

The Great War Era

World War 1

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War Statistics

Major causes to start World War 1

The five major causes that started World War 1 included: the major cause of World War 1 was the Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, The Zimmerman Telegram, The Lusitania sunk, nationalism, and militarism.

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Allies and Central Powers

Allies

The allies of World War 1 include: France, Britain, Russia, The United States, Japan, Italy, Belgium, Brazil, Greece, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia.

Central Powers of World War 1: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.

10 Important People of World War 1

1. Winston Churchill; he was important in the war because he saw the movements of BEF perfectly he lost his job in 1915 but in 1917 Lloyd George brought him back as minister munitions there he contributed to the army significantly by supplying them and promoting tanks.

2. President Woodrow Wilson; he brought the United States into the war but it took some convincing because he was determined to keep the U.S. neutral. He was convinced he could offer mediation and establish a new international order.

3. Archduke Franz Ferdinand wasn't a very well liked man at the time which ended up with him being assassinated. Once he was assassinated it sparked the start of World War 1.

4. Baron Manfred Von Richthofen A.K.A. the Red Baron. He is remembered for his aerial combat skills. He is credited with 80 aerial combat victories, and even fighting in a highly visible red bi-plane then it eventually turned into a tri-plane.

5. General Erich Von Falkenhayn is important to World War 1: He started the war of attrition in Verdun. He also took command of one of the armies and the conquered Romania.

6. Field Marshal Paul Von Hindenburg: He was brought out of retirement to command the eastern front in Tandem. He later became president of Germany who then appointed Hitler

7. Conrad Von Hötzendorf: he was head of the Austro-hungarian army and possibly the most responsible for the start of World War 1.

8. British Prime Minister Lloyd-George: He opened the industries for women so they could work, and make ammunition and a bunch of other necessities for the soldiers.

9. General Erich Ludendorff: Became a professional soldier and he would appoint Hindenburg's Chief of Staff. He soon inflicted defeats on Russia pushing them back on the lines.

10. General John Pershing: He was chosen by the U.S. president to command the American force. He immediately confounded his colleagues by calling for a million-strong army by 1918, and three million by 1919. His recommendations were accepted.

2 songs from World War 1

Bomb Last Night

Bombed Last Night

from www.traditionalmusic.co.uk

Bombed last night, and bombed the night before
Going to get bombed tonight
If we never get bombed any more
When we're bombed, we're scared as we can be
Can't stop the bombing sent from higher Germany.

They're over us, they're over us,
One shell hole for just the four of us,
Thank your lucky stars there are no more of us,
'Cause one of us can fill it all alone.

Gassed last night, and gassed the night before
Going to get gassed tonight;
If we never get gassed anymore.
When we're gassed, were sick as we can be
For Phosgene and Mustard Gas is much too much for me.

They're warning us, they're warning us,
One respirator for the four of us
Thank your lucky stars that three of us can run,
So one of us can use it all alone.

Len deighton is from England, and his nationality is British. This song's meaning explains what soldiers were feeling and what they were seeing while fighting for their country.

Foggy Dew

Foggy Dew

from www.traditionalmusic.co.uk

As down the glen one Easter morn
To a city fair rode I
There Armed lines of marching men
In squadrons passed me by
No fife did hum nor battle drum
Did sound it's dread tattoo
But the Angelus bell o'er the Liffey swell
Rang out through the foggy dew

Right proudly high over Dublin Town
They hung out the flag of war
'Twas better to die 'neath an Irish sky
Than at Sulva or Sud El Bar
And from the plains of Royal Meath
Strong men came hurrying through
While Britannia's Huns, with their long range guns
Sailed in through the foggy dew

'Twas Britannia bade our Wild Geese go
That small nations might be free
But their lonely graves are by Sulva's waves
Or the shore of the Great North Sea
Oh, had they died by Pearse's side
Or fought with Cathal Brugha
Their names we will keep where the fenians sleep
'neath the shroud of the foggy dew

But the bravest fell, and the requiem bell
Rang mournfully and clear
For those who died that Eastertide
In the springing of the year
And the world did gaze, in deep amaze,
At those fearless men, but few
Who bore the fight that freedom's light
Might shine through the foggy dew

Oh, back through the glen I rode again
And my heart with grief was sore
For I parted then with valiant men
Whom I never shall see more
But to and fro in my dreams I go
And I'd kneel and pray for you,
For slavery fled, O glorious dead,
When you fell in the foggy dew.

Canon Charles O'Neill wrote Foggy Dew. He is from northern Ireland. Hidden messages the Irish fought the British for their independence so they could pick fights they wanted to be in.

2 Pieces of Literature



In Flanders Fields

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.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

- Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae

The Owl

DOWNHILL I came, hungry, and yet not starved,
Cold, yet had heat within me that was proof
Against the north wind; tired, yet so that rest
Had seemed the sweetest thing under a roof.

Then at the inn I had food, fire, and rest,
Knowing how hungry, cold, and tired was I.
All of the night was quite barred out except

An owl's cry, a most melancholy cry.

Shaken out long and clear upon the hill
No merry note, nor cause of merriment,
But one telling me plain what I escaped
And others could not, that night, as in I went.

And salted was my food, and my repose,

Salted and sobered too, by the bird's voice
Speaking for all who lay under the stars,
Soldiers and poor, unable to rejoice.

Edward Thomas

Three other events that happened around the World.

1. At midnight the Titanic hit an iceberg on April 14, 1912. Almost three hours later the Titanic sank on April 15, 1912. There was about 1,500 people died including the Captain Edward Smith that went down with his ship.



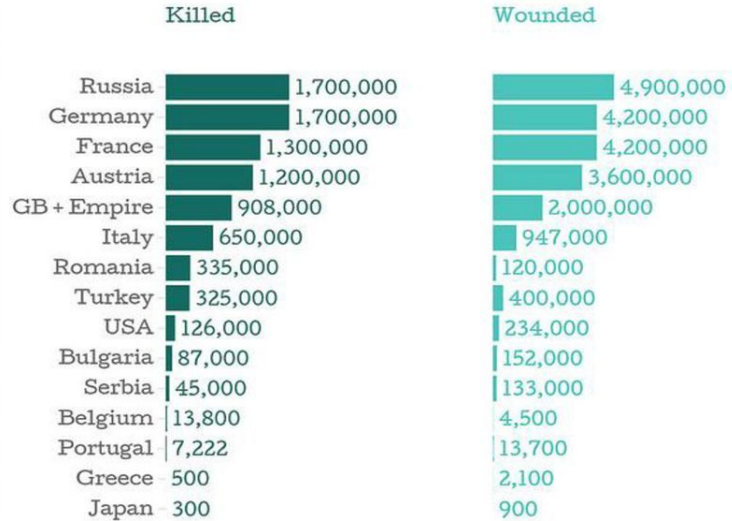
2. Spanish Flu lasted from 1918 to 1920. During that time that flu killed from 20 million people to 100 million people, this was a major disaster because of World War 1.

3. Tanks were a big deal in the war although they couldn't bring them everywhere because of the terrain. It was a big deal because they were still using horses for transportation.

Casualties of World War 1

WW1 Casualties by Country

Casualties By Country



Data: History Learning Site

Prisoners of War

White, Matthew - First World War Casualties

Source: [Historical Atlas of the Twentieth Century](#)

Countries	Total Mobilized	Killed & Died	Wounded	Prisoners & Missing	Total Casualties	Casualties % of Mobilized
Allied Powers						
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	76.3
British Empire	8,904,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,652	3,190,235	35.8
Italy	5,615,000	650,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500	364,800	8.2
Japan	800,000	300	907	3	1,210	0.2
Romania	750,000	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706	71.4
Serbia	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958	331,106	46.8
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	34.9
Greece	230,000	5,000	21,000	1,000	17,000	11.7
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751	12,318	33,291	33.3
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	40.0
Total	42,188,810	5,152,115	12,831,004	4,121,090	22,104,209	52.3
Central Powers						
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	400,000	250,000	975,000	34.2
Bulgaria	1,200,000	87,500	152,390	27,029	266,919	22.2
Total	22,850,000	3,386,200	8,388,448	3,629,829	15,404,477	67.4
Grand Total	65,038,810	8,538,315	21,219,452	7,750,919	37,508,686	57.6

National Boundaries Change Before and After.



Technology

Tanks were a huge technological advancement during World War 1. They were such a big deal because in the beginning of the war they were still using horses to move around equipment and their selves. Also, it was a break from older technology to new technology at the time.

Machine Guns

Machine guns were a huge advancement in the war because they went from bolts and semi-automatics to fully automatic weapons. One of the most famous machine guns in the war was the Lewis. One of the other machine guns that the Americans used were the Colt-Browning M1895.

Planes

Planes were also a huge technological advancement in World War 1. What makes this a huge technological advancement is because tanks just started getting made and they were ground units, now they have planes which are aerial units.



Politics

Ottoman Empire, Germany, Austria-Hungary, they both experienced great losses after the war. For instance the Ottoman Empire is no longer there instead now there are different countries there. Austria-Hungary is now two different countries, Germany is also not a power anymore and it is smaller than what it used to be it.

Nationalism



Before and After Maps of World War 1



Militarism

Militarism is a rise in military expenditure. Militarism was one of the events that started World War 1. World War 1's major expenditure was an increase in military and naval forces.

Major roles of the Central Powers

German Empire joined the war mainly because it's allies joined the war. The German Empire joined the war from 1914-1918.

Austro-Hungarian Empire started the war by declaring war on Serbia. They declared the war because of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand.

Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom they attacked the Russian Black fleet and that was their first major and pretty much their last mistake. Strife and revolts infected the empire, which ended up with the fall of the empire.

Allies and their roles of World War 1

Great Britain joined the triple alliance to help support Russia and France. They also joined the war because their alliances joined them and also the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, same with the british Empire, Canada, Scotland, and Ireland.

Most of World War 1 was fought on French soil so that's one reason why they joined the war. They did prevent the Germans from taking over 2 important allies as well.

Russia joined the war with the largest standing army and they were fully mobilized. They joined as well because their alliances had joined the war.

United States, Japan, Brazil they mainly joined the war because of the alliances that were in the war, but they joined towards the end of the war so they didn't lose many people.

Description and significance of 15 words

Pancho Villa

Pancho Villa was when Mexico invaded the United States on March 8, 1916. And that is one of the main reasons we weren't sent into World War 1 right away.

President Woodrow Wilson ordered the army to go and capture Pancho Villa dead or alive. He was also a revolutionary and continued to invade the U.S.

Sussex Pledge

Sussex Pledge was a promise made by the Germans to stop using unrestricted German submarines. Why they made it is so they would stop sinking ships that weren't being used in the wars, they were sinking non-warships.

Western Front

Western Front stretched 400 plus miles through France, Belgium, and the Swiss border.

British Navy

The British Navy also known as the Royal Navy, was the world's biggest Navy in WW1.

Herbert Hoover

Herbert Hoover was head of the American Relief Administration, he helped post WW1 feed Europe's people.

Trench Warfare

Trench Warfare was probably one of the most scary places to be put at during WW1, because you are constantly being shot at and artillery is going off around you 24/7. What also makes it a scary place is because of shell shock and if getting ordered to go over and try and break through the trenches.

Lusitania

The Lusitania was a non-warship that was torpedoed by a German U-boat, killing 1,128 people and out of those people 128 Americans were killed.

German U-boats

German U-boats also known as Submarines. The Germans used these U-boats to sink more than 5,000 ships.

Sedition Act 1918

Sedition Act 1918 was an act that the United States Congress extended that extended an Espionage Act.

Fourteen Points

Woodrow Wilson had a speech and describing the Fourteen Points. The Fourteen Points is when Woodrow Wilson told them that there was 14 points to describe to ensure national security and world peace.



**President Wilson's
Fourteen Points**

1. Open diplomacy
2. Freedom of the Seas
3. Removal of economic barriers
4. Reduction of armaments
5. Adjustment of colonial claims
6. Conquered territories in Russia
7. Preservation of Belgian sovereignty
8. Restoration of French territory
9. Redrawing of Italian frontiers
10. Division of Austria-Hungary
11. Redrawing of Balkan boundaries
12. Limitations on Turkey
13. Establishment of an independent Poland
14. Creation of an Association of Nations

War Bonds

War Bonds is the government funding the military. Citizens had to lend their money to government.

Armistice

The Armistice was the end of the war, when all fighting stopped on land, air, and sea.

Convoy System

Convoy System was a group of ships sailing together for protection. It was also designed to protect passenger ships and cargo ships.

Wheatless Wednesday

Wheatless Wednesday was a way for people to reduce their consumption of wheat products so that the soldiers could get food.

Biographies

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was important to World War 1. He was assassinated in 1914 sparking the beginning of World War 1. He was also the heir to the throne for Austro-Hungary.



Baron Manfred Von Richthofen A.K.A. “The Red Baron”. Was important for World War 1, because of his skills and going from a Bi-plane to a Tri-plane that was painted bright red.



Winston Churchill was the first lord of admiralty. Although he resigned his position in 1915, he returned as an officer on the Western Front.

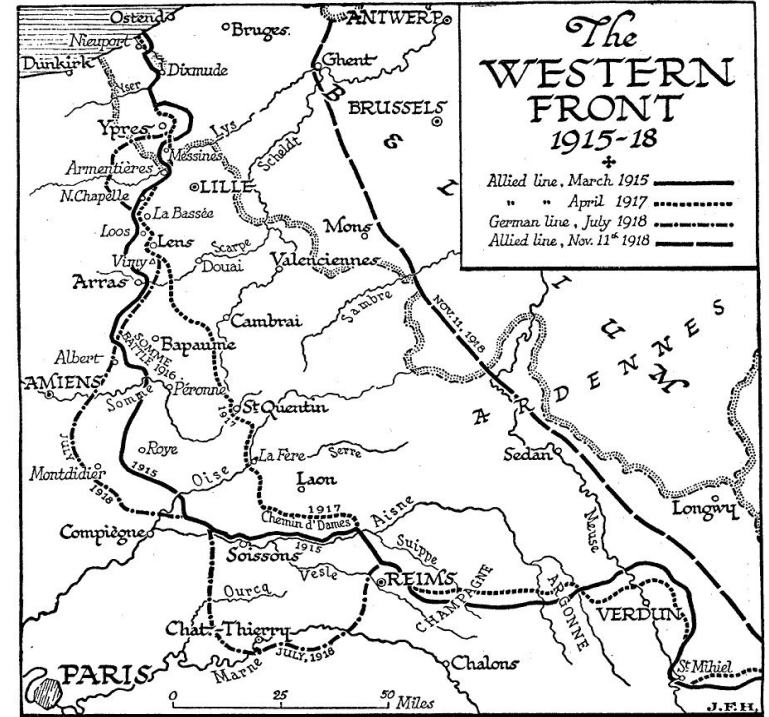


Paul Von Hindenburg was a prussian general. He led the German army to a major success at the battle of Tannenburg. He rose to chief of General staff and he was one of the most influential political figures.



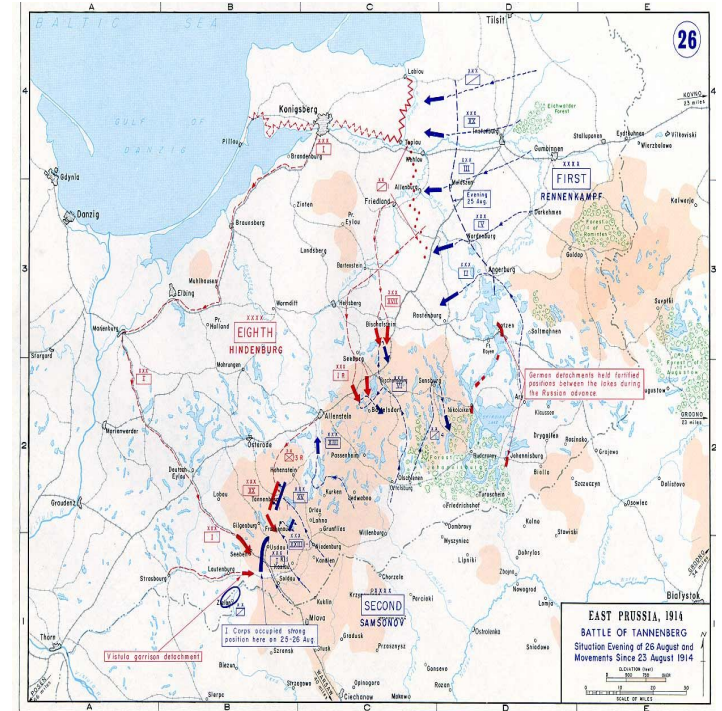
Maps of the War

This map shows the Central Powers and the allied powers and their trenches and where they were positioned.



Battle

This map shows how they were planning on attacking certain areas.



Before the war

This map show the countries
and there borders before the
war.



Central Powers

Assassination

Mustard Gas

Red Baron

Black Hand

U-Boat

Kaiser

Schlieffen Plan

Bergmann MP 18

Spandau

Monarchy

Bergmann MG15

Wilhelm II

Mustard Gas

Schwarzlose Gun

German Mauser

Steyr-Mannlicher

Luger 9MM P08

Fokker Eindecker

Siemens-Schuckert

A7V

Ten Pictures



Allies

Arisaka type 38

Lusitania

Arisaka Type 30

Fourteen Points

Enfield M1917

Tanks

Woodrow Wilson

Browning M1918

Enfield P1914

Vickers MK I

David Lloyd George

Colt M1911

Smith and Wesson M1899

General John J. Pershing

Sir. Robert Borden

Marshal Phillipe Petain

Winston Churchill

Lewis Machine Gun

Marshal Ferdinand Foch

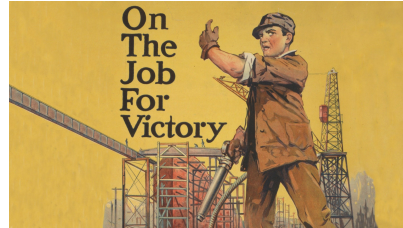
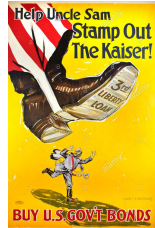
Ten Pictures for the Allied Forces



United states and Should We Have Joined the War.

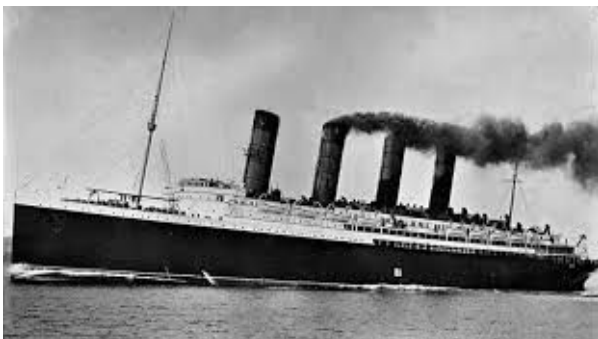
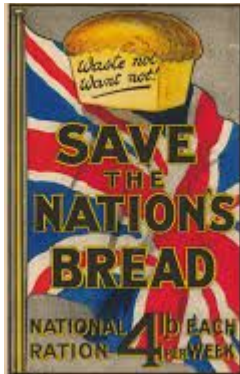
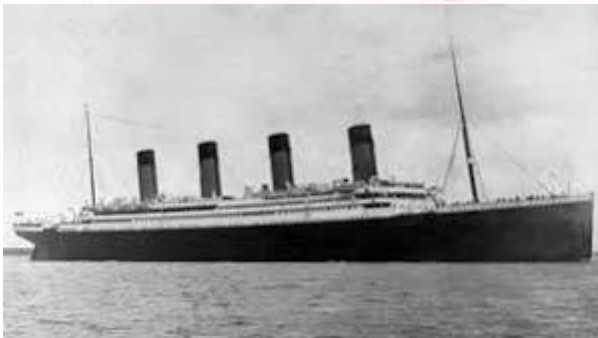
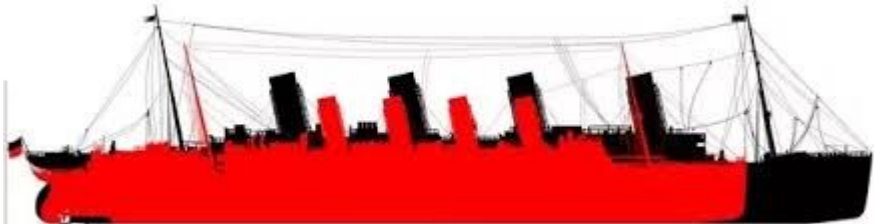
The United States entered the war because of several things. One of the major events that caused the United States to enter the war, was the Lusitania. The Lusitania was torpedoed without warning by a German U-Boat, killing several civilians. I think that it was a wise decision to join the war. I think it was wise because we earned some respect and we helped out with the war. We also made our alliances stronger. If we didn't join the war, it would probably be talked about less and we wouldn't have made stronger alliances.

World War 1 Propaganda



Collage





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