Trench Warfare: Trench warfare is a war tactic, or way of fighting that was commonly used on the Eastern Front and the Western Front in WW1. In trench warfare, the two sides fighting each other dig trenches in a battlefield to stop the enemy from advancing.

Conditions: What could kill you; sniper, disease, shells, accidents, gas, friendly fire, shovels, ruins. Obstacles/Physical features; barbed wire, shell holes, rats, mud, bodies. Make you sick; disease, gangrene, trench foot, extreme foot. Technology; tanks, planes, gas, artillery/machines guns, shells.

Terms: No man’s land: Disputed ground between the front lines or trenches of two opposing armies. Attrition: “war of Attrition” a military strategy in which a side attempts to win war by wearing down its enemy to point of collapse, makes war slow and continuous. Creeping Barrage: Common strategy to bombard enemy defences with all available heavy artillery.

How did WW1 come to an end?: From March until June 1918, Germans mounted a final offese, since Russia surrendered in Jan 1918, nearly 600,000 german troops could be moved to the Western Front. 100 days refers to Germans rushing troops to France in hope before American reinforcements arrived. Initially seemed successful and threatened Paris. However allies held, and American troops poured in. By Mov 1918 it was evident to Germany they lost, and they agreed to ceasefire at 11am on Nov 11th.

BATTLES:
Ypres: April 1915- Canadians got their first taste of trench warfare in Ypres. The French troops defending Ypres retreated when the Germans used Chlorine Gas. Canadian troops filled and held the line until reinforcements arrived. They paid a heavy price as ½ (every) soldier was killed. Significant for chlorine.

The Somme: July 1916- The allied commanders tried to end trench warfare with a large attack on the German trenches. The Canadian attack was directed at the Somme. The attack was not successful. The Germans were not driven back and over 20,000 Canadian soldiers were killed. Significant for casualties.

Vimy Ridge: April 1917- Canadian troops attacked Vimy Ridge on April 9th. They had already bombes the ridge for three weeks to weaken German defenses. The Canadian attack was well planned and was successful. This was such a significant battle for Canada because it was the first all Canadian Victory.

Passchendaele: October 1917- The allied advance had bogged down in mud of the Western Front when the Canadian troops were asked to attack passchendaele. The canadian commanders said the tow could not be taken because troops could not move through the mud. But they followed orders and attacked anyway, and took the town. Only ⅓ (every) Canadians is still alive. Significant for mud.

Technology: Tanks, airplanes, weapons(ross rifle), chemical warfare

HOMEFRONT:
Conscription: Being forced to join the military and fight in the war. In August 1917, this was announced/declared, this resulted in a march of thousands of protesters in Montreal. This issue destroyed the Liberal Party, which was divided on French/English lines. French Canada greatly opposed it as they did not see why they were being pulled into English Canada’s fight.

Victory Bonds: Debt securities issued by a government to finance military operations and other expenditure in times of war. They helped gov by removing money by circulation and help control inflation.

Halifax Explosion: Took place on Halifax harbour or morning of 6th December, 1917. Ships that collided were carrying explosives and other supplies. The ships were the Mont Blanc and Imo. Explosion was