

French and German public opinion on declared war aims, 1914-1918.

Stanford university press - French entry into World War I

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World War I

Memorials The Italian , which contains the remains of 100,187 soldiers Memorials were erected in thousands of villages and

towns. The assault was widened by French and then further British forces in the following days.

World War I

However Jaurès was assassinated on 31 July, and the socialist parties in both France and Germany — as well as most other countries — strongly supported their national war effort in the first year.

The French Colonial Party and French Colonial War Aims, 1914

A Brief History of the Austrian Navy epubli GmbH, Berlin, p. Absolute figures are hard to calculate due to differences in categorising expenditure, since they often omit civilian infrastructure projects with a military use, such as railways.

The French Colonial Party and French Colonial War Aims, 1914

German Spring Offensive of 1918 French soldiers under , with machine guns amongst the ruins of a cathedral near the , 1918 Ludendorff drew up plans for the 1918 offensive on the Western Front. Both sides tried to break the stalemate using scientific and technological advances. World War I further compounded the gender imbalance, adding to the phenomenon of.

World War I

On 3 November, Austria-Hungary sent a to ask for an Armistice of Villa Giusti. On 29 October, the imperial authorities asked Italy for an

armistice, but the Italians continued advancing, reaching Trento, Udine, and Trieste. Total Romanian deaths from 1914 to 1918, military and civilian, within contemporary borders, were estimated at 748,000.

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