

## 1: History of the Great War

*This Patreon episode covers Spain, a country that technically stayed out of the war, but which still felt its effects. This is the second of two Patreon Preview episodes before the lengthy series of Paris Peace Conference episodes begins in late November.*

For more information, click to see the Casualties of World War I. The outbreak of war between European nations was the result of several factors: This would increase German influence in the world and likely allow the country to expand its colonial holdings. Russia was rebuilding and modernizing its large army and had begun a program of industrialization. They formed an alliance for self-protection against the Russian bear. France, still stinging over the loss of Alsace and part of Lorraine in the Franco-Prussian war, made an agreement allying itself with Russia in any war with Germany or Austria-Hungary. Britain, after finding itself friendless during the Second Boer War in South Africa – allied itself with France and worked to improve relations with the United States of America. Russia, with many ethnic groups inside its vast expanse, made an alliance with Serbia in the Balkans. As its ability to exert control over its holdings in the Balkans weakened, ethnic and regional groups broke away and formed new states. Rising nationalism led to the First and Second Balkan Wars, and As a result of those wars, Serbia increased its size and began pushing for a union of all South Slavic peoples. Serbian nationalism led year-old Gavrilo Princip to assassinate Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Habsburg throne of Austria-Hungary, and his wife, Sophie. Austria-Hungary, urged on by Germany, sent a list of demands to Serbia in response; the demands were such that Serbia was certain to reject them. Russia came in on the side of the Serbs, Germany on the side of the Habsburgs, and the entangling alliances between the nations of Europe pulled one after another into the war. Although diplomats throughout Europe strove to settle matters without warfare right up to the time the shooting started, the influence military leaders enjoyed in many nations won out – along with desires to capture new lands or reclaim old ones. Combat in the First World War German military planners were ready when the declarations of war began flying across Europe. They intended to hold off the Russians in the east, swiftly knock France out of the war through a maneuver known as the Schlieffen Plan, then throw their full force, along with Austria-Hungary, against the Russians. The Schlieffen Plan, named for General Count Alfred von Schlieffen who created it in , called for invading the Low Countries Luxembourg and Belgium in order to bypass to the north the strong fortifications along the French border. After a rapid conquest of the Low Countries, the German advance would continue into northern France, swing around Paris to the west and capture the French capital. It almost worked, but German commander in chief General Helmuth von Moltke decided to send his forces east of Paris to engage and defeat the weakened French army head-on. In doing so he exposed his right flank to counterattack by the French and a British Expeditionary Force, resulting in the First Battle of the Marne, September 6 – 10. Despite casualties in the hundreds of thousands, the battle was a stalemate, but it stopped the German drive on Paris. Both sides began digging a network of trenches. The First Battle of the Marne was a window onto how the rest of the war would be fought: The centuries-old method of massed charges to break through enemy positions did not work when the men faced machine guns, barbed wire, and drastically more effective artillery than in the past. The next four years would see battles in which millions of artillery shells were fired and millions of men were killed or mutilated. Click here to read about some of the costliest battles of the First World War. Deadly new weapons were responsible for the unprecedented carnage. New Weapons of World War I Among the lethal technological developments that were used for the first time or in some cases used for the first time in a major conflict during the Great War were the machine gun, poison gas, flamethrowers, tanks and aircraft. Artillery increased dramatically in size, range and killing power compared to its 19th-century counterparts. In the war at sea, submarines could strike unseen from beneath the waves, using torpedoes to send combat and merchant ships to the bottom. Click here for more information on Weapons of World War I. War on the Eastern Front On the Eastern Front, the German general Paul von Hindenburg and his chief of staff Erich Ludendorff engineered strategies that gave them dramatic victories over Russian armies. The war became increasing unpopular among the Russian people. As hoped, Lenin

helped fuel the rising revolutionary fervor. The tsar was deposed and executed with his family in the March revolution. When the new government failed to bring about a rapid peace, it was overthrown in November by a socialist revolution led by Lenin, following which Russia signed a peace agreement with Germany. War in the Mountains Fighting in the high elevations of the Balkans and Alps created additional agony for soldiers fighting there: Serbia, whose countryman had fired the shots that gave rise to the slaughter taking place in Europe, was invaded twice by Austria-Hungary but repulsed both attempts. In the autumn of 1914, a third invasion came. This time the Hapsburgs were joined by Germany and Bulgaria. The outnumbered Serbs gave ground. Ultimately, the Serbian Army only escaped annihilation by a demanding march through Albania to the Adriatic Sea, where the French Navy rescued the survivors. Romania remained neutral until August when it joined the Allies and declared war on Austria-Hungary in hopes of securing additional territories including Transylvania. As the poorly trained Romanian army advanced into Transylvania, German forces invaded and occupied Romania itself, quickly knocking the country out of the war. Italy, wooed by both sides, entered the war on the Allied side in May 1915. What gains the Italians made in the war were wiped out by a rout that began at Caporetto in October and unhinged the entire line. An attempted invasion on the Gallipoli Peninsula resulted in a bloody repulse, but war in the interior of the Ottoman Empire met with greater success. Arab groups seeking to overthrow the empire waged a successful guerrilla war in the Mideast, led by Prince Feisal, third son of the Grand Sharif of Mecca. The revolt was aided by British liaison officer T. Lawrence of Arabia, who became known as Lawrence of Arabia. When the war ended, the Ottoman Empire was broken up. England and France drew borders for new countries in the Mideast without regard for ethnic and religious factions. The centuries-old tensions between the native inhabitants of the region led to many of the problems causing turmoil in the Mideast today, another irony of the War to End War. Africa was home to a sideshow of the European fighting. European nationals and colonial troops of both sides fought against each other, but the German colonies were widely separated and unable to support each other. In German East Africa Tanzania an aggressive general named Paul von Lettow-Vorbeck waged a guerilla campaign against his British opponents until after the armistice was signed in Europe that ended the Great War. In the waters of the Pacific Ocean German commerce raiders found prey among merchant vessels of Allied nations. Japan joined the Allies war effort on August 23, 1914, ostensibly in fulfillment of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1902. Accomplishing that goal while supporting large armies engaged in warfare proved impossible for Germany, but World War I saw the last great battles fought entirely between surface ships. Jutland would prove to be not only the largest naval battle up to that time but the last in which fighting would take place only between surface ships. The most significant advance in naval warfare to come out of the Great War was the development of submarines, which the German Imperial Navy called Unterseeboots undersea boats. That got shortened to U-boats, a name that became synonymous with submarine. Subs could hide beneath the waves in shipping lanes to attack merchant or combat ships with torpedoes without ever being seen. Germany engaged in such unrestricted warfare until U-201 sunk the British passenger liner Lusitania off Ireland in May 1915. Over 1,200 lives were lost, including Americans, and the US threatened to break diplomatic relations with Germany. The Imperial Navy subsequently instituted strict regulations for U-boat attacks, but those went by the boards in as the Germans tried to cut off supplies to Britain and starve the island nation into submission. It was a bad decision. Italian aircraft were used for reconnaissance and small-scale bombing during the Italo-Turkish War of 1911-12. Aircraft during World War I continued to be used primarily for reconnaissance, including photo-reconnaissance missions. Pilots began shooting at each other with pistols and rifles. Soon various schemes were attempted to attach machine guns to planes. Early war planes were very light and used small engines with top speeds of less than 100 mph. On many designs the engine was in the rear and pushed the plane through the air. Changes might occur within weeks; in the decades following the war, such changes would take years. Zeppelins were also used for reconnaissance and for bombing over land and sea. While the war on the ground was a miserable existence in muddy, rat- and disease-infested trenches, and millions of lives might be spent to gain a few miles of territory, the war in the air captured the imagination of the world. Using this exciting new technology to maneuver through the skies and engage the enemy in one-on-one dogfights in which skillful pilots could rise to the status of ace gave the air war a sense of glamour that still hangs over the pilots of World War I. America was drawn into the conflict

by the Zimmerman telegraph and unrestricted submarine warfare. On January 16, 1917, Foreign Secretary of the German Empire Arthur Zimmermann sent a coded message to the German ambassador in Mexico City, Heinrich von Eckart informing him Germany would return to unrestricted submarine warfare on February 1, a policy that might cause America to declare war. The code was broken, and the contents of the telegram published on March 1. Two weeks later German U-boats sank three American vessels. Wilson asked Congress on April 1 to authorize a declaration of war against Germany, which it did four days later. War was declared on the other Central Powers shortly thereafter. When American troops and war materiel began arriving in Europe later in 1917, it unalterably shifted the balance of power in favor of the Allies. A final German offensive began on May 21, 1918, an attempt to win the war before the full weight of American strength could arrive. An Allied operation that became known as the Hundred Days Offensive pushed the enemy back to the German border by September. The German navy mutinied. Ludendorff, architect of many German victories in the east, was dismissed. Riots broke out, often led by German Bolsheviks. Prince Max, Chancellor of Germany, authorized negotiations for peace terms and stipulated that both military and civilian representatives be involved. He then turned his title over to Friedrich Ebert, leader of the Socialist Democratic movement. Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated on November 9. An agreement between the combatants called for all guns to fall silent on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month. Yet, even on the morning of November 11, before the designated time for the armistice to begin, some field officers ordered their men to make attacks, which accomplished little except more bloodshed. The Armistice A series of peace treaties were signed between the combatant nations, but the most significant was the Treaty of Versailles, signed on July 28, 1919, five years after Austria-Hungary had declared war on Serbia. Germany had hoped Woodrow Wilson would be a moderating factor that would allow for more generous peace terms, but the nations that had lost millions of young men to the weapons of the Central Powers were in no mood to be forgiving. As a result of the various treaties, the Ottoman Empire was dismantled. Austria-Hungary was broken into separate nations and forced to cede lands to successor states such as Czechoslovakia.

### 2: History Of The Great War by Recorded History Podcast Network on Apple Podcasts

*The History of the Great War Based on Official Documents by Direction of the Committee of Imperial Defence (abbreviated to History of the Great War or British Official History) is a series of volumes, concerning the war effort of the British state during the First World War.*

One advantage of this work is that it was written in the s before WWII. There is no mention of Hitler or the Third Reich, and hence no looking backward so that the two wars become one extended conflict. The viewpoint is that of about when the author was probably researching the book. I read an original copy printed in , complete with original maps that are very good for the period. Still, there is little bias in the approach and many of the cited sources are German. In our era, when losing a few soldiers a month is cause for great concern, imagine reading in the newspaper that , soldiers fell in the span of a few days. Information on just about every single campaign and major happening in the whole war. Cruttwell did a pretty fantastic job at not being Biased and tried to give both perspectives as often as possible. As great as this book is, it is pages long and for me hearing of the Naval operations dragged on and on. If you want a more detailed and in depth book for WWI, this is it. Mar 21, Ethan rated it really liked it Wonderfully written, and quite thorough and detailed. Very informative for a war that Americans tend to know little about, and especially insightful since it was written by a British infantry and intelligence officer who served in it appears both the Western and Eastern Fronts. In pages it encompasses a lot, but I do wish the author had dealt a bit more with the war in Africa. The colonial war was apparently a minor point, as were details of the Balkans and their historical tensions with A Wonderfully written, and quite thorough and detailed. The colonial war was apparently a minor point, as were details of the Balkans and their historical tensions with Austria and Turkey. Surprisingly, there is no discussion of the July Crisis and the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, which is funny since I feel like we are raised in America to think of that as the final spark that started the war. It seems that in the s, when this book was written, that was not the thought to Western European countries--or C. Cruttwell was not deeply familiar with the issue. He discusses the Balkan war and makes reference to the mutual hatred between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and the other Balkan states and their recent wars with Turkey. With the Internet, it is easy enough to research and supplement other details of the War. It sometimes failed to provide more context, but overall was a good account. It was also annoying that there would sometimes be whole sentences in French, which were not translated into English since this was written in Britain, I am assuming it was more or less expected an educated person would be able to read French. I can speak German, but the German sentences that appeared had English co This was an interesting account of the war, especially since the author himself fought in the war. I can speak German, but the German sentences that appeared had English counterparts. Apparently this is still considered a classic treatment of The Great War before it became known as the First World War , and it is worth the read if you want to understand the war better.

## 3: Times History of the Great War - forums\_forum\_22 - Great War Forum

*'The Great War' shows you the history of the First World War in the four years from to , exactly years ago. Our host Indy takes you back week by.*

Official history[ edit ] The modern form of official military history began in the mid-nineteenth century with reports written as guides for later officers. The histories were detailed descriptions of events, were not easy reading for a lay audience and left judgements to the discretion of a mainly professional readership. After the First World War, the New Zealand government decided that its official histories should be written for the public, since it had fought in the war or supported the war effort. After the Second World War, the low academic standard of military education, especially in historical analysis, led to a view that professionally trained historians should write official histories, applying their academic training to explain why as well as describe what. Since many of the academics had participated in the war, they could be expected to have experience of military service and knowledge of the war to inform their writing. The contemporary view is that official history should incorporate the three points of view, containing the detailed description needed for works of military instruction but also to be suitable for a general readership and to show how participants tried to solve problems, drawing explicit lessons from their successes and failures. Populist history can dilute the story to the point of worthlessness and civilian academics can be prone to select facts and interpretations according to their ideals, ideology and preconceived ideas. Military histories written as textbooks might be expected to have a basis in truth, necessary to teach useful lessons to students and the British Report of the Committee on the Lessons of the Great War Kirk Report , drew on the published volumes of the British official history and conclusions in the report were incorporated into a new edition of Field Service Regulations. Operations might again be conducted in Iraq and Iran and official history volumes were produced against the objections of the Foreign Office. Military histories concentrated on the doings of national contingents, rarely referring to those of allied and opposing armies; comparative analysis is absent and national bias, due to ulterior motives like the temptation to myth make, can also be found. The Australian Official History of Australia in the War of 1914-18 edited by Charles Bean contains exaggerations of the significance of the Australian contribution, the prowess of Australian soldiers and disparagements of soldiers from Britain and its allies. The post-war Royal Air Force RAF , was at risk of abolition and needed a function that could not be replicated by the army or navy, to justify its existence. The parts of *The War in the Air* written by H. Jones gave undue emphasis to strategic bombing, unbalancing the work. Many of the historians, editors and contributors to the *History of the Great War* had been senior officers during the war, which had the advantage of bringing first-hand knowledge of events and experience of military art to the work but this risked allowing loyalty and an understandable desire to protect reputations leading to unfair blaming, particularly on outsiders. The draft text was revised at the request of some serving officers present at the battle, to remove critical remarks about them. Many of the officers were retired or dead, when a revised edition was published in but the excised passages were not restored. In , Neil Wells wrote that as the history is a description of events, rather than an analytical work with criticism and conclusions, Haig and other commanders escape explicit blame for failures, yet the reader is left free to form conclusions. Lord Esher chairman of the Committee of Imperial Defence , suggested that a subcommittee be established as the Historical Section, to centralise the collection of army and navy archives, as a repository of the lessons of war for strategists. Esher thought that the lessons of the South African War 11 October 1900 - 31 May 1902 could not be shown unless the naval, military and political aspects of the war were treated as one. In January , the subcommittee was established with Sir George Clarke as chairman, charged with the completion of an official history of the Boer War. The original account was begun by Colonel G. Henderson , before ill health forced him to retire. Before he died, Henderson had completed a narrative up to the beginning of the war but it was not published. Maurice reached publication but had needed a large number of assistants, which increased the price of the book; it was favourably received but did not sell well. The section began to collect material being returned from France and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Daniel was appointed as a full-time secretary. In May ,

Captain C. Atkinson was sent to France to collect unit diaries. Atkinson reported that the diaries were inadequate, because of the difficulty of writing them during events like the Great Retreat of 1917, when few were kept and that these had big gaps. Although the diaries would not show why events occurred, Atkinson recommended that they should be indexed and grouped by unit, subject and chronology and that later they could be scrutinised to identify discrepancies caused by the organisation of the material. This would maintain public interest in the main series and put the case of the government, at the same time as accounts by participants and popular authors. The Treasury objected over the cost but Hankey considered that it would be a work of education and reference, not a commercial proposition and that if scientific works were judged only on commercial criteria, research would be abolished. Sir Julian Corbett 12 November 1917 21 September was appointed to write the navy volume and Sir John Fortescue 28 December 1917 22 October was chosen for the army volume. Work on the military histories was slow and in 1918, Daniel reported that Atkinson and an assistant had examined only 1, unit diaries and Fortescue had only reached as far as November 1917. The war precluded a big increase in manpower and for the Fortescue volume to be adequate, Daniel reported that confidential staff correspondence would be needed. With the huge increase in the size of the British army, it would only be practical to use some unit diaries and care would be needed to avoid skewing the selection. In March 1918, Winston Churchill 30 November 1917 24 January received a pre-publication copy of the Corbett popular history of the navy and objected to certain passages. Churchill wanted official records to be published with the volume so that the public could judge for themselves. The experience of producing the navy volume also showed that each publication would The public knew little of the early stages of the war and it had a right to benefit from the state monopoly on official information, presented in a readable manner. An official history would also serve to educate professional officers, that mattered more than cost and that criticism was unavoidable. Publication would refute unofficial histories that blamed the government or individual officers and for this, the histories could not evade controversy or be inoffensive to individual sensibilities. The Cabinet agreed for publication to continue, subject to vetting by the War Office and the Cabinet, with the proviso that the decision might be reversed if the Corbett volume was badly received; the volume was published in 1918, to extremely good press reviews. Edmonds found documents in un-catalogued bundles on the floor, from which historians had abstracted items and not replaced them. Fortescue agreed to revise his draft but then took no notice, his second draft being confused, containing nothing about the general situation and hardly referring to the Germans. Senior officers were ridiculed, the government blamed for not stopping the war and the French effort was "slurred over in less than one typewritten page". Edmonds blamed Fortescue for lacking interest, lethargy and ignoring the records made available, bungling the chance to write an exciting story of the BEF, by delivering a patchwork of unit diaries. After the unfortunate experience with Fortescue, Edmonds decided that an account must be enhanced by statements, private records of officers and by German material, to counter "garbled" accounts by the likes of Arthur Conan Doyle and John Buchan. Soundings with publishers and authors convinced Edmonds, that a work based on dispatches would fail to engage the public. An educational work needed a foundation on which to base teaching, conclusions which were similar to those of Hankey, that a work must be readable enough for the public to buy, be a credible educational work for the military student and rebut inaccurate commercial accounts by civilian authors. Some MPs claimed to have heard nothing of the History Daniel was called before H. Fisher, the President of the Board of Education and pointed out that working on the History He calculated that the cost of the History The next meeting of the Historical Section subcommittee on 31 July endorsed the continuation of the project. The subcommittee met six times in 1918 and on 9 August, Hankey managed to obtain a permanent Cabinet Subcommittee of Control of the Official Histories, chaired by the President of the Board of Education and meeting annually. Daniel and Edmonds usually attended; other official historians and members of the Colonial and India offices were present for particular discussions; where the committee failed to agree, a ruling was made by the Cabinet. Edmonds submitted an annual report, other historians added summaries of their work, progress reports, staff and personnel matters and publications by foreign official historians. Meetings considered costs and the progress of publication, the number of volumes, their scope and size. On rare occasions the committee made a ruling on content, after complaints by a department; in 1919, the War Office strenuously objected to some of the

content of the first Gallipoli volume by C. In , it had been decided to prepare the volume out of sequence, because of the importance of the failure of the German Spring Offensive 21 March – 18 July but by , Kiggell had failed to prepare even a draft narrative for circulation to participants and thought that it would take him another four years. In , the price was cut to 12s 6d but this left no surplus for advertising and no incentive for booksellers to display them prominently; publishers also set a maximum number of pages per volume, a constraint that led the Committee for Control in to advise a price increase to 15s. In March , Edmonds showed copies of French, German and Austrian histories to demonstrate their "elaborate and voluminous" nature. The comprehensive nature of the project was also determined by finance and proposals made by government departments from to , for histories beyond the Western Front. In , the War Office asked for a volume on the East African Campaign , because of lessons offered by a campaign in such a climate, at such a distance from Britain. The Treasury refused and suggested that the Colonial Office pay, as it had done for the West African volume. At the same meeting, the Foreign Office asked for a volume on the Blockade of Germany at their expense, because of the lessons that could be learned and its utility in conferences on international law; by being labelled Confidential it could be written frankly. Premises, visits to battlefields and the number of historians and administrators were limited and in , Edmonds threatened to resign if denied more help. Along with Daniel and Edmonds, the section had only three or four full-time officers, who had to write the volumes, prepare them for publication, maintain the library, study prisoner of war POW records and foreign official and non-official publications in their native language and provide help for the War Office, War Graves Commission, Staff College, educational establishments and government departments. The section had about 2, visitors a year to its cramped offices in Cavendish Square , until it moved to the Audit Office in . By , Edmonds had five administrators and eight writers, when the French and German equivalents had about each; the British staff were also underpaid, A. When he took up his duties, Edmonds found the papers in heaps in the floor and apparently summarily sacked the Chief Clerk, for refusing to climb a ladder to retrieve a bundle. Edmonds complained that his predecessor, C. Atkinson, had let historians plunder the packets of documents and not return items; it had taken until June to catalogue the records. The first draft of a volume was prepared by a "narrator", who sorted, read and analysed the documents. The result was revised by the "historian" who added comments and a conclusion. The draft was then sent to participants down to battalion commanders, other senior military officers, politicians and government departments. The draft for Part I including the First Day on the Somme was sent to 1, officers, who by , had sent 1, replies. In , Edmonds had calculated that it would take twenty years to write ten volumes, a feat that the French had achieved in three years. It took 21 years excluding – to produce 14 Western Front volumes and 15 more on other theatres. In , Liddell Hart questioned the integrity of the writers, calling Part I "patriotic" and "parochial". Norman Brook, one of the official historians, claimed in , that Edmonds could not be trusted to revise Part I, because he had succumbed to the temptation to interpolate his views. In , John Keegan 15 May – 2 August wrote Tim Travers wrote that Edmonds eschewed direct criticism of senior officers, was obliged to Haig and protected his reputation, rigged facts and drew false conclusions in the volumes on the Somme Part I , Passchendaele Part II and Part I. Griffith called the quantity of writing on the Great War "prodigious" and that despite Edmonds being unstable, insecure and having never held a field appointment , he was conscientious, intelligent and rarely allowed his devious and opinionated nature to distort his work on the official history. All but implied criticism was to be avoided and the author was to resist the temptation to be "wise after the event". Disclosure of facts about opponents was to be kept to small-type footnotes or notes at the end of chapters, because introducing facts not known at the time was hindsight, which was unfair and un-scholarly. A conclusion could be written for reflection and comment but not for fault- finding. For Edmonds, the constraints were necessary for the facts innocuously to be shown to the lay reader, yet be available to experts reading between the lines. East Africa, Volume I died and Charles Hordern was appointed as replacement, Hordern wrote that Stacke had been frustrated by being obliged to Like him I have sedulously tried to avoid wounding any susceptibilities. But I have not shrunk from criticisms where they seemed necessary for the purpose either of impartial record or military study I have striven to say only enough to enable an intelligent reader to form his own judgement. Using knowledge after the event could show arrogance and a lack of critical judgement. In writing the first

Gallipoli volume , Cecil Aspinall-Oglander ignored the convention and on the draft copy, Edmonds called his account biased and lacking in the objective judgement necessary for an official historian. When Aspinall-Oglander refused to revise his text, Edmonds criticised him for Despite the constraints that Edmonds imposed on the form of the official histories, Green called his accounts accurate and comprehensive. Moberly 15 September – 6 April to write the official account of the Mesopotamian Campaign 6 November – 14 November

## 4: World War I - Wikipedia

*History of the Great War is a weekly podcast that will cover the First World War that occurred from and Every week we will be discussing the events that occurred exactly years ago.*

Visit Website The assassination of Franz Ferdinand set off a rapidly escalating chain of events: Austria-Hungary, like many in countries around the world, blamed the Serbian government for the attack and hoped to use the incident as justification for settling the question of Serbian nationalism once and for all. The Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary then sent an ultimatum to Serbia, with such harsh terms as to make it almost impossible to accept. World War I Begins Convinced that Austria-Hungary was readying for war, the Serbian government ordered the Serbian army to mobilize, and appealed to Russia for assistance. On August 4, German troops crossed the border into Belgium. In the first battle of World War I, the Germans assaulted the heavily fortified city of Liege, using the most powerful weapons in their arsenal—enormous siege cannons—to capture the city by August Leaving death and destruction in their wake, including the shooting of civilians and the execution of a Belgian priest, whom they accused of inciting civilian resistance, the Germans advanced through Belgium towards France. First Battle of the Marne In the First Battle of the Marne, fought from September, French and British forces confronted the invading Germany army, which had by then penetrated deep into northeastern France, within 30 miles of Paris. The Allied troops checked the German advance and mounted a successful counterattack, driving the Germans back to north of the Aisne River. The defeat meant the end of German plans for a quick victory in France. Both sides dug into trenches, and the Western Front was the setting for a hellish war of attrition that would last more than three years. Particularly long and costly battles in this campaign were fought at Verdun February-December and the Battle of the Somme July-November German and French troops suffered close to a million casualties in the Battle of Verdun alone. This increased hostility was directed toward the imperial regime of Czar Nicholas II and his unpopular German-born wife, Alexandra. Russia reached an armistice with the Central Powers in early December, freeing German troops to face the remaining Allies on the Western Front. America Enters World War I At the outbreak of fighting in, the United States remained on the sidelines of World War I, adopting the policy of neutrality favored by President Woodrow Wilson while continuing to engage in commerce and shipping with European countries on both sides of the conflict. In, Germany declared the waters surrounding the British Isles to be a war zone, and German U-boats sunk several commercial and passenger vessels, including some U. Widespread protest over the sinking by U-boat of the British ocean liner Lusitania—traveling from New York to Liverpool, England with hundreds of American passengers onboard—in May helped turn the tide of American public opinion against Germany. Germany sunk four more U. Gallipoli Campaign With World War I having effectively settled into a stalemate in Europe, the Allies attempted to score a victory against the Ottoman Empire, which entered the conflict on the side of the Central Powers in late After a failed attack on the Dardanelles the strait linking the Sea of Marmara with the Aegean Sea, Allied forces led by Britain launched a large-scale land invasion of the Gallipoli Peninsula in April The invasion also proved a dismal failure, and in January Allied forces were staged a full retreat from the shores of the peninsula, after suffering, casualties. The young Winston Churchill, then first lord of the British Admiralty, resigned his command after the failed Gallipoli campaign in, accepting a commission with an infantry battalion in France. British-led forces also combated the Ottoman Turks in Egypt and Mesopotamia, while in northern Italy, Austrian and Italian troops faced off in a series of 12 battles along the Isonzo River, located at the border between the two nations. British and French—and later, American—troops arrived in the region, and the Allies began to take back the Italian Front. The biggest naval engagement of World War I, the Battle of Jutland May left British naval superiority on the North Sea intact, and Germany would make no further attempts to break an Allied naval blockade for the remainder of the war. Second Battle of the Marne With Germany able to build up its strength on the Western Front after the armistice with Russia, Allied troops struggled to hold off another German offensive until promised reinforcements from the United States were able to arrive. On July 15, German troops launched what would become the last German offensive of the war,

attacking French forces joined by 85, American troops as well as some of the British Expeditionary Force in the Second Battle of the Marne. The Allies successfully pushed back the German offensive, and launched their own counteroffensive just three days later. The Second Battle of the Marne turned the tide of war decisively towards the Allies, who were able to regain much of France and Belgium in the months that followed. Toward Armistice By the fall of , the Central Powers were unraveling on all fronts. Despite the Turkish victory at Gallipoli, later defeats by invading forces and an Arab revolt had combined to destroy the Ottoman economy and devastate its land, and the Turks signed a treaty with the Allies in late October Austria-Hungary, dissolving from within due to growing nationalist movements among its diverse population, reached an armistice on November 4. Facing dwindling resources on the battlefield, discontent on the homefront and the surrender of its allies, Germany was finally forced to seek an armistice on November 11, , ending World War I. Treaty of Versailles At the Paris Peace Conference in , Allied leaders would state their desire to build a post-war world that would safeguard itself against future conflicts of such devastating scale. As the years passed, hatred of the Versailles treaty and its authors settled into a smoldering resentment in Germany that would, two decades later, be counted among the causes of World War II. Civilian casualties caused indirectly by the war numbered close to 10 million. The two nations most affected were Germany and France, each of which sent some 80 percent of their male populations between the ages of 15 and 49 into battle. The political disruption surrounding World War I also contributed to the fall of four venerable imperial dynastiesâ€”Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and Turkey. World War I brought about massive social upheaval, as millions of women entered the workforce to support men who went to war, and to replace those who never came back. The severe effects that chemical weapons such as mustard gas and phosgene had on soldiers and civilians during World War I galvanized public and military attitudes against their continued use. The Geneva Convention agreements, signed in , restricted the use of chemical and biological agents in warfare, and remains in effect today.

### 5: Abdication of the German Emperor & the end of The Great War. | European Royal History

*A penetrating yet concise history of The Great War. One advantage of this work is that it was written in the 1930s before WWII. There is no mention of Hitler or the Third Reich, and hence no looking backward so that the two wars become one extended conflict.*

Share via Email Londoners celebrate the Armistice in 1918 the image we used to illustrate the cover of our supplement. Between 1914 and 1918, I was in digs in Norfolk with a gamekeeper. He had spent the whole of the First World War in France on a bicycle running errands. He was probably given the job because, as a gamekeeper, he knew about finding cover. More than 40 years later he was still talking about the war. The worst part, he said, was the starvation in the trenches when it was over. There was so much celebration in London that everyone had forgotten the men in the trenches still needed feeding. David Owen Bovington, Herts The Armistice supplement conveyed well the astonished horror at machines being turned on men but somehow misses that it was this very mechanisation and its depersonalised distance that changed the traditional attitude to war. Prior to 1914, the glory of war was still derived from personal strength and courage. Death in battle was almost accidental as many died young of disease even in barracks, as Florence Nightingale noted. The body of the Unknown Warrior was brought to London, earlier than stated, in a carriage attached to the late afternoon train from Dover on 10 November. Then on 11 November the body was carried on a gun carriage from Victoria station to Whitehall, where the cortege paused just before 11am. His Majesty King George V was waiting and on the stroke of 11 unveiled the new cenotaph and a two-minute silence took place. It was then that the gun carriage was pulled forward on the short journey to Westminster Abbey with the king and his four sons walking behind. The body was taken through the north transept and down the nave through the ranks of men, nearly all of whom wore the Victoria Cross. In a congregation full of war widows, the body was buried close to the west door, where it remains to this day. I have never learned so much in such a short time. At times I was reduced to tears. What counts now, as we have seen with Brexit, are no longer sweeping generalisations, born of kneejerk prejudice, but a careful examination of actions and facts, of intentions and, above all, consequences. In zones exposed to four years of badger culling, the prevalence or percentage of herds infected with bovine TB has remained static. When ministerial statements are used to justify the slaughter of badgers, they must accurately reflect best veterinary and scientific advice. We veterinary surgeons, scientists and animal welfare bodies respectfully request that Mr Eustice withdraw his statement and issue one reflecting the true prevalence of bovine TB in cull zones.

## 6: World War I: Causes and Timeline | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) - HISTORY

*World War I began in 1914, after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, and lasted until 1918. During the conflict, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire (the Central*

In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row,  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.  
We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow  
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.

This major conflict saw the first large scale use of war dogs in military history, and it was no longer more or less haphazard but organized and specialized. During World War I, vast numbers of dogs were employed as: The United States with the exception of some sled dogs, kept in Alaska had no organized dogs units, but borrowed a limited number of dogs from the French and British forces for casualty, messenger and guard duty. Purebreds did not have any advantage over mixed breeds, what was important was that they displayed the proper character. Preferred were dogs of medium build and grayish or black in color, with good eyesight and a keen sense of smell. But the temperament and disposition of the dog usually came first! The Germans called them Sanitatshunde sanitary ; equipped with their saddlebags of medical supplies, they sought out the wounded, and gave comfort to the dying. Thousands of soldiers, on both sides, owe their lives to these remarkable animals, yet the dogs only helped a small fraction of the casualties that numbered in the millions during the war. The messenger dogs, considered by some as the real heroes of the war, were credited with indirectly saving thousands of lives, by delivering vital dispatches when phone lines broke down, in between units at the front and headquarters behind. Barbed wire, slit trenches, shell holes and chemical gases were among the many obstacles faced by these brave dogs. While in the front trenches, it was sentinel dogs, that gave the soldiers advance warning of approaching patrols, preventing the enemy from getting close enough to use hand grenades. Richardson, commandant of the World War I British War Dog School, the qualities necessary in a sentry dog are "acute hearing and scent, sagacity, fidelity, and a strong sense of duty. Ratters were the terriers, whose natural instincts helped to keep the rat infested muddy trenches clear; and the small Cigarette Dogs, sponsored by the YMCA, had the task of delivering cartons of cigarettes to the troops, stationed on the front lines. Soldiers of both sides, adopted many dogs as mascots while fighting during World War I. Mascots, by their merry pranks and the keen interest they showed in everything that was going on; by their readiness to respond to every kind word and to every friendly act; by their courage, loyalty and everlasting good nature, they helped to relieve the feverish strains of war, and to keep up the morale of the men in the trenches as it seemed nothing else on earth could do. Duncan, along with others were scouting the countryside looking for a new field headquarters, when they stumbled upon an abandoned German war dog station and the puppies. Few could see how dogs could serve or even survive when the big guns began to thunder, and their shells blasted great, gaping crater out of heavily manned sections of trenches. When batteries dropped their steel curtain of high explosive called barrages with speed and precision in front of attacking waves. A Red Cross Dog With Saddlebag When choking, blistering gas spread its poison vapors, and clung to the wet woods and the earth was a deep, sticky sea of mud and armies month after month lay locked in combat. Yet remarkably it was under these forbidden circumstances of trench warfare, and in the face of the development of modern weapons, communications, and transportation, that the Dog of War really came into his own. German Red Cross Dogs And the Germans dogs were trained to either carry the short brindel or brinsel leash in their mouth if wounded were found or to let it hang loose otherwise. Although, the French general, Joffre, abolished all the Mercy Dogs in the French Army in 1915, a French Red Cross dog named Prusco was credited with saving the lives of over 100 men in one day, including even pulling some back into the safety of the trenches. Of all the Allies, the French used more dogs, and in the greatest number of ways. The French War Dog Service was established shortly after the beginning of the war, in 1914 and its success was due largely to the untiring efforts of Sergeant Paul Megnin, who later became chief of the service. Enclosure Dogs These were simply an efficient watchdog to be set free at night inside an enclosed area, such as a factory yard. Used mainly by the French Minister of Armament, training was from ten days to two weeks. Detective Dogs Were what we now call tracker dogs;

these dogs were trained for at least three months. Estafettes Those trained six weeks to run with a message from one point to another, and Liaison Dogs Trained to do the same thing as a Estafette Dog, but also to return, with an answer to the message. Training was three months. The most famous of this type was Satan of Verdun. One example is Za and Helda, two Alsatian sheep dogs of the French war dog service, that had been trained for sentry duty. Megnin and an assistant had offered them to a Captain at the front, but he doubted their ability and refused to put them to work. Megnin politely pressed for an opportunity to show the officer exactly what the dogs could do. That night he was finally persuaded when the two dogs sniffed out the secret enemy outpost only meters away from the French lines. A French battery did the rest! The French War Dog Service organized two kennels near Paris, and a third in Normandy, for the training of dogs, and a fourth was being contemplated at the time the Armistice was signed. As soon as the four footed defenders had completed their education, the watchmen and others handlers were sent to the school at Satory for an eight 8 day course in dog handling, during which time they became thoroughly acquainted with the particular animals with which they were to work. As we previously mentioned, the Sentinel Dogs gave soldiers advance warning of approaching patrols, preventing the enemy from getting close enough to use hand grenades. Germans Used Boxers One such sentry, was a French canine named Kiki, who was wounded in action against an enemy patrol and was evacuated for treatment. He was bandaged and was back at his post within hours, just in time to detect another enemy patrol before it could surprise his unit. During the Great War, messenger dogs were sometimes the only way to communicate between the front lines and their headquarters, because of the broken radio lines. Dogs were ideal for this type of work, as they could run faster than a man and they presented a smaller target. The World War I messenger dog had a difficult mission, not only did it have to travel great distances, often under fire, it had to overcome hundreds of obstacles in its path, including rivers and barbed wire fences. Belgian Draft Dogs On The March In one battle in March , an French infantry company was attacked by a considerable German force and was almost surrounded and a triple barrage fire prevented retreat. The commanding officer had dispatched three runners, one after another, telling headquarters of their critical position but all of them were killed. He then sent Patsou, a French messenger dog, who ran through a withering barrage, covering 3, meters in a little over ten minutes, to deliver the message calling for immediate help. One night an artillery shell burst nearby, burying the soldier under a mass of earth and debris. The dog immediately began digging for him and continued until his paws were bloody. When he was too weak to dig any more, he began to bark loudly until he attracted the attention of soldiers, who came and rescued the unconscious and seriously wounded man and placed him in an ambulance. During the siege of Verdun, Satan made his greatest run, which saved a town and its small garrison of French troops. It was a very small town, but it occupied an extremely important position and the garrison consisting of several hundred French soldiers, had orders to hold on until they were relieved; and when the enemy succeeded in cutting them off from their friends in the rear, they fought on bravely. The last homing pigeon had been killed by a shell and every other means of communication was destroyed. He had been sent to the front with two dogs, Rip and Satan. Rip, a soft eyed Irish Setter, was killed in action soon after his arrival and Satan had been left with the French troops two miles in the rear of the now isolated town where his master was stationed Satan was an ideal messenger dog, swift limbed, intelligent, and absolutely fearless under fire. He was as black as night. Satan loved just one man and that man was Duval. Duval also knew, that if the men in the rear needed to send a message, Satan would be the one to carry it; so every once in a while, he would look out cautiously, in hope of seeing his dog. At last, his hopes were realized, when he spotted a black speck moving toward them in the distance. But presently the speck became a dog, a black dog wearing a gas mask and skimming the earth as he came. As he raced over the rough ground and leaped the shell holes, some of the men declared that he was flying, that they even saw his wings. As the dog neared, a German bullet found its mark, and down he felled. But he staggered to his feet again, now on three legs and with the fourth swinging loose at the hip, he moved swiftly towards the fort. As he swept into the town, a dozen hands caught him and from a metal tube on his collar they took a message, which read: Will sent troops to relieve you tomorrow. How was it possible with that German battery wthering them with its fire? But the metal tube containing the message was not all that Satan had brought them. What some men had mistaken for wings on Satan shoulders, were two little baskets, and in each was a

homing pigeon scared almost to death. An officer wrote two notes: One was hit, but the other flew straight and cleared the hail of bullets. The rest of the story, is history, the German battery was destroyed and the tiny garrison saved, all because of one dog He was wounded three times, was gassed when his custom made gas mask was not put on him in time, was captured, and eventually received the Croix de Guerre for gallantry.

### 7: K-9 History: The Great War -

*Known as the "Great War," World War One was one of history's greatest tragedies. It eventually dragged most of Europe and the world into its bloody quagmire, inflicting more than four years of suffering, misery, maiming, and death on the belligerent nations.*

### 8: History of the Great War – History-Podcasts

*Letters: the history and horror of the Great War The Observer's Armistice supplement gave readers plenty to mull - and in some cases weep - over Sun 21 Oct EDT.*

### 9: The history and horror of the Great War | Letters | Opinion | The Guardian

*They look good on the bookshelf but does anyone actually spend any time looking at them, I have the times history, war news, war illustrated, the history of the great war, the great world war, and a set of ww2, the second great war.*

*Getting rich in commodities, currencies, or coins before or during the next depression Robert gilpin war and change in world politics Indian baskets of the Northwest Coast Trapped the story of floyd collins Beauty And The Boss (Marrying The Boss Larger Print Two Thousand Ten the America System American Henry James. Dariens Angelwalk for Children The Administrations fiscal year 2000 authorization requests for international financial institutions Certified nurse assistant study guide Wait until spring bandini Cpt economics notes chapter wise Washingtons Spies Strategic intervention material in mathematics 9 Potential criminality : the body in the digital archive The beginning of childhood Breath, mind, and consciousness Sound now the passing-bell Address by the Prime Minister in reply to the Speech from the Throne to open the Third Session of the Thi New Drug Treatments for Diabetes Fabricating Europe Writing that Matters Sasol wild flowers of southern Africa Haunt me Evelyn Vaughn Linux administrator ument for beginners The Analysis of communication content Microsoft PowerPoint 4.0 for Windows Illustrated : Project write up format Medical Malpractice Pharmacy Law (Medical Malpractice Series) Birthnight Guests Minority languages in Europe Making Search Work Materials in Space: Science, Technology and Exploration Liquid-Liquid InterfacesTheory and Methods Famous orchestral composers Grandfathers nose Complete guide to sales force compensation Margania Wood Carter /t430 Success with dress Extremely loud and incredibly close piano*