-ground warfare

  - firepower advances without corresponding mobility advances favored defense

  - result was trench warfare

    - breech-loading rifles, machine guns, and hand grenades

    - barbed wire and mines

  - infantry charges against entrench positions were rarely successful

  - technologies designed to break stalemate of trench warfare

    - poison gas: limited by wind and gas masks

    - tanks: limited by speed and tendency to break down

- naval warfare

  - British Navy blocked Central Powers,

  - Turkey blockaded Russia at Turkish Strait

  - Germany used U-boats but ended after American war threats in 1915

  - after Battle of Jutland, Germany recommended submarine warfare in 1917

  - Allies countered with convoy system, sonar, depth charges, mines, & sub. nets

-aerial warfare

  - airships used for:

    - spotting subs

    - bombing enemy cities

  - airplanes used for

    - reconnaissance

    - attacking enemy planes and ground troop

- Aspects of Total War

  - expansive war aims that sought “total” defeat of the enemy