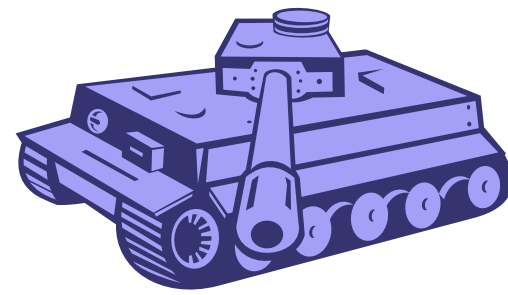
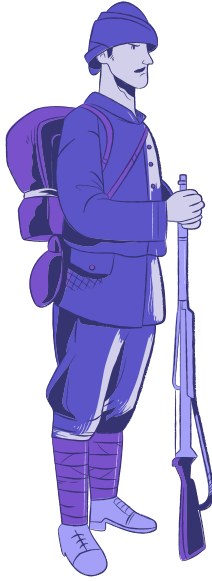
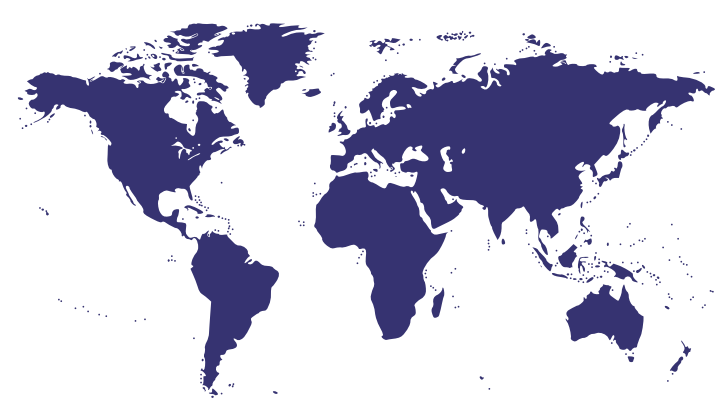




World **WAR** *I*

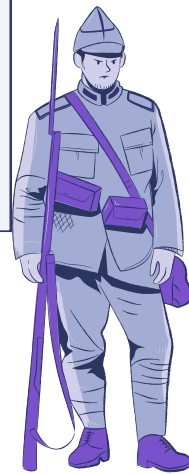
WORLD WAR I



3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations



The allies of **Austria-Hungary** and **Serbia** declare war on each other, throwing Europe into the "**Great War**".



The **Battle of the Somme**: the deadliest battle of the war with almost 1 million dead.



War comes to an end on the 11th November: **Germany surrenders** to the Entente.



The assassination of **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** and his wife leads to war between **Austria-Hungary** and **Serbia**.



The first use of **chemical attacks** in war. **Italy** enters the war on the side of the **Entente**.



The **US** enters the war: **Russia** pulls out from the war due to the **Bolshevik Revolution**.



The **Treaty of Versailles** signed at the **Paris Peace Conference**



Learning Outcomes

3.4 DISCUSS the general causes and course of World War I or World War II and the immediate and long-term impact of the war on people and nations.

1.2 CONSIDER contentious or controversial issues in history from more than one perspective and discuss the historical roots of a contentious or controversial issue or theme in the contemporary world.

1.9 DEMONSTRATE awareness of the significance of the history of Ireland and of Europe and the wider world across various dimensions, including political, social, economic, religious, cultural and scientific dimensions.



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Introduction

The twentieth century saw extraordinary advances in science and technology that would transform people's lives. However, it was without comparison in human history for the sheer scale of destruction and misery that people inflicted upon each other.

Over the four years of World War I, 18 million people died and there were profound changes in governments, societies and technology. The war's aftermath shaped a world which would see even more devastating conflicts.



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21.1.1: *the* CAUSES *of* WORLD WAR I

Europe falls apart

In the years before 1914, Europe was dominated by empires that were competing for power and territory. A number of issues were driving European countries apart:

- **Disagreements over colonies** in Africa and Asia
- **Military arms races**, especially between Germany and Britain over their naval fleets
- Competition between Austria and Russia for **influence in the Balkans** (south-east Europe) as the Ottoman Empire slowly collapsed and new states (such as Serbia) emerged.

These issues saw the creation of a **system of alliances** between states. An **alliance** is an agreement between states to aid each other in wartime. Following the death of Queen Victoria in 1901 was the last time European leaders (mostly made up of the Queen's grandchildren) were seen together peacefully.

On the 28th June 1914 the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the **Archduke Franz Ferdinand**, was assassinated in **Sarajevo** (the capital of Bosnia).



The "Great War" Begins

The Austrians blamed the Serbian government for his death. The July Crisis would follow, with Austria and their ally Germany making demands and ultimatums on Serbia with no budge on the latter's side. On the 28th July 1914, Austria-Hungary sent their declaration of war on Serbia, marking the beginning of the First World War, or as it was known at the time, the "Great War". Russia, an ally of Serbia, declared war on Austria in response. Germany, who had encouraged its Austrian ally to take a hard line on Serbia, declared war on Russia. France, an ally of Russia, went to war with Germany. When Germany's army invaded Belgium to get to France, Britain (which had promised to protect Belgium) declared war on Germany.

The Entente Powers	The Central Powers
Britain (and Ireland)	Germany
France	The Austro-Hungarian Empire (Habsburg Empire)
Russian Empire (until October 1917)	The Ottoman Empire
Italy (from 1915)	
The United States (from 1917)	



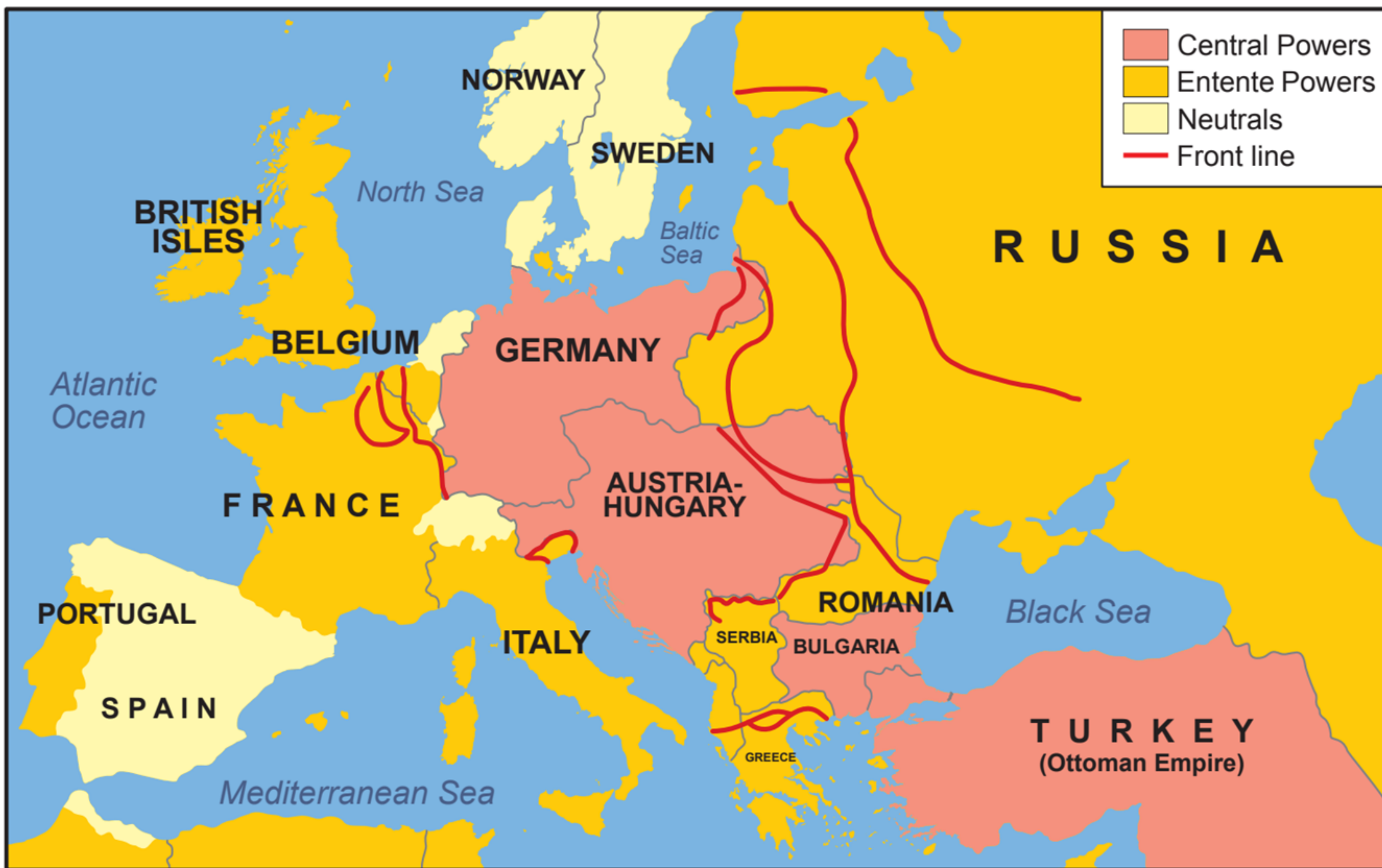


Diagram taken from Artefact, 2nd Edition by [Eimear Jenkinson](#) and [Gregg O'Neill](#) ([educate.ie](#))



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Checkpoint pg. 287 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Why were there tensions between European states in the years before World War I?
2. What is an alliance?
3. What event sparked the outbreak of war in 1914?
4. Which countries were on either side in the conflict?



21.1: *Life* DURING WORLD WAR I

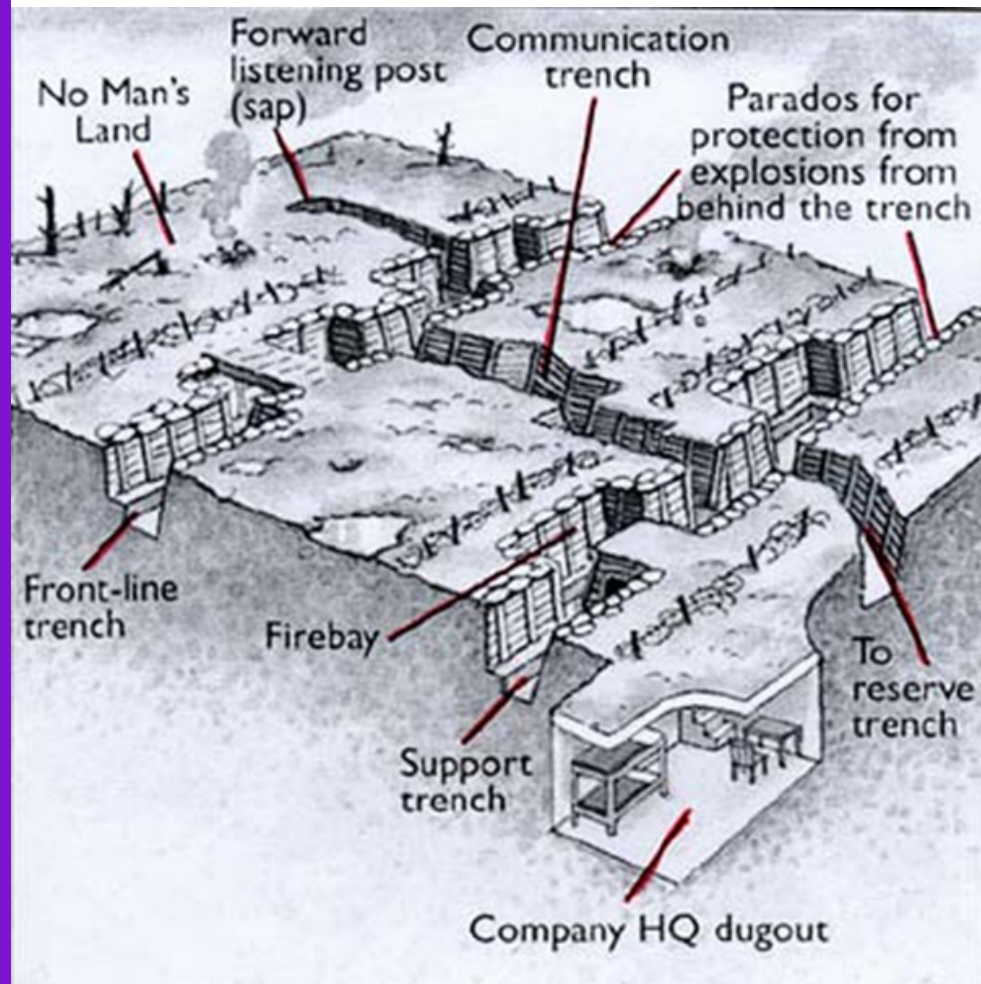
Life in the Trenches

Both sides had expected the war to be over within months; British soldiers going as far to tell their families that they would be home by Christmas. However, the war quickly developed into a **stalemate** (neither side could win) that would drag on for **FOUR YEARS**. The Germans, who had almost defeated the French in the first few weeks had to split their forces between the **Eastern Front** (Russia) and the **Western Front** (France/Britain). While the Germans couldn't defeat their Eastern enemies, neither could the French and British drive the German army out of northern France. Along the Western Front, soldiers dug networks of deep **trenches** to protect themselves from enemy fire.

The strip of land between the opposing armies was called **no man's land**. The ground here quickly became a deep, sticky and dangerous mud ground which lasted for the entire war. Trenches and shell craters were often full of foul water. To take the enemy trenches, soldiers had to climb out of their trenches (go 'over the top') and march across no man's land. They were met by barbed wire, machine-gun fire and shelling. This made World War I battles incredibly bloody. For example, in 1916 there was 1.1 million people killed over five months at the Battle of the Somme alone.



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A New Era in Warfare

World War I also saw the introduction of **new military technology**, including the first use of **aeroplanes** for **reconnaissance, aerial combat** and **bombing**. German **submarines (U-boats)** attacked any ships (military or civilian) in enemy waters. The British invented the **tank** to try to break the stalemate on the Western Front. **Mines and grenades** were widely used.

World War I saw the **first use of chemical weapons**: chlorine, mustard and phosgene gas. Warfare had been transformed; never before could so many be killed, at a distance and in so many ways. Sadly, the generals were slow to adjust their tactics to this new reality – at the cost of their men.

Within six months of fighting, medics observed a set of symptoms among the trenches that they called '**shell shock**'. Today, it is known as **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)**. Symptoms included: Extreme anxiety, Tremors, Confusion, Memory loss, Nightmares and Sudden sight or hearing loss.



The Battle of the Somme

The **Battle of the Somme** (1st July 1916 - 18th November 1916) took place in France, near the Somme River – hence the name of the battle. It was a battle fought by the armies of:

- The **British Empire** (Military commander: Douglas Haig)
- The **French Third Republic** (Military commander: Ferdinand Foch)
- The **German Empire** (Military commander: Max von Gallwitz and Fritz von Bellow)

It took 30 seconds for the first soldier to die. The aim of the attack was to break through German lines and defeat the German army. It was also hoped that the attack, started by the British, would allow the French Army to strike back on its own front.

General Haig was highly criticized for so long, because he carried on with the battle when 20,000 people had already died on the first day of the battle.

Many historians credit the win to the British and French forces. However, others believe it was a draw because of the large casualties suffered.



The Battle of the Somme

They used: Machine guns, Rifles, Grenades, Flamethrowers and Poisonous gasses. Artillery was used as a destructive weapon that fired shells at long distance, meaning there was little risk of hitting your own troops. This battle also saw the first major use of chemical weapons in warfare. **Chlorine Gas** was first used 22 April 1915. A greenish-yellow cloud that smelled like bleach. Killed soldiers by asphyxiation. **Phosgene gas** was six times more deadly than chlorine gas. Responsible for 85% of chemical weapons fatalities during WWI. (slow acting poison). **Mustard gas** caused severe blistering on it's victims. Caused blindness (slow acting poison)

The Battle of the Somme symbolised the “horrors of warfare”. The **French** lost **200,000** men, the **British** suffered **420,000** casualties while the **Germans** lost **500,000**. A total of over **one million soldiers** lost their lives, out of the over three million soldiers who fought.

The first day was a complete disaster for the British: they suffered 20,000 troop fatalities and a further 40,000 troops were either taken captured or so badly injured that they could not fight the next day. General Haig was highly criticized for so long, because he carried on with the battle when they had already suffered huge losses on the first day of the battle.

Many historians credit the win to the British and French forces. However, others believe it was a draw because of the large casualties suffered.

[Footage from the Battle of the Somme](#)



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The End of the War

The bloody conflict dragged on for over **four years**. Attempts by the Entente Powers to break the stalemate by attacking in 1915 failed during the **Battle of Gallipoli**. The Russian government was overthrown in October 1917 by the **Bolsheviks** (communists) led by **Vladimir Lenin** – ending Russian involvement in the war. However, the US entered the war on the Entente's side in 1917. The arrival of one million American troops eventually turned the tide in their favour. **Germany and its allies surrendered** in November 1918.



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Checkpoint pg. 289 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Why was there a stalemate during much of World War I?
2. What were trenches and no man's land in World War I?
3. How were battles fought on the Western Front?
4. Why did these battles have so many casualties?
5. What new technology was introduced to warfare during World War I?
6. How did the war end?



21.3: THE PARIS PEACE CONFERENCE

"To the victors, the spoils..."

The Entente Powers dictated the terms of the peace treaty to Germany and its allies. They met for a 'peace' conference at Versailles, outside Paris, throughout 1919. There were three main leaders (the **Big Three**):

- **Woodrow Wilson** (US President)
- **Georges Clemenceau** (French Prime Minister)
- **David Lloyd George** (British Prime Minister)

Each of the three leaders wanted different things.

- Wilson wanted a **just peace to prevent future wars**. He outlined his views in his '**Fourteen Points**' speech when the US entered the war. He sought to reduce the size of armies to preserve the peace. He also believed in **self-determination** (the right of a people or nation sharing a common language and culture to govern themselves independently). He wanted a new organisation, **the League of Nations**, set up to keep peace between nations.
- **Clemenceau** blamed the Germans for starting the war and therefore wanted to punish Germany. France had lost 1.4 million men in the war and suffered billions in damages. They demanded **compensation**. Clemenceau was also determined to secure France against future German attacks and **to prevent Germany ever being a threat again**.
- Lloyd George also wanted Germany punished to appease people at home in Britain. He saw the peace treaty as an opportunity **to expand the British empire and boost the British economy**, both at the expense of Germany.



The Treaty of Versailles

After six months of negotiations, the **Treaty of Versailles** was agreed in June 1919. The German representatives were not given a chance to seek any changes to the text. They were told to agree or else there would be a return to war.

1. The **War Guilt Clause** placed blame solely on Germany for starting the war.
2. Germany would pay £6.6 billion (€350 billion in today's money) in **reparations** (compensation payments paid by the loser to the victors after a war) to Britain, France and other countries. The debt was finally cleared in 2010.
3. Germany **surrendered all its colonies** in Africa and Asia to Britain and Japan.
4. Germany **lost territory in Europe** to France, Denmark and Poland.
5. The German armed forces were reduced to 100,000 men and only six naval ships and they were **banned** from having an **air force, tanks or submarines**.
6. **Germany and Austria** were **forbidden** to unite.
7. To protect France's security, the Rhineland (the border area between the two countries) became a **demilitarised zone** (Germany was banned from putting any troops in the Rhineland).
8. The **League of Nations** was set up.





Checkpoint pg. 290 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Who were the Big Three at the Paris Peace Conference?
2. What did each of them want from the negotiations?
3. What was the War Guilt Clause?
4. What were reparations?
5. What territories did Germany lose after World War I?
6. What happened to the German armed forces?
7. How do you think the German people felt about the Treaty of Versailles?



21.14.4: *the consequences of world war I* THE CONSEQUENCES OF WORLD WAR I

New States

The Habsburg (Austro-Hungarian) and Ottoman (Turkish) Empires were abolished, resulting in the creation of new states in Central & Eastern Europe and the Middle East. This was due to Wilson's belief in the **right to self-determination**. These new states included: Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Finland, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania.



Resentment

The treaty was deeply unpopular in Germany, where people felt it unduly harsh. They rejected the idea that they were solely responsible for the war. Along with that, they resented the humiliating loss of territory and limitations on their military. They felt betrayed by their government for signing the treaty. The political parties who signed the Treaty were attacked as the '**November Criminals**'.

In Italy, there was a lot of anger that they did not receive all the land they had been promised when they entered the war. In both countries, this anger and resentment would lead to the rise in support for the new extreme nationalist ideologies of **Nazism** and **fascism**.



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Economic Problems

The reparations imposed on Germany crippled its economy – and their debt would take **92 YEARS** to pay off. There was **mass unemployment** and **hyperinflation** (the rapid increase in prices that made money worthless). As Germany was Europe's largest economy, wider Europe also took a long time to recover. This ongoing **economic hardship** added to the bitterness felt at the end of the war.



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The Rise of Communism

Russia had been devastated by the war and its army's defeat to the much smaller German army. In 1917, the Russian tsar (emperor), **Nicholas II of the Romanov Dynasty**, was overthrown and the world's **first communist government** came to power under **Vladimir Lenin**. Russia would spend the next several decades trying to spread communism throughout Europe and beyond



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The League of Nations

Wilson had hoped that the League of Nations would prevent future wars by settling disputes peacefully and encouraging collective security. This meant working together to stop aggression. However, the **US refused to join** while **Russia and Germany were not allowed to join**. This meant that three of the world's most powerful states were not members, making it difficult for the League to operate with authority. This would lead to the eventual **failure of the League**.



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Commemorating World War I

A century after the end of World War I, it is still commemorated. Every November, people in Britain and around the world wear poppy badges to honour the soldiers who fought and died in the conflict. The badges are sold to raise money to help fund health care for wounded British soldiers of all wars. On the 11th November, the day the war ended, solemn ceremonies to remember the dead are held in countries that were involved in the fighting. Unlike events marking earlier wars, which tended to celebrate victories over the enemy, ceremonies commemorating World War I have focused on remembering the dead and honouring those who fought.



Checkpoint pg. 291 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. How did World War I lead to the creation of new states? Give three examples.
2. Why did the people of (a) Germany and (b) Italy resent the Treaty of Versailles?
3. Where was the world's first communist government?
4. What problems did the League of Nations face?



21.5: *Ireland* AND *World War I*

The Irish soldiers of World War I

About **250,000 Irishmen** fought on Britain's side in World War I. Between **30,000** and **50,000** died. **Nationalists** and **Unionists** fought on the same side but for different reasons. Many fought in WWI for their political beliefs but also because times were hard at home. The war was a good opportunity to earn money to send home to their families. Many, as young as 15 and 16, joined the war because they seen it as a opportunity to "become a man".

Nationalists joined the **16th (Irish) Division** which contained regiments such as the Irish Guards, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers and the Royal Munster Fusiliers. **Unionist** joined the **36th (Ulster) Division**. The Irish soldiers fought in the **Battle of the Somme** in **France**, **Passchendaele** in **Belgium**, and **Gallipoli** in **Turkey**.



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Checkpoint pg. 208 (Artefact, 2nd Edition)

1. Why did (a) Unionist and (b) nationalist leaders encourage their supporters to fight in World War I?
2. Why did the IVF split?
3. What groups did it split into and what was the difference between them?
4. How many Irishmen fought in World War I?
5. Why did so many enlist to fight?



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Green Fields of France - The High Kings

Well how do you do, young Willie McBride
 Do you mind if I sit here down by your graveside?
 And rest for a while 'neath the warm summer sun
 I've been walking all day and I'm nearly done
 I see by your gravestone, you were only nineteen
 When you joined the great fallen in 1916.
 I hope you died well and I hope you died clean
 Or young Willie McBride, was it slow and
 obscene?

Did they beat the drum slowly, did they play the
 fife lowly?
 Did they sound the death march as they lowered
 you down?
 And did the band play the Last Post and Chorus?
 Did the pipes play 'The Flowers of the Forest'?

Did you leave 'ere a wife or a sweetheart behind?
 In some faithful heart is your memory enshrined?
 Although you died back in 1916
 In that faithful heart are you forever nineteen?
 Or are you a stranger without even a name
 Enclosed in forever, behind a glass frame?
 In an old photograph, torn, battered and stained
 And faded to yellow in a brown leather frame

Did they beat the drum slowly, did they play the
 fife lowly?
 Did they sound the death march as they lowered
 you down?
 Did the band play the Last Post and Chorus?
 And did the pipes play 'The Flowers of the Forest'?

The sun, now it shines on the green fields of
 France
 There's a warm summer breeze; it makes the red
 poppies dance
 And look how the sun shines from under the
 clouds
 There's no gas, no barbed wire, there's no gun
 firing now
 But here in this graveyard, it's still no man's land
 The countless white crosses stand mute in the
 sand
 To man's blind indifference to his fellow man
 To a whole generation that were butchered and
 damned

Did they beat the drum slowly, did they play the
 fife lowly?
 Did they sound the death march as they lowered
 you down?
 And did the band play the Last Post and Chorus?
 Did the pipes play 'The Flowers of the Forest'?

Ah, young Willie McBride, I can't help wonder why:
 Do those that lie here know, why did they die?
 And did they believe when they answered the call
 Did they really believe that this war would end
 wars?
 Well, the sorrow, the suffering, the glory, the pain
 The killing and dying were all done in vain
 For young Willie McBride, it all happened again
 And again and again and again and again

Did they beat the drum slowly, did they play the
 fife lowly?
 Did they sound the death march as they lowered
 you down?
 And did the band play the Last Post and Chorus?
 Did the pipes play 'The Flowers of the Forest'?

Did they beat the drum slowly, did they play the
 fife lowly?
 Did they sound the death march as they lowered
 you down?
 Did the band play the Last Post and Chorus?
 And did the pipes play 'The Flowers of the Forest'?



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Working with Sources

1. How old was Willie McBride when he died, and what significance might his age have in the context of World War I?
2. The song frequently mentions the ceremonies and traditions (e.g., drum beats, fife playing, Last Post, and The Flowers of the Forest). What role do these traditions play in memorializing the fallen, and how do they contrast with the brutal realities of war described elsewhere in the lyrics?
3. How does the songwriter depict the passage of time, especially when discussing Willie McBride's memory and the physical state of his photograph?
4. Describe the imagery used to portray the present-day setting of the "green fields of France". How does this contrast with the historical setting of World War I as implied in the song?
5. What significance do the "countless white crosses" have in the song, and what comment is the songwriter making about "man's blind indifference to his fellow man"?
6. Based on the lyrics, how does the songwriter feel about the broader implications of war, and the repeated nature of conflict?
7. "To a whole generation that were butchered and damned" – What message or sentiment is being conveyed with this line?
8. The singer contemplates why soldiers like Willie McBride went to war. What reasons does he consider, and what conclusions does he draw about the overall purpose and outcome of the war?



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Working with Sources (Answers)

1. Willie McBride was only 19 years old when he died. His young age is significant as it underscores the tragedy of young lives lost in World War I. Many young men, some even younger than Willie, enlisted or were conscripted into the war, often with little understanding of the true horrors they would face.
2. The ceremonies and traditions mentioned serve as respectful and sombre tributes to soldiers who have passed away. They offer a dignified remembrance to the fallen, celebrating their service and sacrifice. However, these rituals starkly contrast with the brutal realities of war described in the song, highlighting the difference between the sanitized or honourable depiction of war and its gruesome realities.
3. The songwriter alludes to the passage of time by referencing Willie's age at death and contrasting it with the current state of his grave and memory. The old photograph, described as "torn, battered and stained and faded to yellow," serves as a poignant representation of how time has passed, yet Willie remains forever young in memory.
4. The present-day imagery paints a serene and peaceful landscape with "a warm summer breeze," "red poppies dancing," and the sun shining "from under the clouds." This contrasts sharply with the implied historical setting of World War I, where there would have been gas attacks, barbed wires, and continuous gunfire. The beauty of the present setting serves as a stark juxtaposition to the devastation of the war era.



Working with Sources (Answers)

5. The "countless white crosses" symbolize the vast number of soldiers who lost their lives in the war. They serve as a haunting reminder of the human cost of conflict. The reference to "man's blind indifference to his fellow man" suggests the senseless nature of war, where life is often disregarded, and the sheer scale of loss can become numbing or abstract.
6. The songwriter expresses a profound sense of sorrow and futility about war. He questions the reasons soldiers are called to war, especially considering the painful consequences. The repeated lines "it all happened again and again and again and again" convey a sense of despair at humanity's inability to learn from past conflicts, suggesting that the tragedies of wars like World War I continue to repeat themselves.
7. This line conveys a sentiment of tragedy and condemnation. The term "butchered" implies that the generation was led to slaughter, emphasizing the senseless loss of life. "Damned" suggests a betrayal or condemnation of this generation by the forces that sent them to war, hinting at the idea that they were sacrificed for causes that may not have been just or worthy.
8. The singer wonders if soldiers like Willie McBride went to war out of a sense of duty, for love, or perhaps due to societal pressures. He questions whether they believed that their participation would end all wars. By the end, the conclusion drawn is somber, suggesting that the sacrifices, sorrows, sufferings, and even the glories of the war were all in vain since similar conflicts continued to arise in subsequent generations.



Green Fields of France - The High Kings

Written in **1976** by **Eric Bogle**, a **Scottish-Australian** songwriter. The song, also known as "**No Man's Land**" or "**Willie McBride**", is a **lament** about the **loss** and **futility of war**. It tells the **story** of a **visitor** who comes across a **grave** in a **WWI cemetery** in **France**. The **grave** belongs to a **young soldier** named **Willie McBride**, who **died** in **1916** at the **age of 19**. Bogle's **decision** to choose an **Irish name**, "Willie McBride", was **deliberate**. During the **time** of the **song's composition**, the **Troubles** – a **violent** and **complex political conflict** in **Northern Ireland** – was at its **height**. **Anti-Irish sentiment** was **pervasive** in parts of the **UK**, and Bogle wanted to **remind listeners** of the **sacrifices** the **Irish** had made during **WWI**, in an **attempt** to **foster understanding** and **compassion** amidst the **contemporary conflict**.

Through its **poignant lyrics**, the **song contemplates** the **reasons Willie** might have gone to war, imagining perhaps he **loved a sweetheart**, or was it **purely for king and country**. It **ponders** the **stark contrast** between the **jubilant send-off young soldiers** received and the **tragic reality** of their deaths. The **chorus**, which talks about the "**green fields of France**", **alludes** to the **tragic irony** that the **once bloody battlefields of WWI**, where **countless young men** died, have now **returned to peaceful fields**.

The **song** has been **covered** by **numerous artists** and has become an **anthem for peace** and a **poignant reminder** of the **costs of war**. It has **particular resonance** for the **Irish**, many of whom **fought in WWI** under **British command** and **faced complex issues** of **identity** and **loyalty**, especially during the **aftermath of the Easter Rising**. While **not exclusively** about the **Irish experience in WWI**, the **song does resonate** with the **story of many Irish soldiers**. Their **participation in the war** was for a long time a **controversial** and often **overlooked part** of **Irish history**, as **Ireland itself** was undergoing **significant political change** and the **struggle for independence** during the **same period**.



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20.10 : *summary* SUMMARY

In this chapter, we have learned that...

- World War I broke out in August 1914. The long-term cause of the war was the rivalry between powerful European states over colonies, armaments and the Balkans. The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand brought the system of European alliances into play.
- The war was mainly fought along two fronts, west and east. In the trenches of the Western Front, the opposing armies faced each other across no man's land. Over 19 million people were killed between 1914 and 1918.
- After the war, the leaders of the victorious allies met at Versailles to negotiate a peace deal to impose on Germany.
- The Treaty of Versailles blamed Germany for starting the war, imposed significant reparations, limited the size of its military and removed some of its territory.



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Reflecting on... World War I

The wars of the nineteenth century were limited to armies and battlefields - but in 1914, war became 'total'. Civilians were directly targeted by bombings and blockades. Soldiers died in their millions and many survivors were left physically and emotionally damaged.

Technological advances allowed people to kill each other with far greater efficiency and detachment.

World War I changed the world: empires fell, millions died, states were created, revolutions broke out and the seeds of an even more devastating conflict were sown.



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SEC Examination Questions

2023 SEC Q55



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Project

Guidelines:

1. **Length:** The depth of your project should reflect about 2-3 weeks of work.
2. **Sources:** Use at least three different sources for your research. These can be books, scholarly articles, or reputable online resources.
3. **Citations:** All information and images that are not your own should be properly cited.
4. **Mediums:** You may choose to present your project in one of the following ways:
 - **Poster:** Your poster should be informative and visually engaging.
 - **Minecraft or Lego Model:** If choosing this option, please also include a brief report explaining your model.
 - **Painting/Drawing:** Your artwork should be accompanied by a description.
 - **Recycled Materials:** Create your model using recycled materials and provide an explanation of your creative process.

Assessment:

Your projects will be assessed based on:

1. Research and Content
2. Creativity and Presentation
3. Understanding of Context
4. Adherence to Guidelines



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Project

Historical Sites

Somme Battlefields, France

Ypres, Belgium

Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey

Verdun, France

War Memorial Gardens, Islandbridge, Dublin

Historical Figures

Prince Max von Baden

Kaiser Wilhelm II

Winston Churchill

Constantine I

Sir Christopher Cradock

Archduke Franz Ferdinand

Emperor Josef I

Paul von Hindenberg

Tsar Nicholas II

Erich Ludendorff

John J. Pershing

Gavrilo Princip

Maximilian von Prittwitz

Radomir Putnik

Paul von Rennenkampf

Alexander Samsonov

Wilhelm Souchon

Sir Charles Townshend

King George V

Queen Victoria

Woodrow Wilson



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