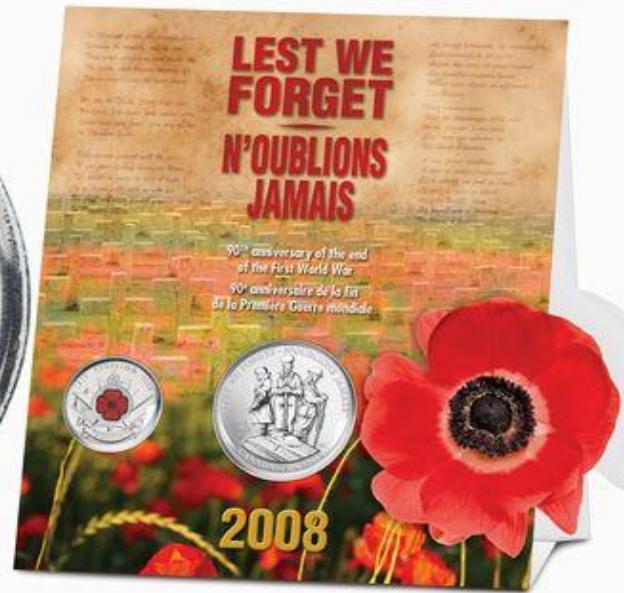
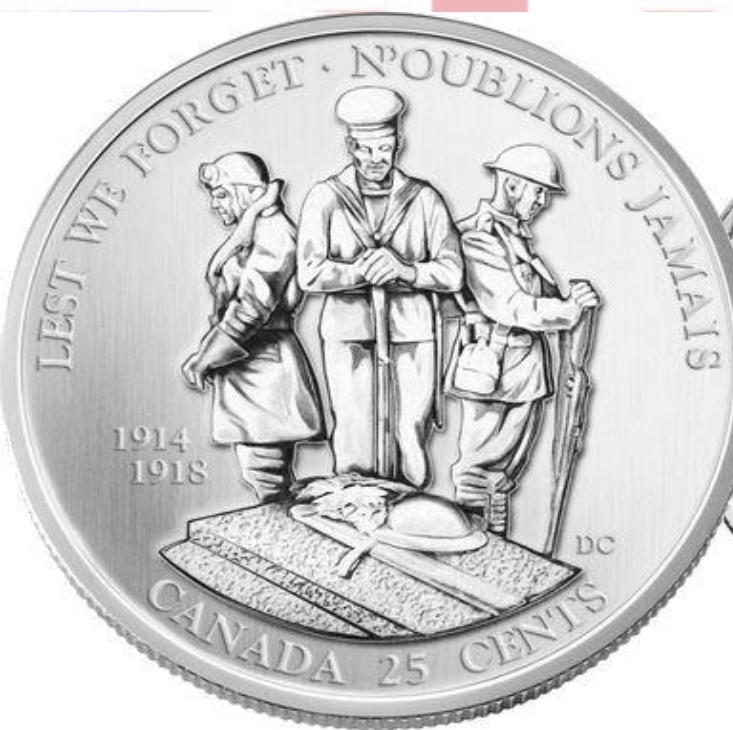


Topic: Canada at War

The Great War

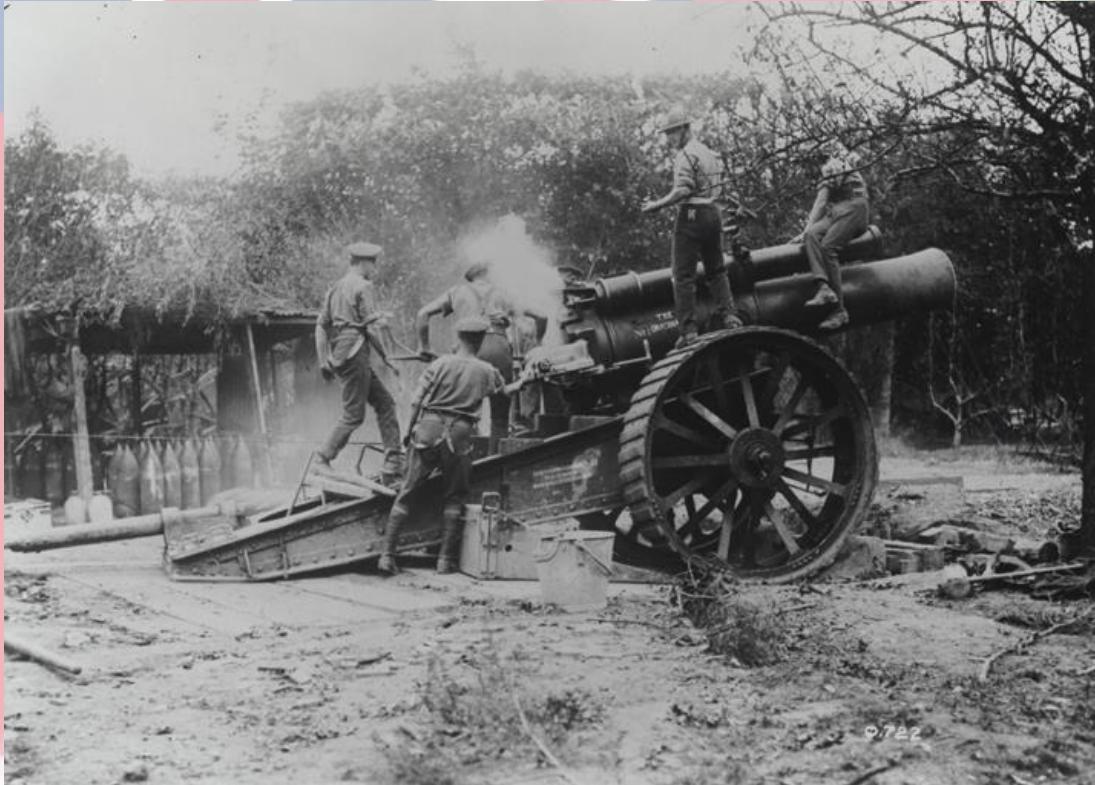


1914-1918

The Causes of WWI (MAIN)

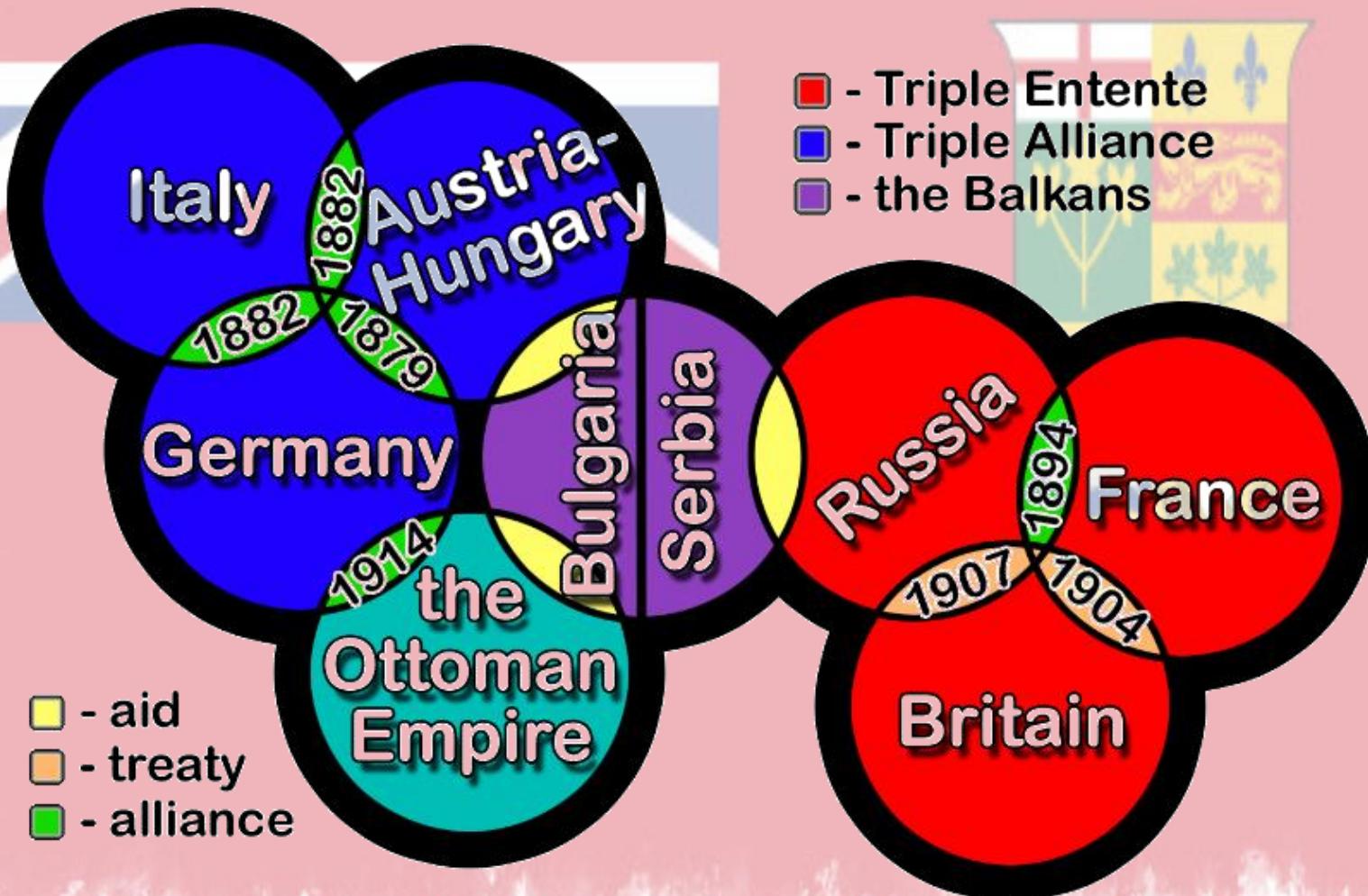
1. Militarism

- a. The world began to build up armaments
- b. New technologies emerged:



2. Alliance System

a. by 1914, two great alliances emerged



3. Imperialism

- a. the domination of a superior over an inferior nation
- b. remember “*the scramble for Africa*”
- c. led to nation building by the European countries
- d. eventually, Europe comes into conflict

PARTITION OF AFRICA 1885 - 1914

1885 - 1914

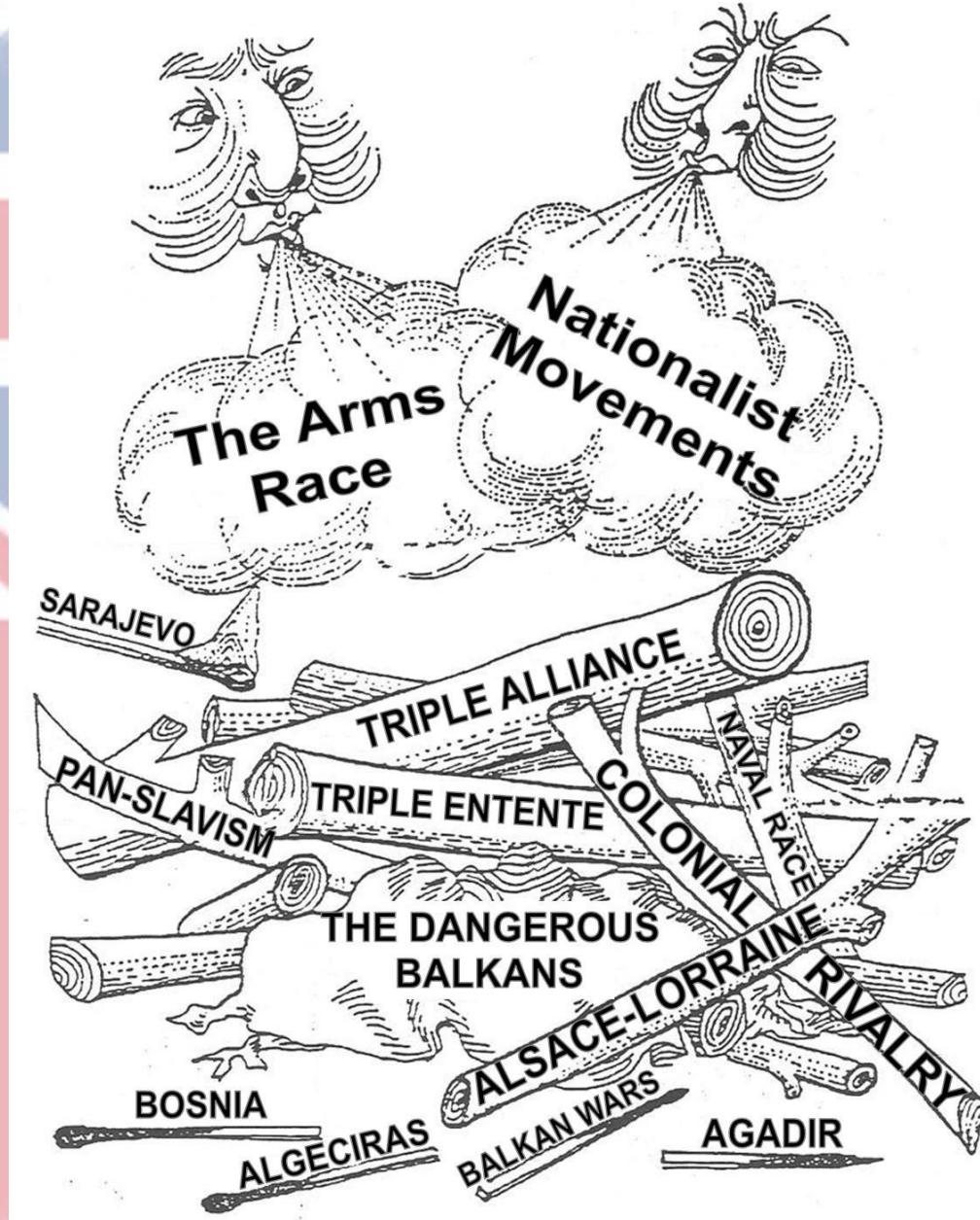
Colonial Powers

-  British
 -  French
 -  German
 -  Portuguese
 -  Italian
 -  Belgian
 -  Spanish
 -  Independent



4. Nationalism

- a. nationalism is having great pride in your country
- b. it is the belief that your country is the greatest country in the world.

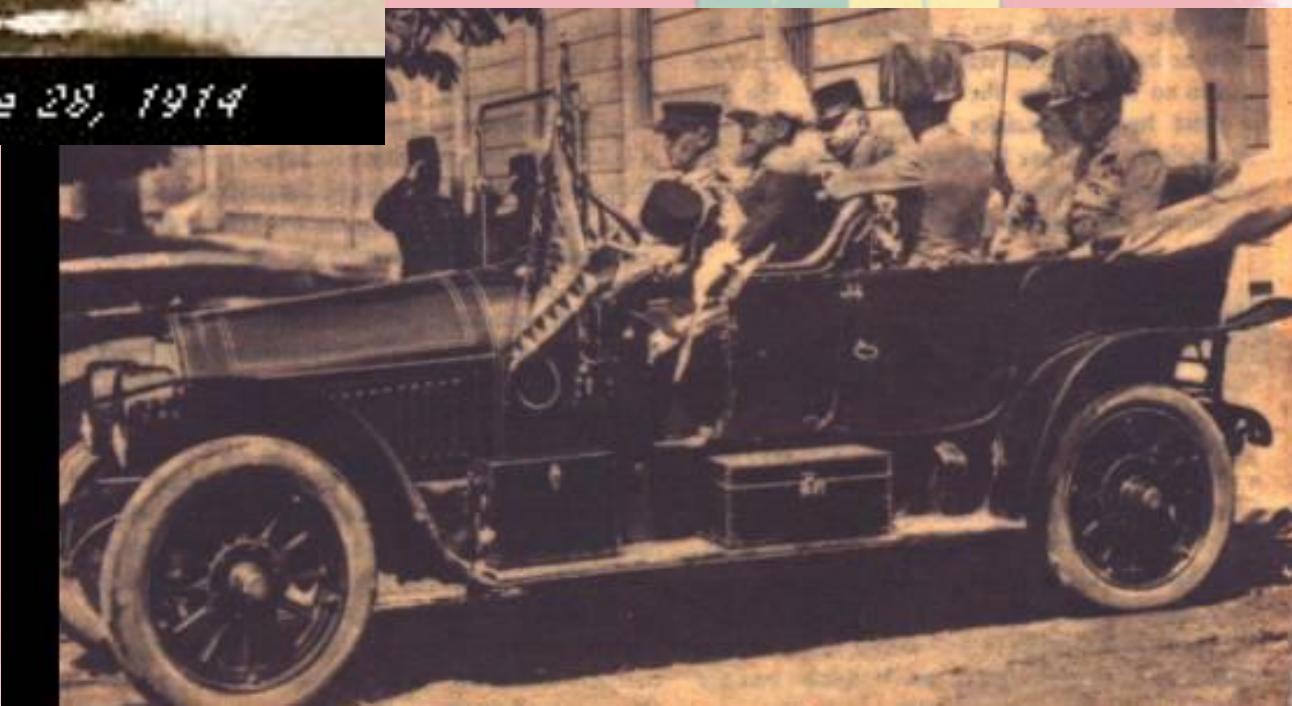


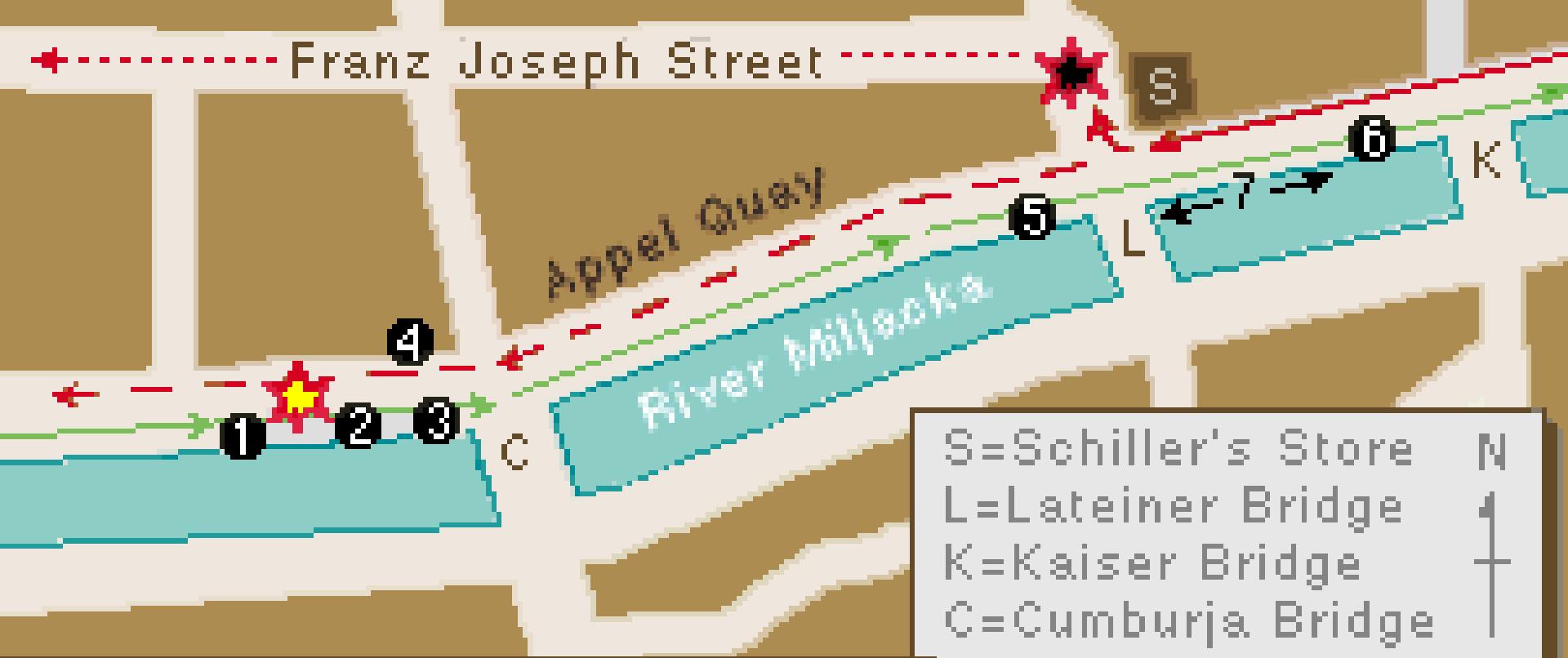
The War in Europe

1. The war began with the “shot that was heard around the world.”
2. June 28, 1914, Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife were assassinated in Sarajevo



Leaving City Hall, June 28, 1914

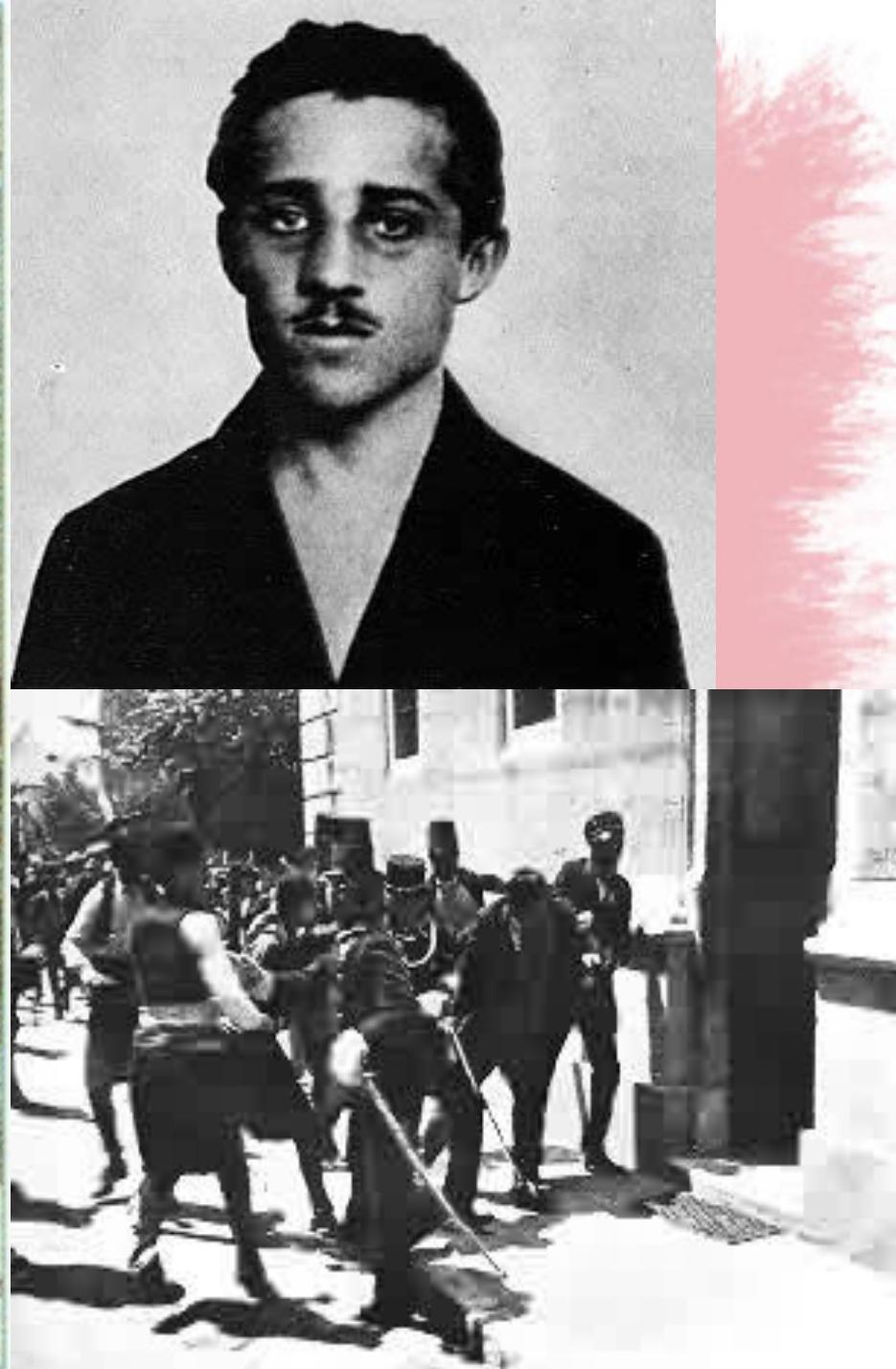




Positions of Sarajevo Assassins

- ① = Mehmedbašić = Čabrinović's Bomb
- ② = Čabrinović = Princip's Shots
- ③ = Čubrilović = Route to City Hall
- ④ = Popović = Original Return Route
- ⑤ = Princip = Altered Return Route
- ⑥ = Grabež
- 7 = Ilić, no fixed position





3. After a summer of maneuvers the world goes to war.



Canadian Expeditionary Forces

1. The CEF was led by British Generals
2. Each Canadian was issued:
 - a. McAdam Shovel
 - b. Ross Rifle
 - c. Rubber Boots



Assignment:

1. Read pages 347-349
2. Make jot notes on the following:
 - a. Leading the Canadian Troops
 - b. A White Man's War
 - c. Aboriginal People in the Great War
 - d. Women in the War Effort



Finish Assignment for Tomorrow

War in the Air

1. Airplanes were a new thing (1902)
2. Sam Hughes dismissed them as “an invention of the devil.”
3. At first they were used to scout the enemy
4. By the end of the war, more than 20,000 Canadians served in the British Flying Services



- 
5. The most celebrated pilots of the war were the fighter aces
- a. 10 of the top 20 British Empire aces were Canadian
 - b. 4 of the top 10 aces in WWI were Canadian

- 
- 6. Billy Bishop (Lone Hawk) was the most successful Canadian with 72 victories**
 - a. he was the first to win the Victoria Cross**



7. Rory Brown (Canadian) shot down the “Red Baron”





en B. Ury

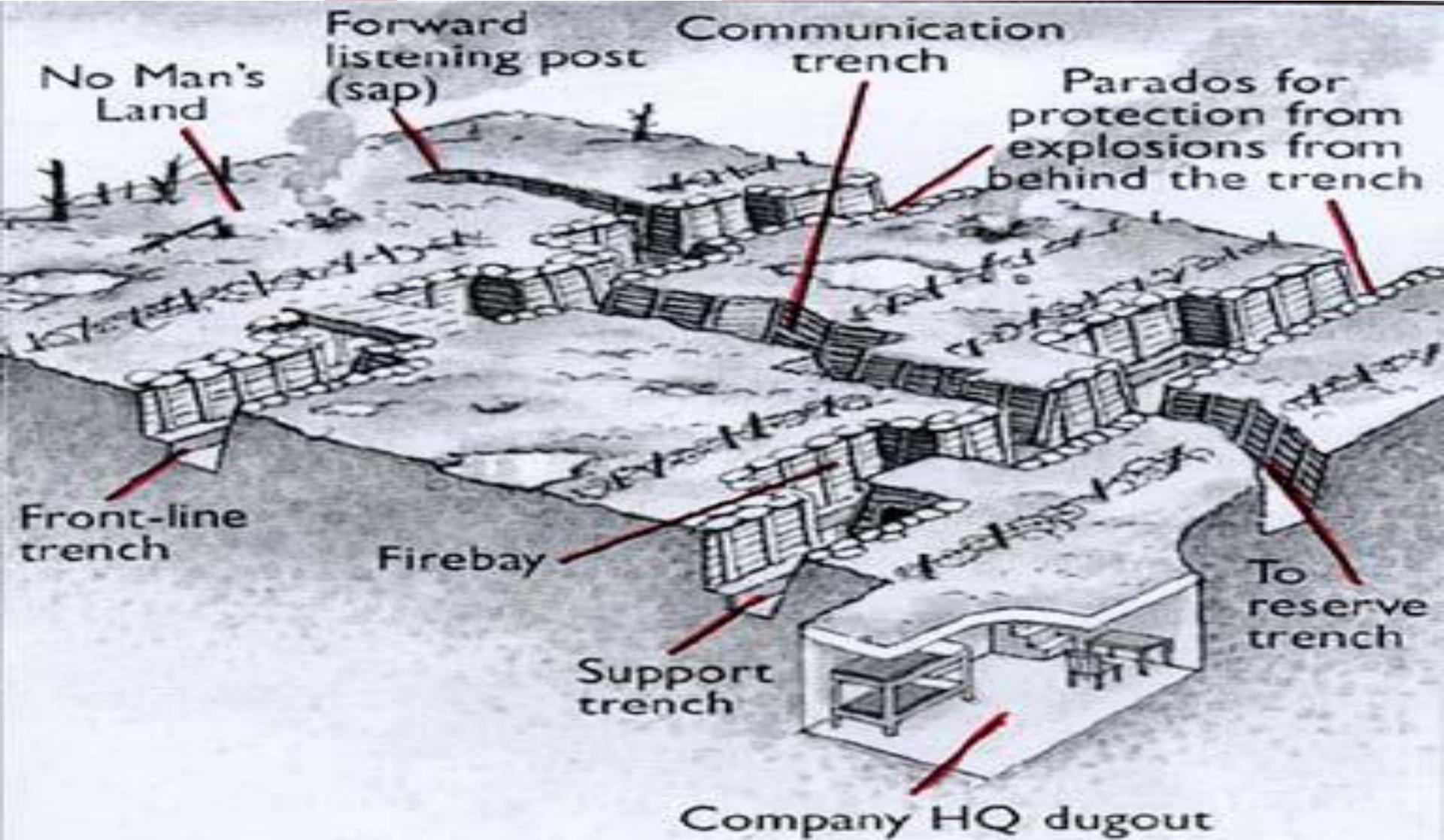
PLAYSTATION 3

Assignment: War in the Air

1. Watch Video clips from “Flyboys”
2. Explain what is meant by a dogfight.
3. Explain what is meant by fighting with honor in the skies.
4. Use proper paragraph construction for both answers (Intro, 3 supporting statements, conclusion) Use information for the video to explain your answer.

1. Trench Warfare

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P92guhd7d-8>





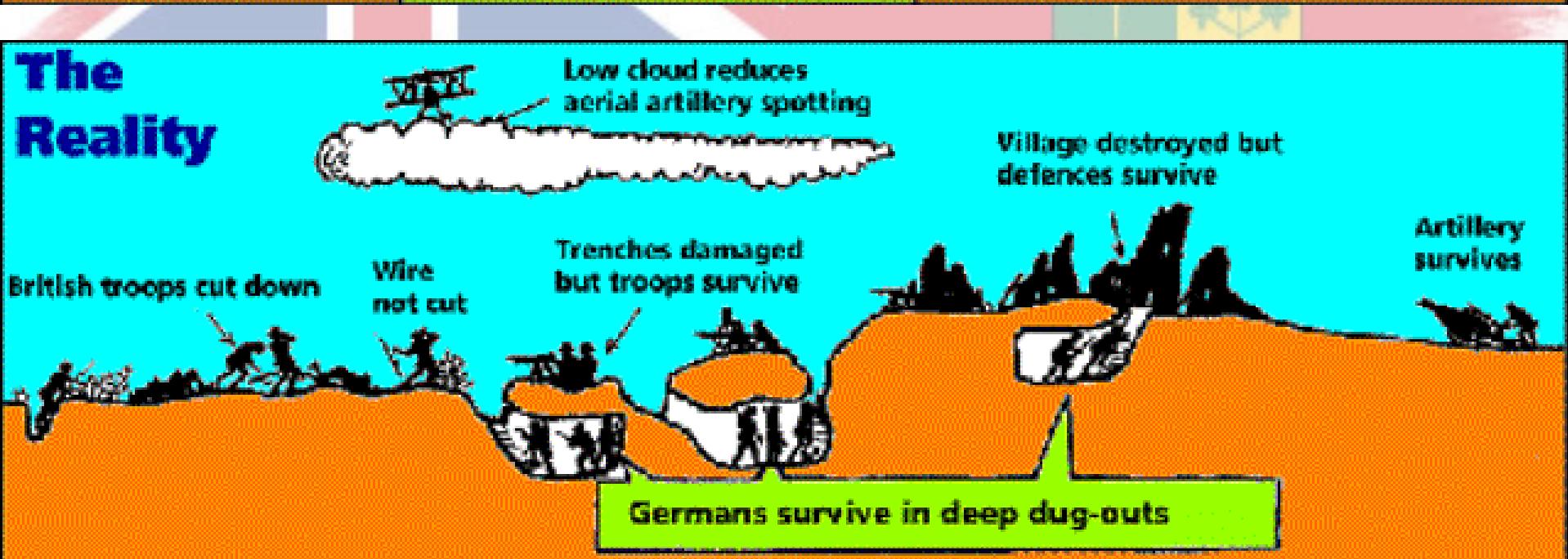
Will R. Bird Collection,
PA-2439

A post in the Canadian front line, February, 1918.

The Plan



The Reality





Problems in the Trenches



Chlorine Gas

Green cloud of chlorine gas
is heavier than air and falls
into the trench

Light wind

Cylinder

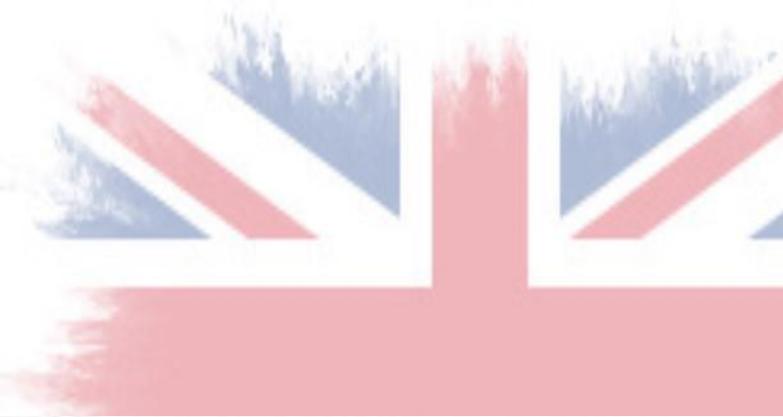




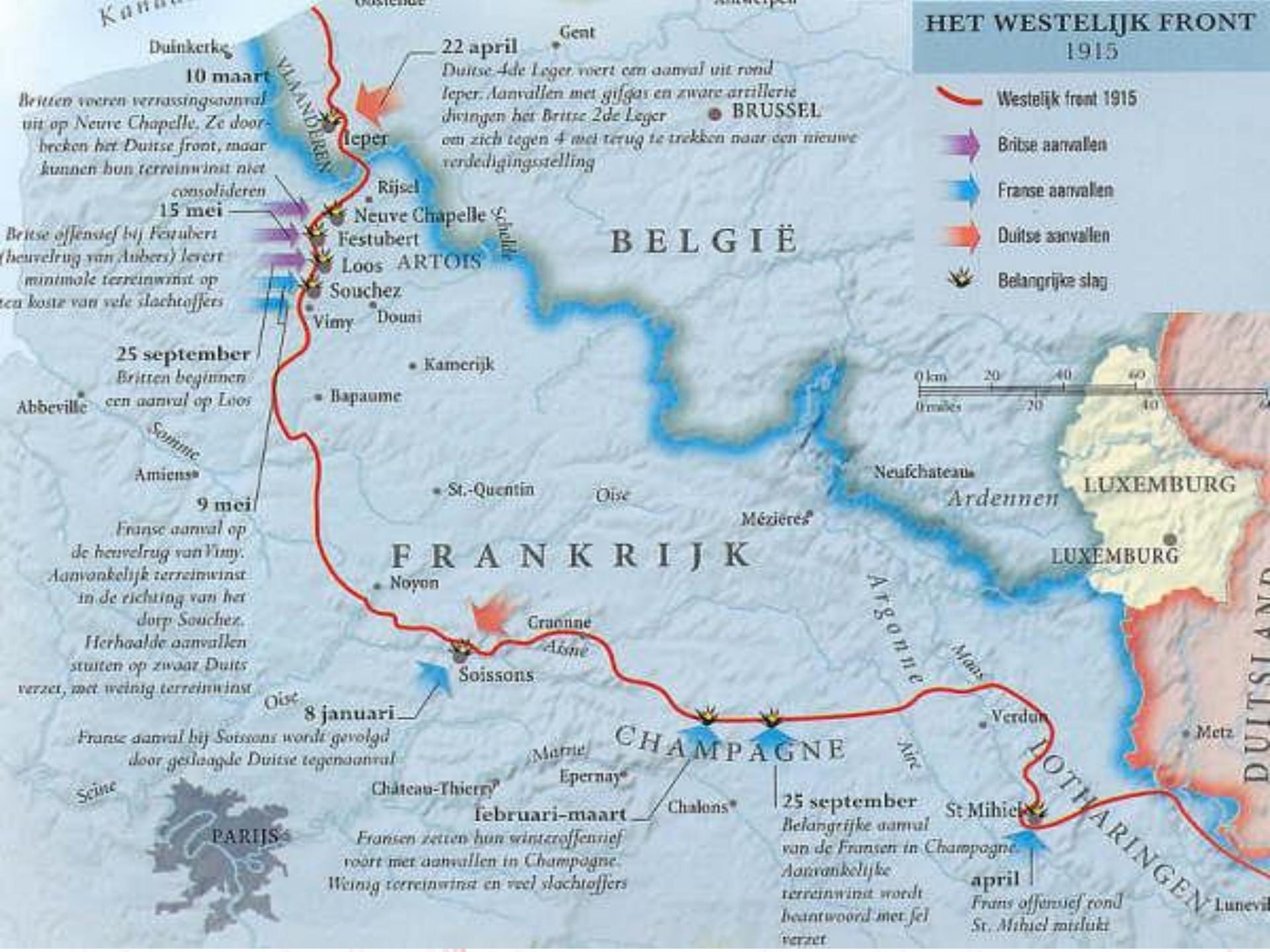
THE BRITISH UNDER FIRE—AND ALMOST UNDER WATER.

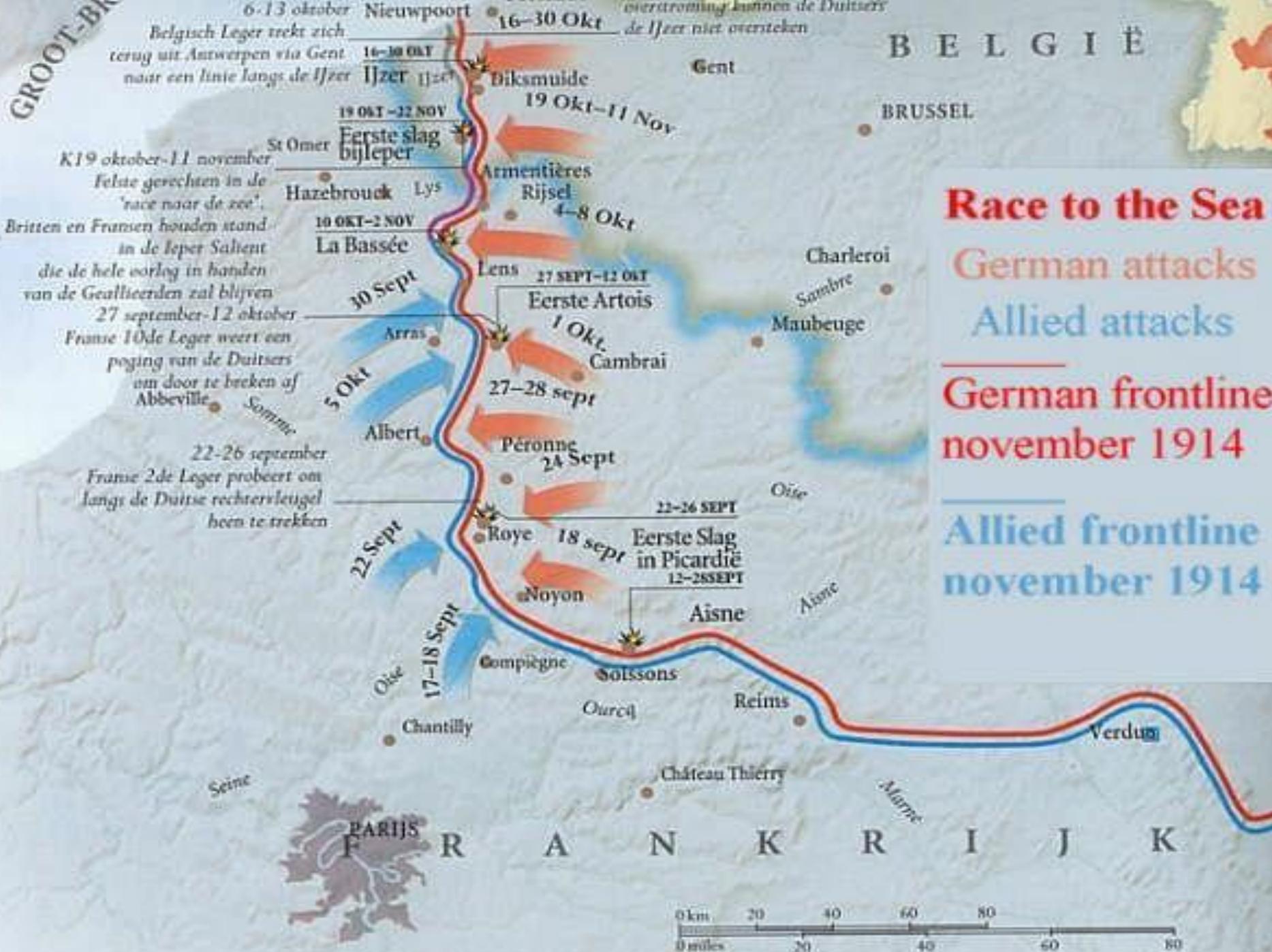
During the incessant rain in Flanders the lot of our men in the trenches was such that they had to be relieved as quickly as possible. Rubber boots and leggings were but slight palliatives, and coke braziers, while they cast a ruddy glow around,

gave comparatively little warmth. Where this could be done, structures were used for protection, and the ground was covered and straw. Sometimes it was possible to pump out the water.



HET WESTELIJK FRONT 1915







- 1 towel
- 2 haversack
- 3 extra socks
- 4 soap
- 5 iron rations
- 6 preserved rations
- 7 canvas holdall

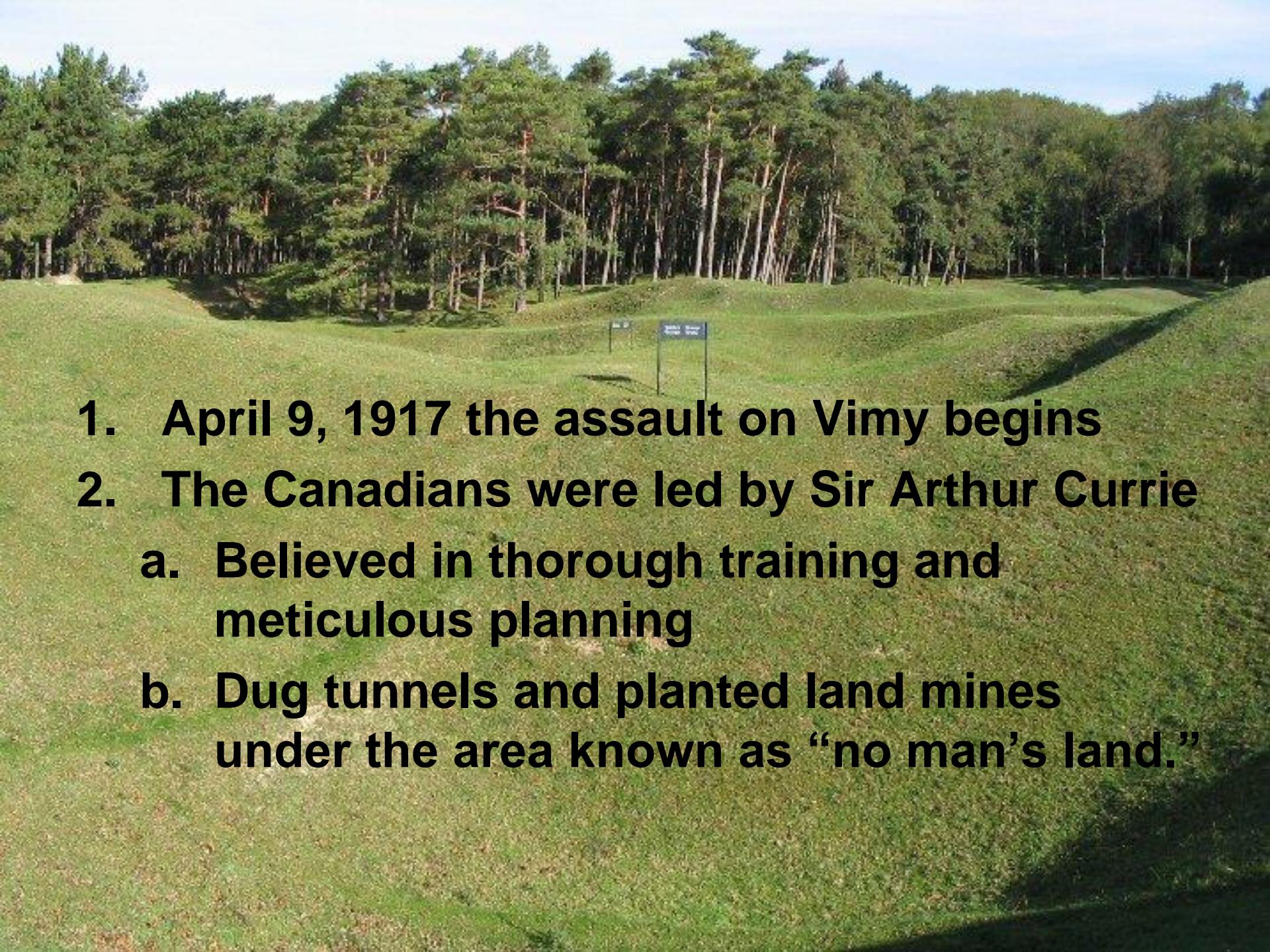


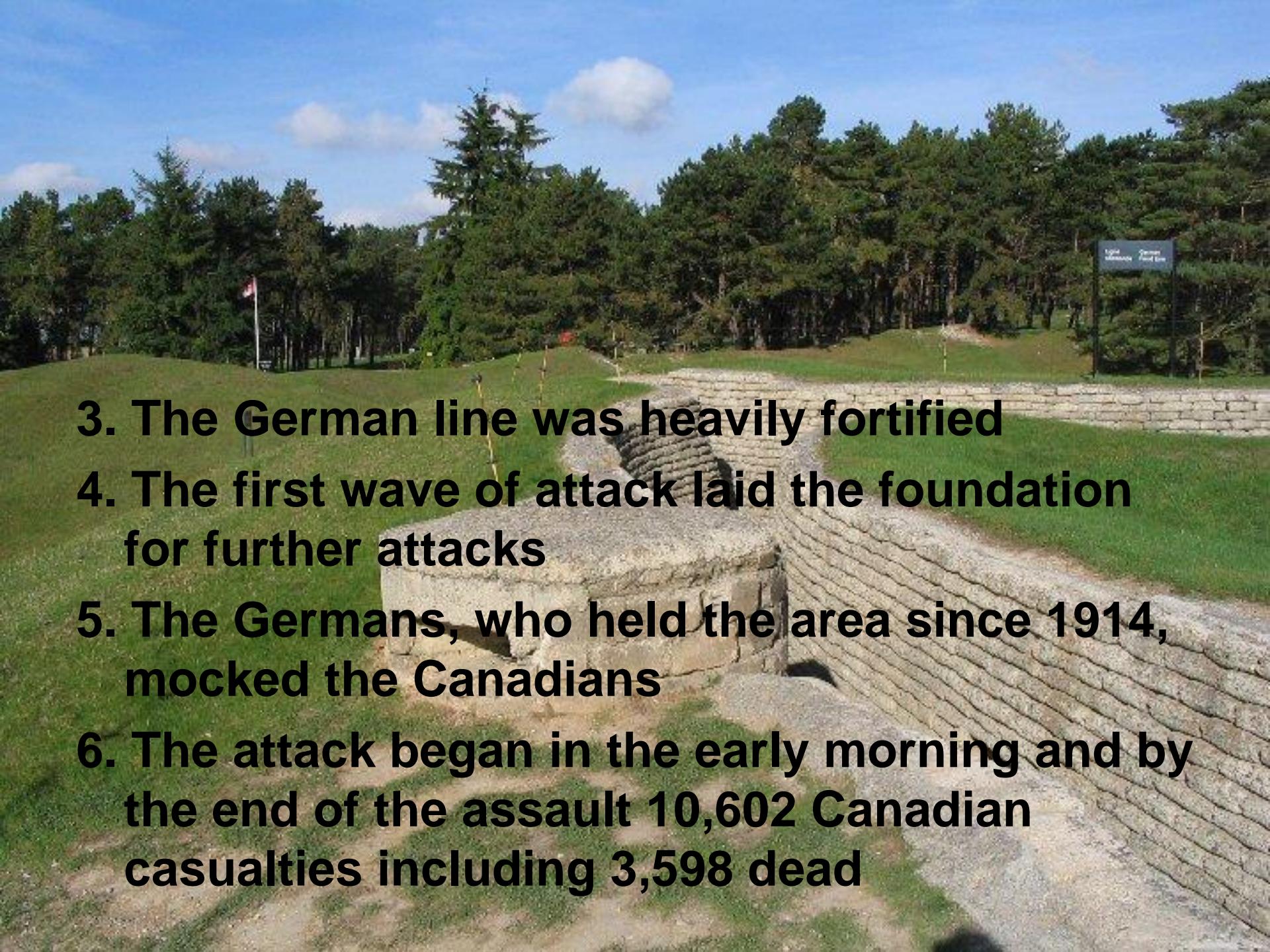
Assignment:

1. Explain the Conscription Crisis (p. 360)
2. Explain the Tragedy at Home: The Halifax Explosion (p. 362)

Vimy Ridge, April 9, 1917 (p. 363)



- 
- 1. April 9, 1917 the assault on Vimy begins**
 - 2. The Canadians were led by Sir Arthur Currie**
 - a. Believed in thorough training and meticulous planning**
 - b. Dug tunnels and planted land mines under the area known as “no man’s land.”**

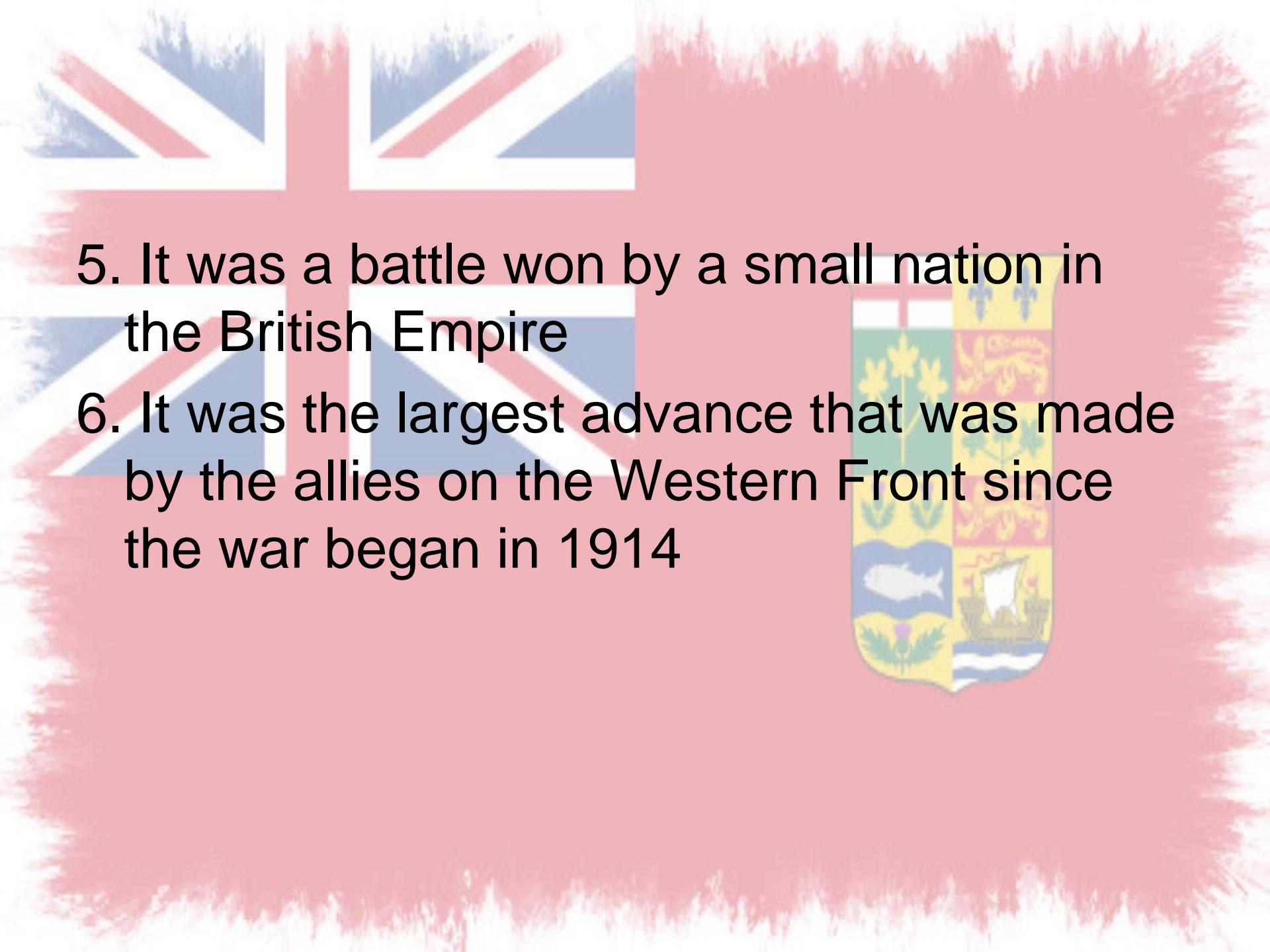
- 
3. The German line was heavily fortified
 4. The first wave of attack laid the foundation for further attacks
 5. The Germans, who held the area since 1914, mocked the Canadians
 6. The attack began in the early morning and by the end of the assault 10,602 Canadian casualties including 3,598 dead

7. It was a great Victory for Canada



Impact of the Victory

- 1. A total of 4 Canadians are awarded the Victoria Cross**
- 2. General Currie is promoted to Commander of the Canadian Corps**
- 3. Although it was known as the “Battle of Arras,” Canadians refer to it as Vimy**
- 4. It is the first time Canadians fought as one Canadian Corps**

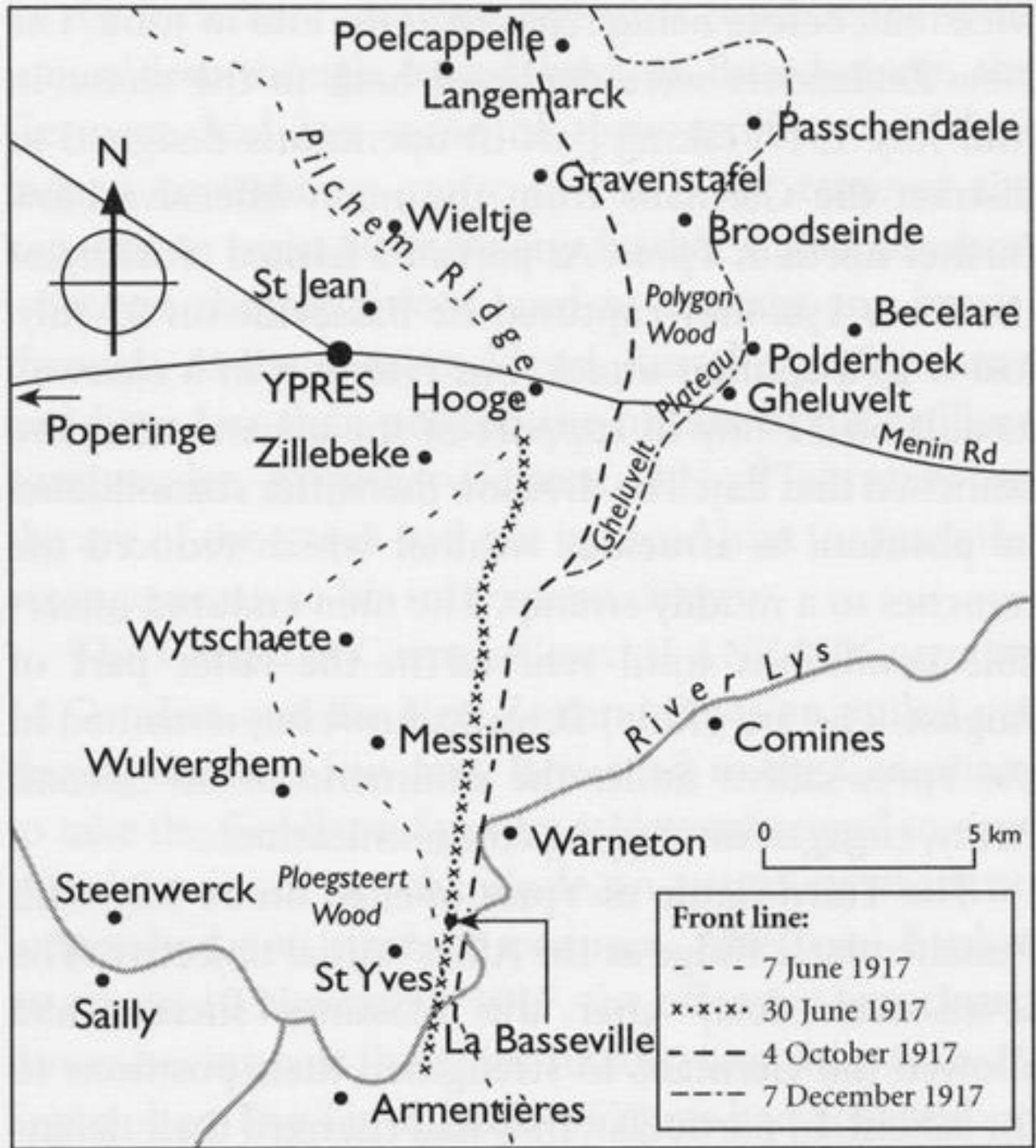
- 
5. It was a battle won by a small nation in the British Empire
 6. It was the largest advance that was made by the allies on the Western Front since the war began in 1914

Assignment:

1. It is often quoted that at the Battle of Vimy Ridge, “we went up as soldiers, and came down as Canadians.” In a well written paragraph, explain what you think is meant by this statement.

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- 
- 1. The battle was with controversy**
 - a. Currie warned the British that the terrain was rough and that there would be great casualties**
 - b. The British insisted that the Canadians attack**

- 2. The battle began on October 26, 1917 and ended on November 7, 1917**
- a. Canada suffered 15,654 casualties**
 - b. Over 1 million shell holes littered the wet, muddy and uneven battlefield**





3. Eventually the area was regained by the Germans for a short period of time in 1918



Video: Passchendaele

1. Explain the recruiting practices of the Canadian forces
2. Explain the feelings of Canadians towards enemies of the empire (p. 353-356)
3. Explain life in the trenches at Passchendaele

Canada's 100 Days

- 1. In March 1918, the Germans began a full-scale attack on the Western Front**
- 2. In April, 1918, about 500,000 Americans join on the side of the allies**
- 3. August 8, 1918, Currie and the Canadians take Amiens – this is known as the “black day” for the German Army**

4. September 2, 1918, Canada breaks through the heavily fortified German line known as the “Hindenburg Line.”

- a. Canada suffered great losses in this battle
- b. every officer of the Canadian Vandees either killed or wounded (including Georges Vanier)

5. Attack after attack by the allies would eventually finish off the Germans

The End of the War

- 1. The last three months of the war became known as Canada 100 Days**
- 2. A cease-fire or Armistice was signed on the 11th hour, 11th day, 11th month, 1918**
- 3. The fighting ended**

Assignment

1. Explain the Impact of the War on Canada
 - a. An Independent Nation (p. 365-368)
 - b. The effects of War on a Nation (p. 368-369)