**Solution How much do you know – How and Where WWI was fought** (pages 244 to 261)

1. Identify four emerging technologies introduced in WWI which were not used in previous wars.   
     
   *Fighting in the air with planes and under the sea (submarines) for the first time. This meant civilians were also impacted not just soldiers in the field. Also, tanks and chemical warfare were introduced in WWI.*
2. Describe the location of the Western Front and the Eastern Front.  
     
   *Western Front began Belgium, went through France down to Switzerland.*

*The Eastern Front went along Russia to Romania.*

1. WWI was predominantly a European War. Explain why Australians and people all over the world became involved in the conflict.  
     
   *Australia, Canada, NZ were part of the British Empire and were dominions of it. Basically, so many of the European nations had colonial empires, people all over the world fought for their empire.*
2. Although the United States did not enter the war until April 1917, the sinking of the Lusitania in 1915 is often cited as a reason for US involvement. What would you say to someone who said that the sinking of the Lusitania was the event that brought on US involvement?  
     
   *Not entirely true. American bankers had loaned millions to the British and the French to finance the war. The Triple Entente had to win so that they could pay the Americans back. It was in their best financial interests to aid the allies so they could win.*
3. How did the American troops aid the war effort?  
     
   *The Americans entered the war in 1917, three years after the Brits and French. The troops were fresh, unlike the allies who were battle weary. The thousands of troops helped at a crucial point in the war, boosting the Triple Entente and improving their chances of winning the war.*
4. What was the objective of the Gallipoli campaign?  
     
   *To kick the Turks out and open up a supply line from the Mediterranean Sea to the Black Sea to supply Russians on the Eastern Front with troops and supplies.*
5. Explain how the Gallipoli campaign contribute to the Anzac Legend.  
     
   *The Australian diggers displayed enormous courage and ingenuity whilst fighting the Turks which formed the basis of the Anzac Legend. This legend contributed to the Australian sense of identify over the 20th century.*
6. Give two reasons why the campaign was unsuccessful.  
     
   *First – naval attack through the Dardanelles failed because undersea mines destroyed 3 battleships and damaged another 3. Second attempt was a land attack which also failed because the allies were faced with 100 m cliffs and heavy resistance from Turkish soldiers from their fortifications.*
7. Which location of the war proved to be the worst in terms of human casualties?   
     
   *The fighting that took place along the Western Front through Belgium and France was the most destructive and went on for 4 years for very little gain.*
8. Staring in 1914, explain how the Germans, British and French got bogged down on the Western Front and ended the year in a deadlock.  
     
   *August 1914 Germans marched through Belgium and France. Resistance from British and French stopped Germans moving further into France. Allies unable to drive the Germans back. With trench warfare, the whole way along the Western Front, both sides were caught in a deadlock.*
9. Explain why the Battle of the Somme (the Big Push) is regarded as one of the most disastrous battles of the war.  
     
   *B.O.T.S was an attempt by the allies to push through German lines and break the stalemate. Any gains made came at enormous cost to human lives and British, French and Australian troops suffered heavy casualties.*
10. Explain the objective of Fromelles and why it is regarded as the worst 24 hours in Australian history.  
      
    An attack on the German trenches was designed to draw German attention away from an onslaught on the German lines 80 kms south, on the banks of the Somme River. The attack was unsuccessful and the cost to human life was terrible. In one day, 1917 Australian troops were killed with 1000s injured, some later to die from their injuries.
11. What is the significance of 11 November 1918?  
      
    *This is the date the Armistice ceasefire was signed, signaling Germany’s surrender and the end of WWI.*
12. According to the Treaty of Versailles (Peace Treaty) in 1919, what was Germany ordered to do?  
      
    *Pay for damages (reparations), give up land and colonies in Africa, demilitarize (reduce their armies) and accept guilt.*