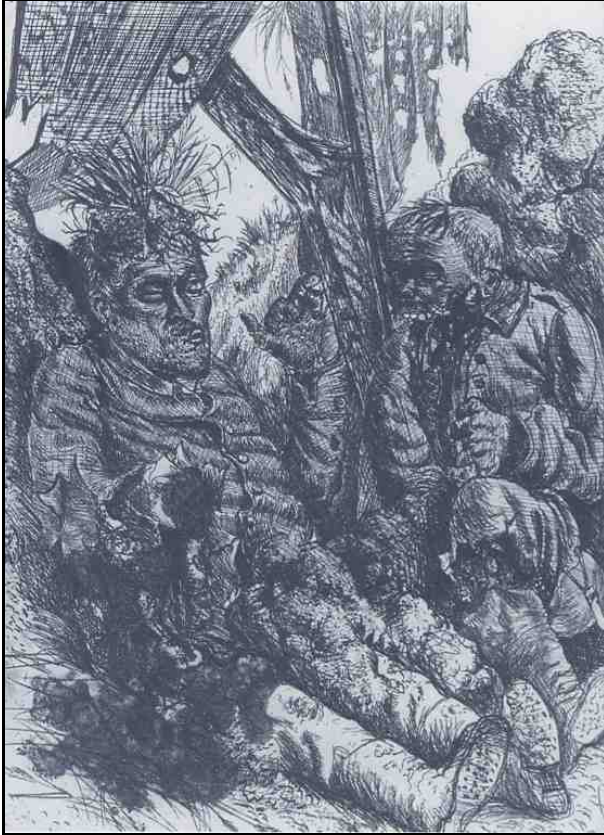


Trench War



Der Krieg, by Otto Dix, 1924.
"Lice, rats, barbed wire, fleas, shells, bombs, underground caves, corpses, blood, liquor, mice, cats, artillery, filth, bullets, mortars, fire, steel: that is what war is. It is the work of the devil."

1. Why did a stalemate develop on the Western Front? (**PARAGRAPH**)

2. What was life like for the front line soldier on the Western Front? (**PARAGRAPH**)



The first major trench lines were completed in late November 1914. At their peak, the trenches built by both sides extended nearly 400 miles from Nieupoort, on the Belgian coast, to the Swiss border. Among the Allies, the Belgians occupied 40 miles, the British occupied 90 miles and the French occupied the rest. By the war's end, each side had dug around 25,000 miles of trenches.

The Allies used four "types" of trenches. The first, the front-line trench (or firing-and-attack trench), was located from 50 yards to 1 mile from the German's front trench. Several hundred yards behind the front-line trench was

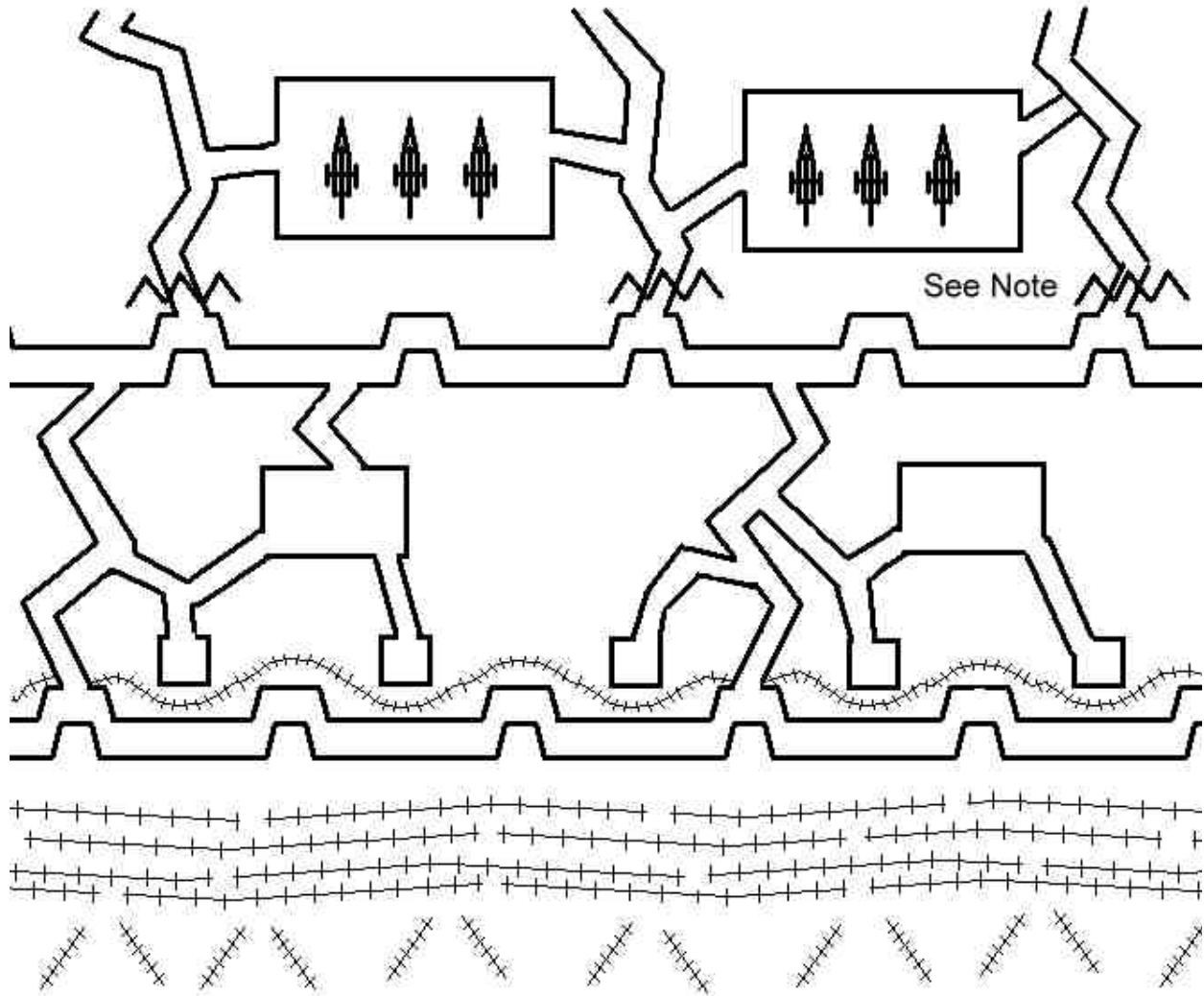
the support trench, with men and supplies that could immediately assist those on the front line. The reserve trench was dug several hundred yards further back and contained men and supplies that were available in emergencies should the first trenches be overrun.

Connecting these trenches were communication trenches, which allowed movement of messages, supplies, and men among the trenches. Some underground networks connected gun emplacements and bunkers with the communication trenches.

The Germans used a similar trench system as the Allies. However, they also constructed elaborate and sophisticated tunnel and trench structures, sometimes with living quarters more than 50 feet below the surface. These had electricity, beds, toilets and other niceties of life that contrasted sharply with the trenches of the Allies. Allied commanders believed that such a comfortable system would only lesson the offensive spirit of their soldiers.

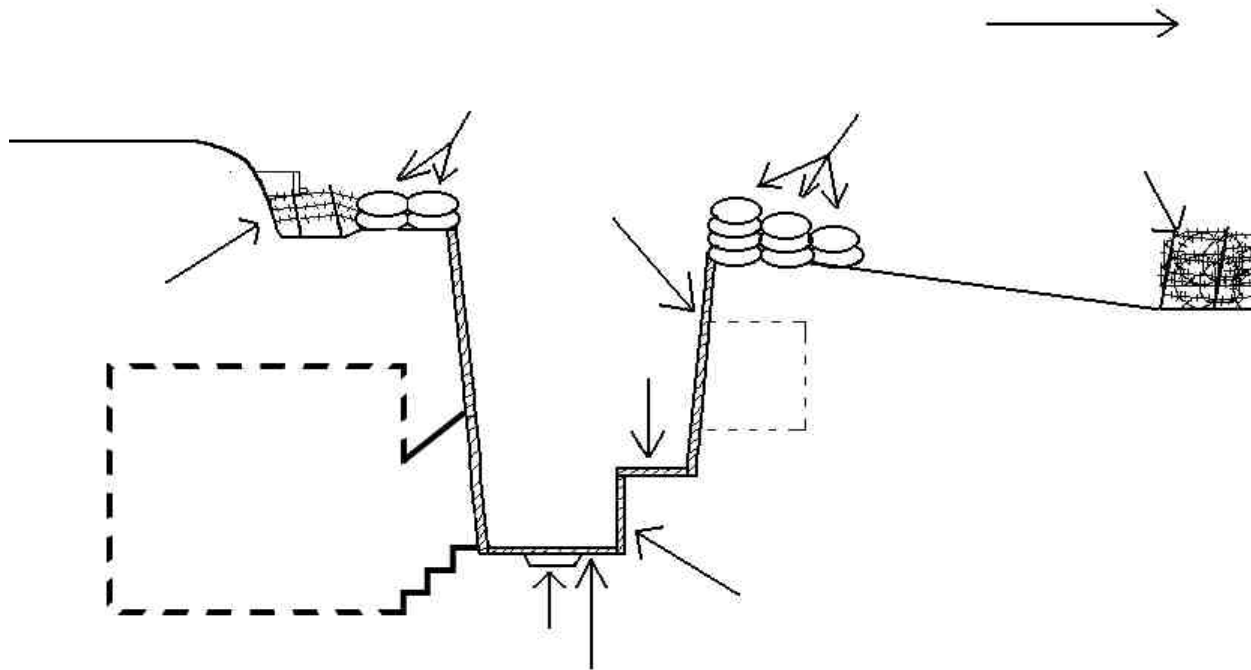
3. When were the first trenches dug?
4. How many miles of trenches had been dug by the end of the war?
5. What were the 4 types of trenches used on the Western Front?
6. What was a major difference between Allied and German trench systems?
7. Why did the Allied commanders not want too comfortable of a trench system?

Trench Diagram A.



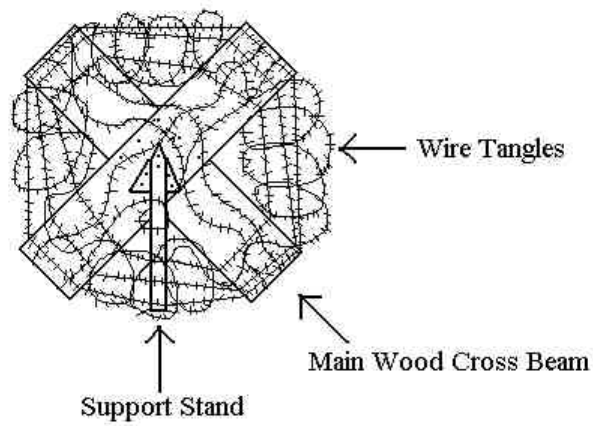
Usually in between the first support line trench and the artillery line there would be two or three more support trench lines. This diagram has been condensed.

Trench Diagram B.



Trench Diagram C.

Typical Trenchblock



Answer the following questions from the video.



French trench in September 1914

8. How long had Europe been at peace before 1914?
9. Where was the Western Front located?
10. How many casualties were there in the first four months of the war?

11. What was the Generals' response to the casualty level?

12. A 3-man machine gun crew was as effective as how many rifleman?

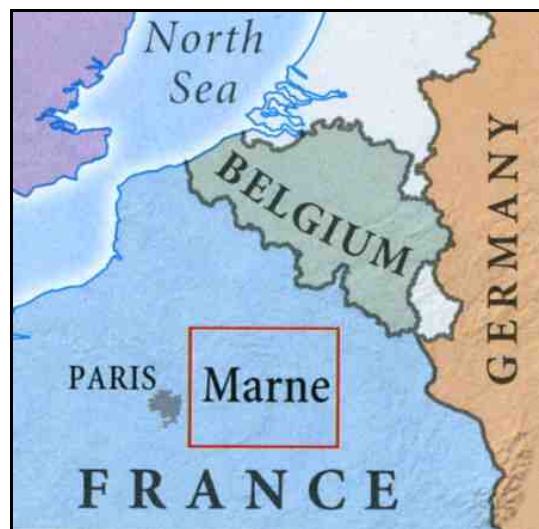
13. Which side, **attack** or **defense**, does the machine-gun favor?

14. What was the primary weapon of the soldiers as they advanced across no-man's land?

15. Why did the Germans not encircle Paris as according to the Schlieffen Plan?

16. What was used to rush French troops to the front in defense of Paris?

17. What did the Battle of the Marne accomplish?



Assign # _____ Name _____ Due Date _____ Pts _____

18. What inventions were hoped would break the stalemate of trench warfare? How effective were these inventions?
19. Describe the conditions of the trenches.
20. How many casualties did artillery fire cause?
21. What two major fears did soldiers have about artillery fire?
22. What is shell shock?
23. What was Live and Let Live?
24. What happened on Christmas 1914?
EXPLAIN IN DETAIL!



German & British Soldiers, Christmas 1914

25. How could this undermine the purpose of propaganda being created at the time?
26. Who was Otto Dix?
27. How did Otto Dix describe war in the 20th century?

Photo Analysis Worksheet

Name of Photo	
Step 1. Observation	
Study the photograph for 2 minutes to form an overall impression of the photograph. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.	
Use the chart below to list P eople, O bjects, and A ctivities in the photograph.	
Step 2. Inference	
Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.	
Step 3. Questions	
What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?	
What does this photo tell you about trench warfare in World War One?	

Assign # _____ Name _____ Due Date _____ Pts _____

Photo Analysis Worksheet

Name of Photo	
Step 1. Observation	
Study the photograph for 2 minutes to form an overall impression of the photograph. Next, divide the photo into quadrants and study each section to see what new details become visible.	
Use the chart below to list P eople, O bjects, and A ctivities in the photograph.	
Step 2. Inference	
Based on what you have observed above, list three things you might infer from this photograph.	
Step 3. Questions	
What questions does this photograph raise in your mind?	
What does this photo tell you about trench warfare in World War One?	