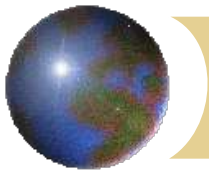


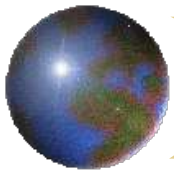
Technological Changes in WWI

How does the nature of warfare
change as a result of new
technology?



Objective:

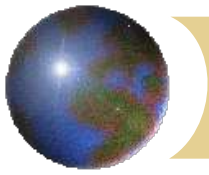
SWBAT determine how technological advancements affected the nature of WWI & evaluate the effectiveness of Woodrow Wilson's leadership during and immediately after WWI.



The Machine Gun

Fired 600 bullets/min
Stood on tripods – not
mobile
More effective vs. bayonet
Thought of as weapons of
mass destruction





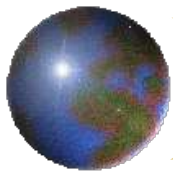
Infantry & Trench Warfare

Becomes backbone of army; had been cavalry (horse soldiers) w/ infantry as follow-up

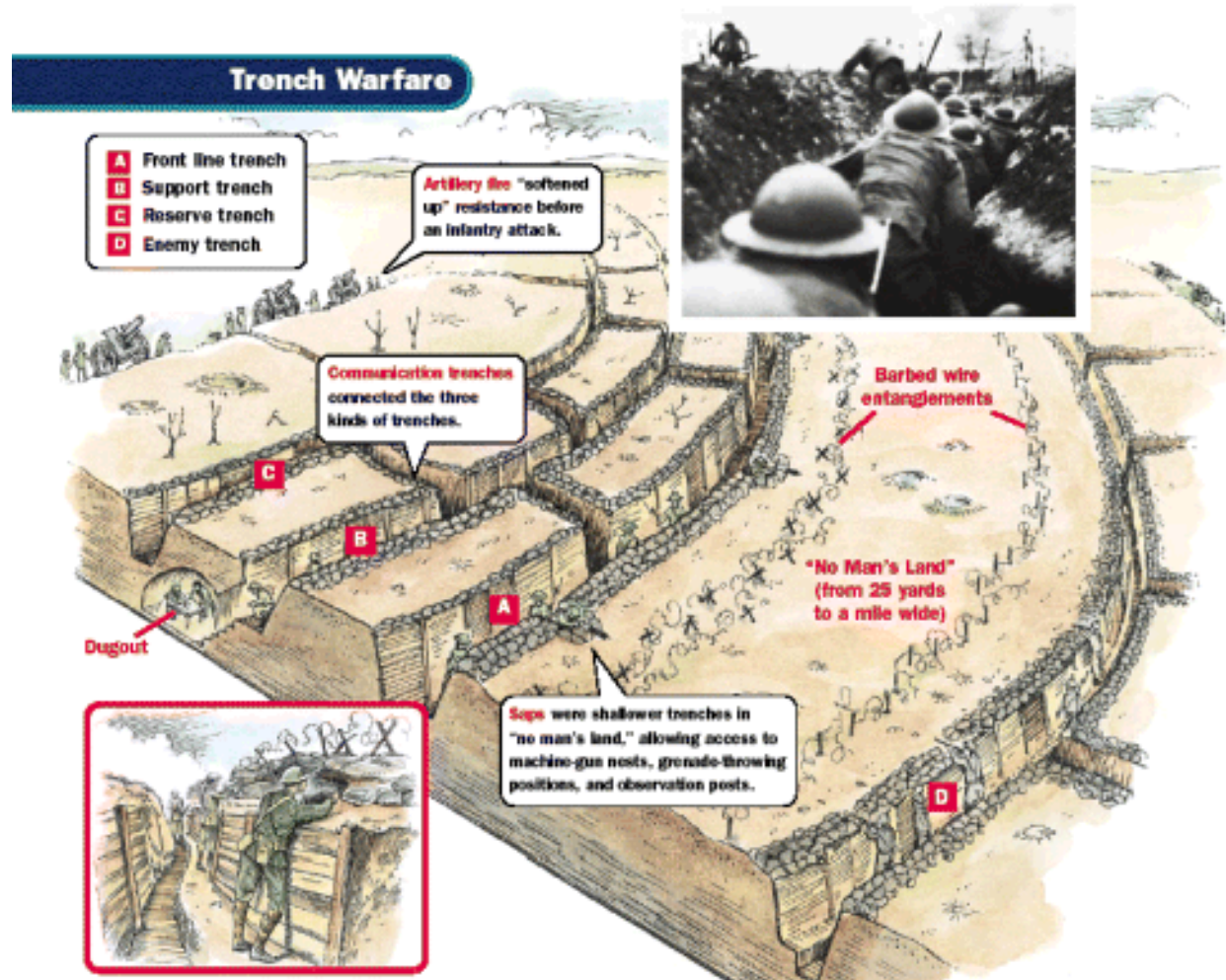
Trench warfare made infantry charge replace the old cavalry charge

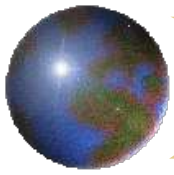
Helmets become standard issue

Need for large numbers of infantry so that at least some would remain standing



Trench Warfare System





Artillery

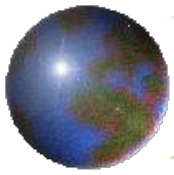


French field gun

Upgraded versions of
cannons

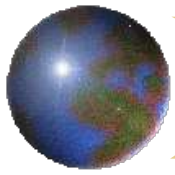
High explosive shells
and shrapnel shells

Blew away human &
ground, making
hiding difficult



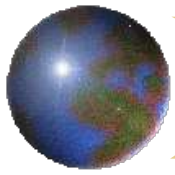
Germany's Big Bertha





Mustard Gas





Gas Grenades

Highly toxic; very effective

3 types – chlorine, then
Phosgene and Mustard,
Mustard gas burns
lungs, blistering agent

Mustard gas not found in
nature – created to
combat stalemate

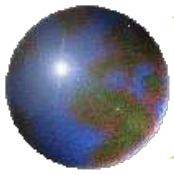
Chlorine gas 1st used by
Germans in battle of
Ypres 1915



Failed
attempts to
save



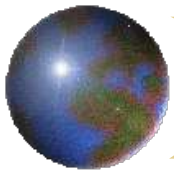
Civil Defence Worker



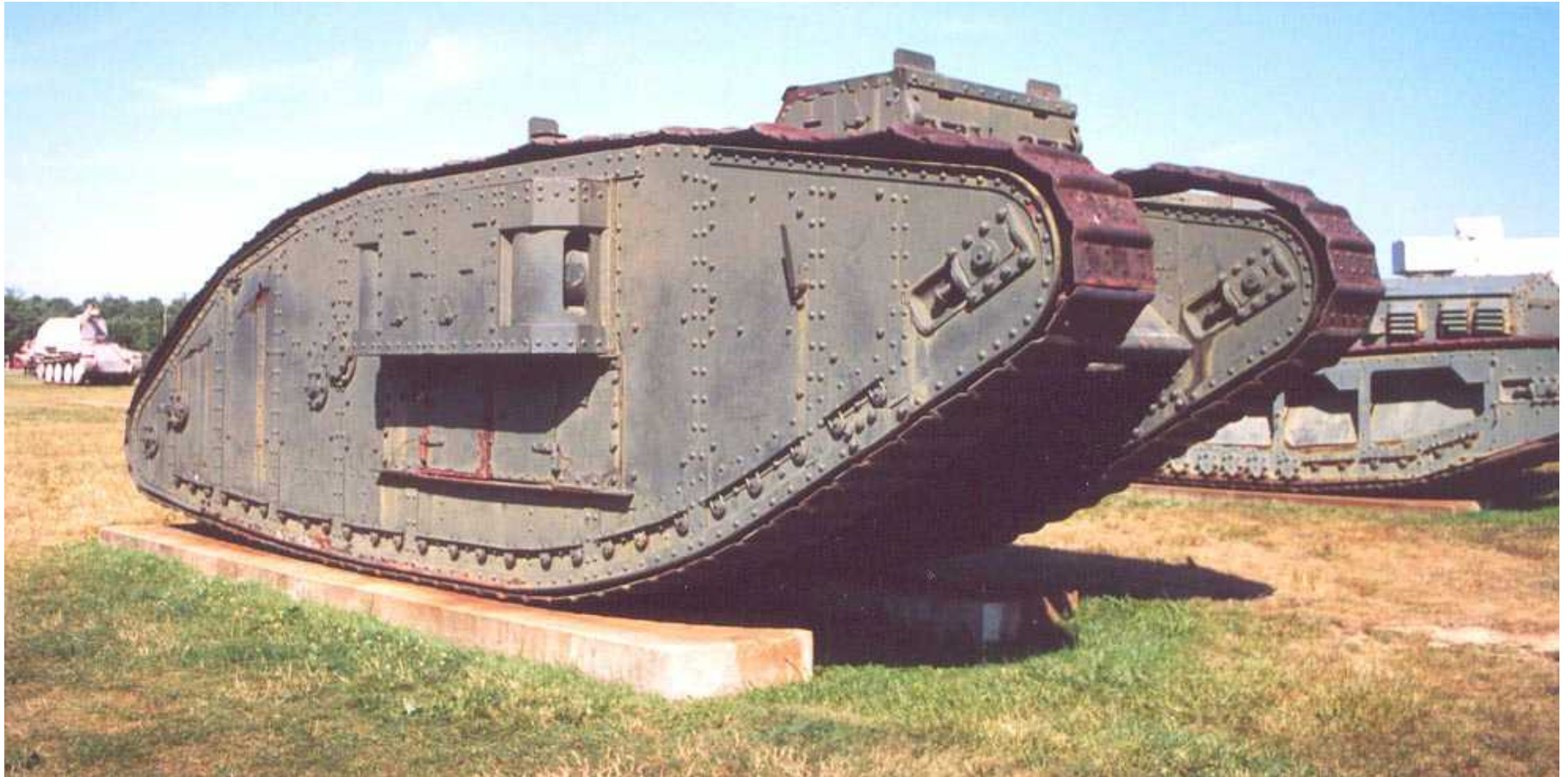
Transportation & Communication

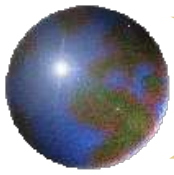


Railroads, truck, taxi,
Battle of Verdun –
taxis from Paris
transport troops
Radios/ telephones
Messengers, dogs,
pigeons still used



Chariots of God





Tanks

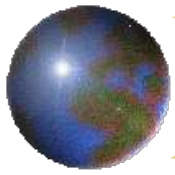


Introduced by British at
Battle of the Somme
(1916)

Carried 1-2 people

Broke down easily, hot,
Allowed for offensive
action

French Tank pictured



Navy

Dreadnought:

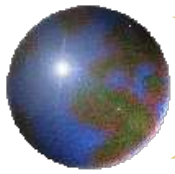
revolutionary – had
rotating turret & steam
combine engine -

German U-Boat: used by
Germans for blockades
– had torpedos I.e.
“sinking of the
Lusitania”

Combo of civilian and
military material on
ships – worth the risk?

Evidence of total war





Aircraft

Zepplins (blimp-like bomber)

Aircraft used toward end of war, but did not make decisive changes in outcomes



The Aviation Buffs Website
(c) Guido Van Roy



Conclusions: The nature of warfare changed in WWI in the following ways:

Larger casualty rates; infantry

Becomes more hi-tech

Increased need for communication & transportation

Chemical warfare develops

Total Warfare – attacking civilian populations
(blockades prevent food shipments)