

The Great War Episode 4: Slaughter

Name: _____ Per. _____

Introduction

1. **Otto Dix** was a German artist. How did his drawings and paintings shock people?
2. According to Otto Dix, what were **new parts of war in the twentieth century**?

The Furnace

3. Why did the Germans choose to attack **Verdun**?
4. It was predicted that _____ Frenchmen would die for every German in the battle of Verdun.
5. What is the strategy of **attrition**?
6. Explain how attrition is a **new kind of war**.
7. French soldiers entering Verdun believed they had been handed their _____ sentence.
8. The _____ used the poison gas first.
9. Why did industrialization make the battle so much worse?
10. How many French & German soldiers killed, wounded or missing in the battle of Verdun?

Pals

11. After Verdun, which nation had to get more involved in the war? _____
12. If you joined up in a group, you would be kept together in "**pals battalions**". Why do you think this was this a bad idea?
13. In training, troops focused on marching and learning how to use bayonets. Why did this training not help in actual fighting?

The Battle of the Somme

14. British General Alexander Haig tried to end the war quickly by bringing off great, decisive victories. Why do you think this would not work in the Great War?
15. The _____ were urging an attack at the **Somme** to take pressure off of them at Verdun.
16. Both sides thought that _____ was the answer to ending **stalemate**.

17. The attack was a disaster/success (circle one).
18. Describe what was seen in the field hospitals (why did the American nurse describe the soldiers as things, and no longer men?)
19. _____ British were dead on the first day, and _____ British soldiers were wounded.
20. The Battle of the Somme lasted _____ months.
21. The world's first war documentary was on this battle, and is known as the most important film in British social history. It was produced by the British government as a morale booster, but it often didn't work that way. Describe some of the reactions in the theaters to what they saw on screen.
22. The allied army advanced _____ miles, four miles short of the objective.
23. There were _____ casualties in the battle, same as the total in the battle of Verdun.

Live & Let Live

24. On some sections of the Somme there were unofficial _____ between the troops, "live and let live".
25. List **ways that soldiers tried to maintain sanity** and a sense of self during the times there was not intense fighting:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
26. "We might have lost the war if it had not been for _____."

Mud & Rain

27. For the first time new war technology was going to be used in a coordinated manner in the battle of **Ypres** (Paeschendale). List different weapons to be used together.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.
 - e.
28. _____ weeks passed after the initial British victory passed before the offensive resumed.
29. Lessons learned in the battle of the _____ were forgotten in **Paeschendale**.
30. The signature of Paeschendale was _____ in _____.
31. Somme was seen as a tragedy, and Paeschendale was seen as a _____.
32. Total casualties on both sides were _____ dead, wounded or missing in the space of three months.
33. Soldiers began to ask the question, "Why _____?"