

Mortars were revived by the Germans because of their ability to shoot at an angle above 45 degrees, and therefore could theoretically (although not often) land directly in an enemy's trench before exploding for maximum damage.
-A **mortar** round has a very steep arc while the **artillery** round has a flatter trajectory.

Infantry

- Soldiers marching or fighting on foot; foot soldiers
- Equipped with rifles, machine guns, grenades, mortars, projectile weapons, bayonets, etc.

Cavalry

- Soldiers who fought on horseback
- A British cavalry charge at the Battle of Mons was enough to hold off the advancing Germans.
- In static trench warfare, the use of cavalry became rare. Barbed wire, mud and machine guns were a deadly combination for any cavalry soldier.

Chlorine Gas

- A deadly, green gas that the German used on the French-Algerian troops (5,730 cylinders used on the front line) despite a warning that had been voiced to Allied high command
- Invented by Fritz Haber

Thrift Stamps, Homefront

- Thrift Stamps** - children could buy 15-cent thrift stamps to help government pay for war. When they had pasted \$4.00 worth of thrift stamps into their books, they received a government War Savings Stamp worth \$5.00 after the war.
- Canadian Patriotic Fund** collected money to support soldiers' families because their pay was low
- Militia Organizations** - recruit and outfit soldiers
- The **Military Hospitals Commission** set up hospitals and healthcare units to take care of sick and wounded soldiers
- Women's Voluntary Societies** - provided food, clothing, medical supplies, ambulances for returning troops
- YMCA** and other groups set up clubs and canteens for soldiers on leave in England and Canada
- Soldiers of the Soil** - 12,000 boys who helped out with the harvests (along with women)
- Canadian households - sent butter, meat, sugar, wheat, etc. overseas
- Canadian Red Cross Society** was a wartime humanitarian aid organization
- 1914 - one government factory made only 75 shells a day
- 1915 - 30,000 women enter the workforce: jobs in munitions factories, machine shops, metal foundries, aircraft factories, shipyards (also: buses, police, civil service, banks, insurance, companies, farms)
- Labour unions were against women and received only half the salary - no childcare or women's washrooms
- Minister of Militia Sir Sam Hughes established the **Shell Committee** which made contracts with Britain for munitions. In 1915, the public discovered that Hughes' friends were making profits from dishonest contracts. The committee could only deliver \$5.5 million of the \$170 million.
- Prime Minister of Britain, David Lloyd George told Canada's Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden that Canada would not receive another contract until the munitions industry was overhauled.
- The **Imperial Munitions Board (IMB)** was an inspection agency. Inferior products which had fake inspection stamps were rejected.
- By 1917: Canadian munitions setting records for quantity and variety

-Borden if the above people were able to vote, they would vote for him

Wartimes Election Act

-Women related to men overseas had the right to vote

-Passed during the Conscription Crisis of 1917

-Instrumental in pushing Liberals to join the Conservatives in the formation of the Canadian Unionist government (headed by Borden)

-Borden if the above people were able to vote, they would vote for him

Creeping Barrage

-First used at the Battle of the Somme, a creeping barrage involved artillery fire moving forward in stages just ahead of the advancing infantry. By the autumn the Allied forces developed a system where the barrage moved forward at 50 metres per minute. To work, the strategy required precise timing by both the heavy artillery and the infantry. Failure to do this would result in the artillery killing their own soldiers.

Treaty of St. Germain

-With Austria

-Austria chopped into other small countries: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Yugoslavia

-This left Austria with a population of less than 7 million people

Western Front

-Trenches 725 km from Belgium to the Swiss Alps - a front without without flanks. Since there were no gaps to move, the soldiers dug trenches and strung barbed wire.

-The war became a stalemate. In the east, lightning war worked because the cavalry would charge through a line and barrage through a flank

-The generals believed that the advantage was on the side of the offensive. The machine guns and rapid-fire artillery mowed down infantry (foot soldiers), who were called the Poor Bloody Infantry (PBI).

Eastern Front

-The front in the east was much longer than that in the west. The theater of war was roughly delimited by the Baltic Sea in the west and Minsk in the east, and Saint Petersburg in the north and the Black Sea in the south, a distance of more than 1,600 kilometres (990 mi). This had a drastic effect on the nature of the warfare.

-While World War I on the Western Front developed into trench warfare, the battle lines on the Eastern Front were much more fluid and trenches never truly developed. This was because the greater length of the front ensured that the density of soldiers in the line was lower so the line was easier to break. Once broken, the sparse communication networks made it difficult for the defender to rush reinforcements to the rupture in the line, mounting rapid counteroffensives to seal off any breakthrough.

-Germany and Austria versus Russia

-Russians were winning but suffered losses at the **Battle of Tannenberg** - A battle in Prussia (present-day Poland) on August 26–30, 1914, in which two German armies under command of General Paul **von Hindenburg** engaged Russia's Second Army under General Alexander **Samsonov**. It was a catastrophic defeat for Russia, which suffered over 120,000 casualties.

Spring 1918:

- General Ludendorff began to attack France again and came 35 miles outside of Paris, but could not break through (2nd Battle of the Marne) due to 140,000 new United States soldiers

By August 1918:

- United States had added 2 million men to the war effort and tipped the scales in favour of the Allied army

By September 1918:

- The Allies were advancing

October 1918:

- Kaiser Wilhelm II formed a new, more liberal government to sue for peace

- Negotiations dragged - Germans were frustrated

-November 3rd, 1918

- Sailors in Kiel, Germany mutinied, in Northern Germany soldiers and workers began to establish revolutionary councils (based on the Russian Soviet model)

- Austria-Hungary surrendered

- Revolutions broke out in Germany, masses of workers demonstrated for peace in Berlin

- German army discipline was collapsing

- Kaiser is forced to abdicate and fled to Holland

November 9, 1918

- Socialist leaders proclaim Germany a republic and agreed to the Allied terms of surrender

November 11, 1918

- Armistice went into effect and the war was over

Preview from Notesale.co.uk
Page 21 of 21