# Unit 5 Primary Source Analysis WW I

Name:

### Instructions

Type answers in RED

Use CPS strategy and answer the questions in <u>COMPLETE SENTENCES</u>

Context -Point -NO THOROUGHFARE . Significance -Who is the little boy representing? Who is the angry old man representing? What is a Thoroughfare?

Context -

Point -

Significance -

When was the Lusitania sunk? When did the US declare war?

How significant was the sinking of the Lusitania in the US decision to enter the war?

## TORPEDOED OFF IRELAND

firmation of Disaster.

Catastrophe Follows Quickly on Officials Face Most Serious In-Heels of Warning.

Calls Sent Out for Help and German Submarines Known to Aid Is Rushed.

Many Distinguished Persons in Scene of Sinking Marked by Long List on Board.

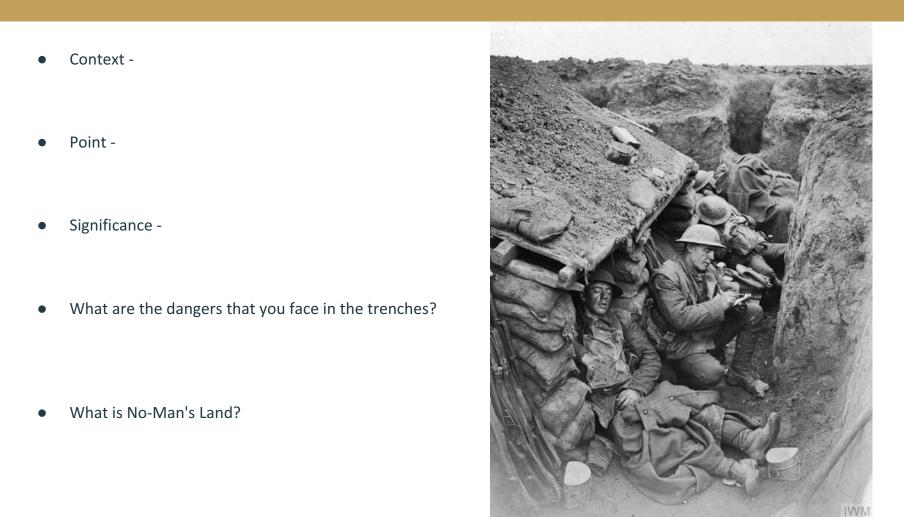
New York and London Get Con- News of Torpedoing of Lusitania Strikes Like Bomb.

cident of War.

### PASSENGERS' FATE IN DOUBT. PRES. WILSON SAYS NOTHING.

Be Near Kinsale.

Other Attacks.



Context -

Point -

Significance -

• What is celebrated on November 11th today? (both holidays)

 Harry Friedman was the US private who wrote this diary. What threats did he face prior to the cease fire? Mon. Nov.11

This morning at 7.30 A. M. we started for Chaumont Our artillery was to open a barrage from 8.30 to 10.30 A. M. and then we were supposed to go over the top. About 9 A. M. we were caught in Huns shell fire. Took our guns and amunition off the carts and started towalk. It was very foggy this morning and couldn't see over ten yards in front of us. We were caught in a barrage and had to hide behind a slope at road. The shells were bursting all around us. We were lucky that the ground was very soft and the shells stuck there and only threw a lot of mud over us. Things cuieted down a little at 10.30 A. M. At 10.30 A. M. we received orders to open A. M. G. barrage Just as we set our guns up to fire, an offier passed by and said "Boys, take your time, I have

a message to stop fireing 11 A. MV We could hardly believe it until we were told to stop fireing at 11 A. M. and not to fire unless they fire. The last shot by both sides were fired exactly 11 A. M. We laid there until 1 P.M. The fog lifted about 12 noon and find how lucky we were. We were caught in a trap with Huns on three sides of us and Company A was only a few yards away from them. If the ward would have kept up a few hours longer, there would not be many of us left to tell about it. That afternoon, we moved back of the Hill and took defensive positions. About 4 P. M. the Huns started to celebrate fireing all kinds of skyrockets. They kept this up all night.

Context -

• Point -

• Significance -

• How many soldiers died in World War 1?

 What was the medicine like at the time? What were the most common injuries that soldiers faced, inside and outside the trenches?

