Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_KEY\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**WWI Weapons and Tactics**

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| **Trench Warfare**   1. When (What time of day) did most assaults/attacks against enemy trenches take place? Why?   Attacks tended to take place just before dawn or right at dawn because (1) it would be very dangerous to do it in broad daylight and (2) poison gases were often more effective in the mornings.   1. In the Allied trenches, what were the four types of trenches? List and briefly describe the purpose of each type.   Front Line Trench – located 50 yards to one mile away from German’s front trench  Support Trench – located several hundred yards behind the Front Line Trench & had men/supplies that could immediately assist those on the front line.  Reserve Trench – Several hundred yards behind Support Trench & contained men/supplies that were available in emergencies.  Communication Trenches – allowed the movement of messages, supplies & men among the trenches.   1. How were German trenches different from Allied trenches? Describe at least three differences.   German trenches were much different: (1) elaborate & sophisticated tunnels, (2) living quarters more than 50 feet underground, (3) electricity, (4) beds, (5) toilets |
| **Submarines**   1. What were prize rules, and what happened when they were abandoned?   Prize rules were a series of international agreements that stated that merchant ships could not be fired upon without warning. By 1915, these rules were abandoned by Germany when they believed Britain was violating certain naval agreements.   1. At the start of WWI, how long was the German U-boat, and how fast could it travel when submerged?   At the start of WWI, the German U-boat was 315 feet long and it could travel 7 knots when submerged. |
| **Tanks**   1. How was the mobility of tanks a solution to the trench warfare stalemate?   Tanks provided greater mobility on the battlefield. Additionally, the tank could help advancing troops by leading them through the barbed wire in no-man’s land and shield them from machine gun fire.   1. What original innovation was revolutionized into a tank?   The farm tractor   1. What was the name given to the first tank developed?   “Little Willie”   1. The WWI tank first produced by the British went 4 mph and could cover 22 miles. 2. The tank was not only dangerous for the enemy, how did it wreak havoc for its own operating crew?   The exhaust from the engine went into the crew compartment; could make you sick being inside the tank; the tank armor was thin – flakes of metal inside.   1. According to the video, the tank scores below average in what category and why?   Production because it was very difficult to make |
| **Machine Guns**   1. What feature of the machine gun was designed to keep it from overheating?   Cooling mechanisms such as water jackets & air vents   1. Why were machine guns used mainly for defensive purposes?   Machine guns were mainly used for defensive purposes because of their size or how they were set up. As well, they could be grouped together to maintain a constant defensive position.   1. Why did these machine guns require so many men to operate them?   Machine guns required a crew of four to six operators to fire, load, keep from overheating, etc.   1. Were machine guns effective during WWI? Explain.   Yes, because this weapon was helpful in maintaining defensive positions, but efforts to make a machine gun during WWI that could be used as an offensive weapon were ineffective. |
| **Poison Gas**   1. What country was the first to use poison gas as part of their military strategy? How was it used?   Assumed that it was Germany, but actually France was the first to use it in 1914. It was first used to incapacitate the enemy.   1. What type of gas was used at the Second Battle of Ypres? Was it effective? Explain.   Chlorine – it was effective in getting the French & Algerian troops to flee, but the Germans were unprepared for the impact chlorine had.   1. What are the symptoms of exposure to each of the following:   **Phosgene –** impact could be felt within 48 hours of inhaling when it had already embedded itself into a person’s respiratory system; did not have the same violent coughing fits as with other gasses. **Mustard –** Internal & external blisters within hours of being exposed; very painful & often fatal; many that survived were blinded   1. Approximately what percentage of the total fatalities from WWI can be attributed to poison gas?   Less than 10%   1. How could soldiers protect themselves from poison gas attacks?   Gas masks |
| **Airplanes**   1. List and describe uses of the airplane during WWI.  * At first, it was only used for observation (photographs) * Attaching guns to airplanes * Fighter plane - defensive * Bomber plane – offensive * Strategic bombing (reducing the enemy’s ability to make war)  1. Explain how the role/use of airplanes changed from the beginning to the end of the war. Include the changes made to maximize its use.   Beginning of the war the airplane technology was so new, pilots were not properly trained & they had to be easy to fly & easy to keep stable. As the war progressed, more people were trained to fly the planes, started to attach guns to the airplanes & focused more on the maneuvering the planes for defensive & offensive purposes. |
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