

UNIT 5, PART 1: WORLD WAR I

THE STAGE IS SET

Aggressive Nationalism - France and Germany - French bitter over loss in FrancoPrussian War (1871) - France forced to give border provinces of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany - France promised revenge against Germany and recovery of the "lost provinces"

Eastern Europe - Pan-Slavism - powerful form of nationalism sponsored by Russia - held that all Slavic peoples shared a common nationality - Russia was the largest Slavic country, felt it had a duty to defend all Slavs - 1914 - Russia supported Serbia, a young Balkan nation that dreamed of becoming a South Slav state

- Austria-Hungary - multinational empire - worried that nationalism would lead to rebellions by minority groups within its empire
- 1912 - several Balkan states attacked Turkey (Ottomans ruled over much of the region), Turkey lost - 1913- these states fought each other over new territory
- Balkans became known as a "powder keg of Europe" - a tiny spark could lead to an explosion

Imperialism (Rivalries Among European Powers) - Britain and Germany competed for economic superiority in Europe

- France and Germany- 1905 and 1911 - Germany tried to prevent France from making Morocco (N. Africa) a protectorate - diplomats kept the peace, Germany gained some territory in central Africa - Britain and France formed closer ties

Militarism and the Arms Race - militarism - glorification of the military (grew partly out of Social Darwinism) - great powers expanded their armies & navies -> arms race increased suspicions, make more war likely - Germany & Britain - competed for naval superiority - govts. turned to military leaders for advice

Alliances - distrust led great powers to sign treaties pledging to defend one another - alliances intended to create powerful combinations that no one would dare attack

- **Triple Alliance** - 1882 - Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary - Otto von Bismarck (first chancellor of unified Germany) formed the alliance - known as the Central Powers when WWI began
- **Triple Entente** - 1907 - alliance of Britain, France, Russia - **entente** - a non-binding agreement to follow common policies - known as the Allies when WWI began
- Germany signed a treaty with Ottoman empire, Britain grew close with Japan
- growth of rival alliances increase international tensions
- final alliances before WWI: Triple Alliance: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Ottoman empire - Triple Entente: Britain, France, Russia

THE GUNS OF AUGUST

Assassination in Sarajevo - Serbian Outrage - June 1914 - Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary visited Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia (under the rule of A-H)

- many Serbians were upset by his visit because they saw the Austrians as foreign oppressors
- The Black Hand (also known as Unity or Death) was a Serbian terrorist group who wanted a free South Slav state by uniting Serbia and Bosnia - plotted the assassination of the archduke
- Gavrilo Princip - Serbian nationalist/Black Hand member - he shot and killed the archduke and his wife Sophie in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914

The Conflict Widens - A Harsh Ultimatum - Austrian Emperor Francis Joseph (Francis Ferdinand's uncle) sent Serbia an ultimatum (a final set of demands):

1. Serbia must end all anti-Austrian agitation
2. Serbia must punish any of their officials involved in the murder plot
3. Serbia must allow A-H to take part in the investigation

- Serbia agree to some, but not all, of the ultimatum's terms
- Kaiser Wilhelm II - leader of Germany - urged A-H to take a firm stand against Serbia, pledged Germany's full support (gave Austria a "blank check") - A-H declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914

- Czar Nicholas II (leader of Russia) telegraphed his cousin Kaiser Wilhelm II (leader of Germany) - asked him to urge Austria to soften the demands - when this plea failed, Russia began to mobilize (prepare its military forces for war) to protect its ally Serbia
- Germany declared war on Russia - when Germany asked Russia's ally France to stay out of the conflict, they refused -> Germany declared war on France - Britain and Italy remained neutral

The Schlieffen Plan - named after German General Alfred von Schlieffen - plan was designed to avoid a two-front war (against France in the west & Russia in the east) - since Russia would be slow to mobilize, France would be defeated quickly and then Germany would fight Russia

Germany armies attacked France through neutral Belgium - Britain and other powers had signed a treaty guaranteeing Belgium's neutrality -> outraged by invasion of Belgium, Britain declared war on Germany - all major powers were now in the conflict

Chapter 27, Section 3: A New Kind of Conflict (pg. 685)

Mini Outline #1

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet in note, sentence, bullet or outline form.

1. Did the Schlieffen Plan work? Why or why not?
2. Describe trench warfare. What was life like for the soldiers in the trenches?
3. Define stalemate.
4. Define "no man's land".
5. Define "over the top".
6. Discuss the following battles. Explain who fought in each and the result:
 - a. Verdun
 - b. Somme (along the Somme River)
 - c. Tannenberg
 - d. Caporetto
 - e. Gallipoli
7. Central Powers - which countries were members?
8. Allies - which countries were members?
9. Discuss each of the following weapons and its use during WWI:
 - a. machine gun
 - b. tank
 - c. U-boat
 - d. airplane
 - e. poison gas/gas mask

Chapter 27, Section 4: Winning the War (pg. 690)
Mini Outline #2

Directions: Answer the following questions on a separate sheet in note, sentence, bullet or outline form.

1. What two events finally ended the long stalemate?
2. What is total war?
3. Why was propaganda used during the war?
4. How did women assist in the war effort (both at home and at the front)?
5. What impact did Russia have on the war by pulling out of the conflict?
6. Discuss the following reasons for U.S. entry into the war:
 - a. unrestricted submarine warfare
 - b. cultural ties with Britain & France
 - c. the Zimmermann telegram/note
7. Name five important elements of President Woodrow Wilson's Fourteen Points.
8. What happened to Wilhelm II in 1918? What was the German government forced to do?
9. Define armistice. When was it signed (date and time of day)

MAKING THE PEACE

The Costs of War - 8.5 - 9 million dead, at least 17 million wounded - 1918 - an influenza pandemic (spread of a disease across an entire country) killed more than 20 million people worldwide

Financial Burdens - Europe in financial ruins - Allies wanted reparations (payments for war damage) from Central Powers

Political Turmoil - under stress of war, govts. collapsed in Russia, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman empire - unrest swept through Europe's colonial empires

The Paris Peace Conference

The Big Three: 1. U.S. Pres. Woodrow Wilson - "peace without victory," 14 Pts.

2. British Prime Minister David Lloyd George - wanted to punish Germany

3. French Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau - wished to weaken Germany so it could never threaten France again

- met in Paris in 1918-1919 to determine the conditions of post-war Europe

Difficult Issues - Italian Prime Minister Vittorio Orlando - demanded that Allies honor their secret agreement to give Italy lands that were once ruled by A-H (a violation of Wilson's idea of self-determination)

- self-determination couldn't satisfy everyone (e.g., overlapping territories of ethnicities/nationalities ruled by Russia, A-H, Ottoman empire)
- Wilson forced to compromise on his 14 Pts. - however, the League of Nations was created (based on idea of collective security, in which a group of nations acts as one to preserve the peace for all)

The Treaty of Versailles - completed, signed in June 1919 at palace at Versailles - drawn up by Allies, Germany signed it - they were forced to meet the following conditions:

1. accept full responsibility for the war
2. pay \$30 billion in reparations to Allies
3. reduce size of military
4. return Alsace and Lorraine to France
5. lose German territory and overseas colonies to the Allies

- Germany greatly resented treaty but had no choice but to sign it - resentment would help spark an even deadlier world war

Widespread Dissatisfaction - Self-Determination in Eastern Europe - new nations emerged: Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania (Baltic states), Poland (regained independence after over 100 years of foreign rule), Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia (South Slav state dominated by Serbia)

Mandate System - mandates - territories administered by western powers - Britain and France gained mandates over German colonies in Africa, Ottoman lands in the Middle East -> they became European colonies - colonized people thought they too would gain self-determinations, felt betrayed by the peacemakers

Unfulfilled Goals - Italy - still upset it hadn't received lands promised by the Allies in a secret treaty - Russia - not invited to Paris - Poland/Baltic states once part of Russian empire - Japan - their control of parts of China not recognized by Europe

Hopes for Global Peace - over 40 countries joined the League of Nations, but not United States. U.S. Senate refused to ratify treaty (U.S. govt. chose an isolationist foreign policy after WWI) • Wilson's dream had become a reality, but not for his own nation - League would be powerless to prevent war



WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS
MAP OF EUROPE IN 1914

Directions: Use the map on **pg. 680** of your textbook to help you perform the following tasks and answer the following questions.

1. On the map above, locate and label the following countries (you may abbreviate if necessary):

France	Germany	Ottoman Empire
Montenegro	Sweden	Serbia
Great Britain	Switzerland	Austria-Hungary
Italy	Spain	Albania
Norway	Romania	Portugal
Belgium	Bulgaria	Greece
Russia	Denmark	Netherlands

2. Use different colors or patterns to shade the countries belonging to the Allied Powers, those belonging to the Central Powers, and nations that remained neutral in 1914.
3. Create a key in the blank box describing the colors or patterns that you used in #2 above.
4. List the neutral European nations during WWI.

5. Which alliance had more members?

6. The Battle of Tannenberg took place inside the borders of which country? (see map on pg. 687)

7. Describe what happened during this battle. (pg. 688)

8. Name the country where the Central Powers made their furthest advance west. (map on pg. 687)
_____ Their furthest advance east? _____

WORLD HISTORY

UNIT 5: THE WORLD WARS

WORLD WAR I

READING: “When the Lights Went Out” (assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand)

In the Bosnian town of Sarajevo on the morning of June 28, 1914, a chauffeur misunderstood his instructions, made the wrong turn, tried too late to correct his blunder, and so doing delivered his passengers to a point where a waiting assassin did not have to take aim to gun them down.

Two rounds from one pistol and the world rocked. The crime was the small stone that, loosened, brings the avalanche. There followed four years of universal violence. Millions met untimely death. Many mistaken instructions, wrong turnings, and belated tries to redress error entered into the making of World War I. The ambushing of an Austrian couple was the precipitating incident.

This book is about the crime of fifty years ago and what came from it. It tells why the killers killed and how it happened that the tragedy did not end there. The players and the performance at Sarajevo are the beginning of the tale to be unfolded. Intrigue, violence, and death color the scene. They also mark the larger story to the finish. But for murder at Sarajevo there might never have been a war. Men can speculate to the contrary. They cannot now.

So to begin. Seven young Serbian nationalists formed the murder mob. They were a carpenter, a printer, a teacher, and four students. Five were under twenty; the elder of the other two was twenty-seven. This was their first and only venture together in crime. Their arrangements were so haphazard, their skill with weapons so little, that the plot should have failed. They were armed with Belgian pistols, crude hand bombs, and cyanide capsules, the last for suicide. Under a burning sun in midmorning they parted, walked through flag-bedecked streets and holiday crowds, and took up separate positions along a street called the Appel Quay, flanking the Mikjacka River. It was a gala morning, for Sarajevo was celebrating the Feast of Saint Vitus, the symbol of Serbian resurrection and victory over the Turks. To the seven young conspirators, it was the right day for a good deed.

So they awaited their target, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Their motives in seeking the death of the heir apparent of Austria-Hungary were as bizarre, contradictory, and rooted in personal emotion as were his reasons for affording them the opportunity. The Archduke was not personally an oppressor of their people, the southern Slavs, and had actually tried to play their friend. The Serbs and Croats in Austria's southern provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were not abused and maltreated under the empire. By the standards of the day, they lived well.

The seven assassins were not bent on bringing down Austria-Hungary's Dual Monarchy, which, with its many faults, still afforded Central Europe a better life than its various peoples had ever known separately. They went gunning for the Archduke because they wanted a better place in the sun for Serbia, and he kept the rendezvous because he wanted a bigger place in the sun for his wife.

June 28 was a special day for the Archduke and his wife: their fourteenth wedding anniversary. She had been Countess Sophie Chotek, child of a noble but obscure Czech family, lady in waiting to the Archduke's cousin, Isabella. Old Emperor Francis Joseph was so offended by his nephew's choice of a mate beneath his station that the two wrangled about the marriage for one year. When at last the Emperor consented, Francis Ferdinand got only half of what he wanted. He was compelled to renounce rights of succession and rank for his children, taking Sophie as a morganatic wife. The marriage proved to be a great love affair, blessed by three children. But the humiliation and bitterness lasted, the more so because the court in Vienna snubbed Sophie and did what it could to cut her dignity. She could not ride in the royal carriage with her husband or sit in the royal box at the theatre. At court balls, where he led the procession, she was placed behind the last princess of royal blood.

Gradually the old Emperor softened toward Sophie, but Francis Ferdinand could never forgive the court. Such sentiment was not in him. Swollen with pride, dangerously thin-skinned, a misanthrope, religious bigot, and miser, he was the loneliest man in Vienna, loved only by his wife and children. There was no moderation in him; his humors and rages were those of a spoiled child. No worthwhile subordinate could abide him for very long. His career was littered with broken friendships, ruined by his venomous temper and petty spite. Not addicted to small vices, he showed his love of excess in more lordly ways. By the age of thirty-three he had shot his thousandth stag; by forty-six he had bagged five thousand. In Sarajevo, at the age of fifty-one, the hunter became the hunted.

Francis Ferdinand's love for Sophie and his desire that she should have special honor on her wedding anniversary took him to Sarajevo. Two corps of the Austrian Army, regularly stationed in Bosnia, were holding their annual maneuvers next to the border with Serbia, Austria's tiny neighbor. The Archduke was the Inspector General of the Army and it was his duty to go. But he prearranged the meeting with Sophie in Sarajevo because in that company on that day she would have to be treated with royal honors.

There were political overtones to the visit transcending these personal considerations. Prewar Austria-Hungary was a loose linking of two empires run by strong races, the Germans and the Magyars. There were large, submerged Slav minorities in both countries, the Czechs and the Slovaks in the north, the Serbs and the Croats in the south. The Hapsburgs, who were the feudal German overlords of this weird amalgam of mutually distrustful peoples, had their greatest difficulties with the largest and proudest of the blocs, the Hungarians. They therefore inclined to favor certain of their Slav subjects toward offsetting the power and influence of their strongest vassal. Francis Ferdinand was an extreme champion of this policy. Further, he nursed the false conceit that since he had married a northern Slav he was viewed with extra grace by the southern Slavs.

The people of Serbia viewed Francis Ferdinand as a threat to all they coveted, simply because he advocated "Trialism," or triple reorganization of the empire in place of the existing "Dualism." He was credited with believing that giving the Slavs an equal voice with Germans and Magyars was the way to regenerate the empire. Right or wrong, the suspicion in the Serbian mined doomed him at the Serbian hand. Should he rule and have his way, there could never rise a Greater Serbia. So Serbian nationalists had to cast him as the blackest of villains.

Bosnia and the sister province of Herzegovina were at the core of this scheming and striving. Although their populations were mainly Serb and Croat, Vienna had administered them since 1878, when the Turks had been expelled. But juridically the two provinces had remained Turkish until 1908, when they were annexed to the Dual Monarchy. While the Great Powers took this highhanded act quite calmly, it outraged the Serbians. The southern provinces became a hotbed of subversion, and anti-Hapsburg propaganda flowed out of Belgrade, Serbia's capital. Vienna kept looking for ways to soothe and placate its southern subjects. That was one of the objects when the Archduke and his wife went riding in Sarajevo on June 28.

A cleaner pack of assassins than the seven young men staked out along their route could hardly be imagined. Only one had a police record, and that for striking his teacher. All were temperate: several had never touched liquor. There was not a gambler among them and all were free of personal debts. They had one other thing in common: all were ill with tuberculosis. Fever does color the view, and in their case it probably made them more ready to die early, and, as they thought, heroically.

There were four cars in the procession that rolled through the unguarded streets. Francis Ferdinand and Sophie rode in the second car. Although there were thousands of troops in the vicinity, and they might have been used to secure the route, by the Archduke's order Sarajevo had been put off limits to them for one day.

At the Cumuria Bridge the motorcade passed the first conspirator, Mohammed Mehmedbasic. He froze and later offered the excuse that he didn't use his bomb because a policeman got in the way. Standing a few paces

from Mehmedbasic was the second conspirator, Nedjelko Cabrinovic. He took careful aim at the green feathers on Francis Ferdinand's military helmet and heaved his bomb.

In that instant the royal car accelerated. The bomb passed behind Sophie's back. Raising his arm to protect his wife, the Archduke with that motion deflected the bomb into the street. A flying splinter hit Sophie in the face. Other splinters wounded Count Boos-Waldeck, who rode in the third car, as well as Colonel Erk von Merizzi and Countess Lanjus, Sophie's attendant. A dozen or so spectators were hit. The Archduke kept silent, lest he frighten Sophie more. Cabrinovic swallowed his capsule of cyanide and dived into the Miljacka. The cyanide merely made him retch and the river was only a few inches deep.

The first two cars sped on toward the City Hall, shooting past three more of the assassins, Vasco Cubrilovic, Cvijetko Popovic, and Danilo Ilic, who did nothing. In the lead vehicle rode the Sarajevo burgomaster, Fehim Effendi Curcic. He had missed the explosion in the roar of the crowd, and his mind stayed on his speech of welcome.

On dismounting, Francis Ferdinand was livid with rage. He grabbed Curcic's arm and shouted: "One comes here for a visit and is received with bombs. Mr. Mayor, what do you say? It's outrageous. All right, now you may speak."

Curcic still didn't understand. So he began reading: "Our hearts are filled with happiness-" Nothing that followed indicated that his heart also had room for regret over the bomb or joy over the escape. Now in control of himself, Francis Ferdinand responded like a prince, smiling as he closed with the words: "I assure you of my unchanged regard and favor." Next, he got off a wire to the Emperor, assuring him that he was unhurt. There was a discussion about whether to continue with the day's program. General Oskar Potiorek, the Military Governor, favored it, speculating that another attack was unlikely. The Archduke overruled him on a point of duty: he must go to the hospital to see how the bomb victims were faring. But he begged Sophie not to share the risk. She replied: "No, I must go with you." At the Imperial Bridge, just beyond the City Hall, the motorcade passed directly by Trifko Grabez, the sixth assassin. He did not make a move. The Archduke's chauffeur simply followed the mayor's car. At the next intersection, where both cars should have taken the Appel Quay to the hospital, they made a right turn into Francis Joseph Street. Potiorek, who was riding with the Archduke, cried: "What's this? We've taken the wrong way!"

The driver braked and stopped, preparatory to turning. That move put the party at a standstill within five feet of Gavrilo Princip, the seventh and most resolute of the assassins. He drew and fired instantly and the pistol snapped twice, with as little noise as if it had fired blanks.

One bullet struck Francis Ferdinand in the neck. The other hit Sophie in the abdomen. Potiorek looked at them and judged that they were both unhurt. They sat upright, looking calmly ahead. So Potiorek directed the chauffeur to return the way they had come.

As the car picked up speed a stream of blood shot from the Archduke's mouth. Sophie cried: "For heaven's sake, what's happened to you?" then crumpled in a heap. Thinking only that she had fainted from shock, Potiorek tried to lift her. Some instinct told her dying husband that the truth was more dreadful. He cried: "Sophie dear, Sophie dear, don't die! Stay alive for our children!" He then sagged, and when asked if he was suffering, whispered: "Es ist nichts" (it is nothing), several times. Those were his last words. Sophie was dead before they could get her from the car. Francis Ferdinand soon followed her. By 11 A.M. the drama of Sarajevo was over.

Princip tried to turn the pistol on himself. It was knocked down by a spectator. Then the crowd closed in and roughed him. Still he managed to swallow the cyanide capsule, which merely made him vomit. In this way, the pistol and the poison failed both the killer and the world. Had Princip and Cabrinovic died, they couldn't have talked, the conspirators might not have been rounded up, and Vienna might not have made a halfway case

against Serbia, which served mainly to stir world sympathy for that country. All things conspired to mock mankind by making mountainous the deed that the dying Archduke had called nothing.

Emperor Francis Joseph received the news that night in Ischl, where he was on vacation. His chief aide, General Count Paar, told him. For some minutes the old man sat silent and motionless with his eyes closed, as if he were stricken. Then he said to Paar: "Terrible! The Almighty cannot be provoked!" A pause followed while Paar wondered about the ambiguity. Then the Emperor said: "A Higher Power has restored that order which unfortunately I was unable to maintain."

That was the first view – thanks to the assassins, something had been gained by the House of Hapsburg. There was no feeling of outrage against the killers, no outcry against Serbia, no premonition that the Dual Monarchy faced great peril. It was a local incident, a family problem to be solved by a double funeral. The Emperor could not imagine that the major nations of Europe would shortly be destroying their wealth and their manhood because of the carelessness of his own nephew in getting shot.

Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany was yachting at Kiel. A launch sped toward the royal yacht. Aboard it, an admiral held high a piece of paper, folded it into a cigarette case, and tossed it toward the royal party. Opening the case and reading the paper, Wilhelm got his first news of the double murder. According to onlookers, he turned pale. But he did not foresee that the crime would convulse Europe.

At first, that is how it went everywhere. Although the crime was sensationally shocking, those who read and talked of it did not tremble for themselves. As to what it signified and portended, kings were no wiser than peasants. None of the Great Powers wanted a European war to the finish. Their rulers and ministers knew it would be calamitous. Their peoples were not yearning for an opportunity to kill and be killed. Nevertheless, the war came. The unthinkable happened because in each of the great states, leaders did certain things that inflamed the crisis, or failed to do things that might have eased it. All shared in some degree the responsibility for the general failure.

But it was not a case of the great figures of the time, in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London, or Saint Petersburg, suddenly veering from the high road into wasteland and thereby betraying their peoples. Europe had long been spoiling for what came to it. Its governments and races did not hate one another. They merely ranged emotionally in different orbits and they did not strive sufficiently to guard against the likelihood of collision.

No treatment of World War I is ever complete. Least of all is it possible to fix precisely the blame for the disaster. To get a European war in motion required millions of people ready to fight. Part of the story can be told in black and white. Austria was responsible for the war's outbreak more than any other Great Power. There can be no such positiveness about the underlying causes that through the years had been moving Europe to the brink. To know more about how governments and men were carried over it, we must look at Europe's explosive situation prior to the crime, we must regard how the crime was investigated, and we must see how crowned heads, statesmen, and soldiers fumbled and blundered before and after Sarajevo, thereby infinitely compounding what should have been a small family tragedy.

WORLD HISTORY
UNIT 5, PART I: WORLD WAR I
QUESTIONS FOR “When the Lights Went Out”

1. Why did the Serbian assassins go gunning for the Archduke?

2. Why was the Archduke in Sarajevo in the first place?

3. Why were the seven assassins “ready to die early”?

4. What did the second assassin do? What was the result?

5. Why did the Archduke want to go to the hospital? What was the tragic result of this side trip?

6. What was the name of the successful assassin? What happened to him?

WORLD HISTORY

VIDEO QUESTIONS: *Wilhelm II and Nicholas II*

1. Which leader symbolized the instability that brought about WW I?
2. Describe the Kaiser's physical handicap and how this disability impacted him as a leader.
3. Explain how Wilhelm II decided to use Bismarck once in power.
4. After seizing power, Wilhelm II alienated the alliances established by Bismarck, which resulted in Germany having only one major ally. Who was that ally?
5. Which country did Russia end up forming an alliance with after Wilhelm II took control?
6. How did Nicholas II feel about becoming the czar of Russia?
7. How were Wilhelm II and Nicholas II related?
8. What disease plagued this royal family?
9. What was Gavrilo Princip's claim to fame?
10. How did Germany respond to its ally Austria-Hungary when Francis Joseph wanted to act against Serbia because of the assassination of the archduke?
11. Explain what Wilhelm II and Nicholas II were trying to do when exchanging telegraph messages.

AFTER VIEWING: As the momentum towards war gains speed and military escalation continues, the world inches closer to a dangerous climax. The video mentions the "alliance trap." Explain the meaning of this statement. **(2-4 complete sentences)**

WORLD HISTORY
VIDEO QUESTIONS: *The Slaughter*

1. In 1916, what was the position of the U.S. regarding the war?
2. Who was Otto Dix and why did he go to war?
3. Explain German General Falkenhyn's strategy of attrition at the Battle of Verdun.
4. Which nation was the first in the war to use poison gas?
5. What was the longest battle of World War I?
6. How many were killed and wounded during this battle?
7. At the Battle of the Somme, how did British General Haig plan to weaken the German lines before attacking?
8. How did the Germans survive the British artillery?
9. What was known as the "second battlefield"?
10. What were the British losses on July 1, 1916?
11. For what purpose did the British government make the film called *The Battle of the Somme*? Did it have the intended effect? Explain.
12. How many were killed and wounded at the Battle of the Somme?

AFTER VIEWING: The two major events of 1916 were the German attack at Verdun and the British attack at the Somme. Explain how these two battles served only to cement the stalemate on the Western Front (**3-4 complete sentences**).

WORLD HISTORY

VIDEO QUESTIONS: *Gallipoli*

1. In what year and in what country does the movie begin?
2. When Archie Hamilton races an individual on horseback to home for money, what does each of the competitors have to follow? Who wins the race and why?
3. What do the guys around the campfire decide to do?
4. When Archie goes to a sprint competition he is racing against Frank Dunn. Why is Frank Dunn at a disadvantage in this race? Who ends up winning the race?
5. Why is Archie not going back home with his Uncle Jack?
6. Why is Archie turned down for service?
7. Where is the next enlistment being done where the military won't know Archie?
8. What use does Archie's watch serve in the desert?
9. When Archie and Frank run out of food and water in the desert how are they saved?
10. What does Frank do to help Archie get into the army?
11. What is Archie's new last name?
12. Why does Frank not make it into the Light Horse regiment?
13. Where is the Australian training camp?
14. In what way do the Australian soldiers poke fun at the British officers?
15. Against which group does the infantry make a practice frontal assault? Who does Frank run into during this training exercise?
16. What request to Archie and Frank make of the major? How do Frank's friends respond?

17. Describe the beach Archie and Frank march across at Gallipoli.
18. What is the British strategy at Gallipoli?
19. Explain what happens to the infantry when they go over the top.
20. What happened to Frank's friends in the infantry?
21. What does the major want Archie to do? What is Archie's response?
22. How far does each wave of the Light Horse make it when they go over the top?
23. What are the new orders Frank receives from the general?
24. What do the men from Australia's Light Horse regiment leave behind before they go over the top?
25. Does Frank make it back in time with the new orders from the general? What happens to Archie?

AFTER VIEWING: Describe the different attitudes various people in the film have toward the war and Australia's involvement (**3-4 complete sentences**).