbering over 57,000, of which 19,240 were killed – make it **the bloodiest day** in British military history.
- Battle of attrition- brutality
- Tanks enter the war

Battle of the Somme

Importance

- Has come to represent the loss and apparent futility of the war.
- But the Allied offensive on the Somme was a strategic necessity fought to meet the needs of an international alliance.
- Led to strategies that would ultimately win the war for the allies



2nd Battle of Marne (July-Aug. 1918)

- last major German Spring Offensive on the Western Front during World War I.
- It failed when an Allied counterattack led by French forces overwhelmed the Germans, inflicting severe casualties.
- German army was severely run down and losing strength

Importance

- The German defeat marked the start of the relentless Allied advance which culminated in the Armistice with Germany about 100 days later.

