

## Chapter 1 : Home Front | Great War Photos

*The Great War: Western Front and Home Front and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.*

Potentially disturbing images and themes of war throughout. Stop the video programs at the end of each section. Allow students to share and discuss answers to the questions below. Note the comments of the opening scenes. What changed all that? Note the sentiments expressed by the soldier in the opening. Why were pots and pans collected? Note how people reacted to the situation. Note the story of Elfriede Kuhr. Why were schools closed in Germany? Note the role played by children in the war effort. Note the story of Karl Kasser. Why did the harvest get worse each year during the war? Note conditions on the Eastern Front? How did the various nations deal with the vast numbers of POWs? Note the main problems and concerns of the POWs. Note the conditions on the German homefront? Note the story of Ethel Cooper. Note the challenges she has to overcome. Note how Karl Kasser found some comfort in his captivity. What intensified the German hatred of Britain? How did the governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary attempt to provide for the people? Note the various sentiments expressed by children. Note the story of Yves Congar. What was life like in the German occupied territories of France and Belgians? Note the change of situation in How were children affected by the shortages in Germany? Note the health problems that became apparent in Germany in Note the comments from the various diaries. Note the continuing stories of Karl Kasser and Elfriede Kuhr. How does Ethel Cooper organise her escape from Germany? How do some people become rich during the war? Why were people deported from the occupied territories to Germany? How did the Russians utilise the surviving POWs? Useful, interesting, challenging, materials can be found at the websites below. These will supplement and complement the History presented in the video program. Both the data collected here and above should be used in the notemaking exercise that follows.

### Chapter 2 : United States home front during World War I - Wikipedia

*Many books have looked at the effect of the war on the Home Front, but this is the first book to take a look at civilian life at home photographically from an international perspective: covering both Allied and enemy countries, juxtaposing the same situat.*

Anticipating terror from the air ARP was a reaction to the fear, shared throughout Europe in the s, of the mass bombing of civilians from the air. In the s, government estimates calculated that , people would be killed and 1. Evacuation had already been running for two days by the time war with Germany was announced on 3 September Throughout the war, three million people were moved beyond the reach of German bombers, in what became a fundamentally life-changing event for many. Half a million women joined the uniformed services, and millions more worked in the factories and on the land. Both men from and women from were conscripted. Men were even conscripted into the coal mines - one in ten of those enlisted domestically. The regulation of society Ration books were issued when food rationing came into force in January Imported items including meats, sugar, tea and coffee were divided equally between all adults and children. These goods arrived by merchant ship and were vulnerable to submarine attacks and blockades. Imported non-food items such as textiles, soap and petrol were also rationed. The invasion scare of June-September caused all road and rail signposts and maps to be removed. A call for scrap metal to recycle into Spitfires resulted in the removal of decorative iron railings surrounding many civic spaces, and aluminium saucepans were collected by the million. Public awareness was heightened by the protective sandbagging of public buildings and monuments, and the growth of allotments 3. The pace of life was controlled by air raid alerts and all clears, as well as the enforcement of a war-long blackout. After the RAF had beaten off the Luftwaffe during the Battle of Britain in the summer of , the German air force began their attempt to bomb British civilians into surrender. This continued until May when Hitler turned the force of his military on the Russians. The Germans came back at Britain during and , however, firing their terrifying V1 bombs and launching V2 rockets from the continent. The Home Front meant that daily life was disrupted and inconvenienced to an extraordinary degree, but life did go on. However, whilst the majority of the nation pulled together in its hour of need, some decided to make the most of the conflict. Crime rates rose substantially during the blackout, and the black market thrived. The end of the war was celebrated jubilantly on 8 May Many partied and danced in the streets, but for others, it was marked by a sense of anti-climax and a loss of purpose.

*The first part of the book provides a chronological account of the war - but from the home front perspective. This covers aspects such as recruitment, laws, the economy, women workers, military tribunals, and rationing.*

Pinned down in muddy trenches for days on end, bombarded with exploding shells from a nearby enemy, and subject to violent and painful death at any moment, soldiers were plunged into what seemed like an endless struggle for survival. Civilians rarely faced the possibility of violent death, but these people back home did suffer severe disruptions in their lives as a result of war. During World War I, while soldiers fought on battlefronts, all civilians were said to be fighting on a front of their own—the "home front. In previous conflicts, armies met on battlefields that were removed from civilian population centers and noncombatants were rarely touched by the war unless a member of their family was killed. Wars were short and armies were comparatively small and manned by professional soldiers. World War I changed all this. Armies fought in and around population centers, disrupting daily life in battle areas. Huge numbers of men were conscripted into forced to join the armies. The governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany reordered their economies to serve the war effort. Civilians were asked to perform new jobs and give up many of their conveniences in order to help the war effort; every member of society was mobilized in the single goal of defeating the enemy. This chapter assesses the effects of total war on the home front. Creating a Wartime Economy When the German army marched across the Belgian border on August 4, 1914, it triggered the military mobilization plans of both Germany and France. Trains, trucks, horse-drawn wagons, and soldiers all moved into place in accord with war plans that had been developed years earlier. But the movement of soldiers to the growing battlefronts of World War I represented only one portion of the mobilization efforts of the major combatant nations. All across Germany and France a chain of actions began that brought not only the soldiers but nearly every person in each nation into the war effort. Soon Great Britain would be involved in a similar effort. Because Germany was already heavily industrialized and the government enjoyed a very direct control over civil life, Germany was the quickest to make the transition to a wartime economy. Rathenau quickly organized and coordinated the efforts of German companies to produce all the materials necessary to supply German forces. Britain and France had far fewer factories and little heavy industry, and thus they were less prepared to produce the guns, shells, and heavy machinery vital to the war effort. Their governments also exercised less direct control over the people, making the coordination of production less efficient than in Germany. The Allied countries, however, had free access to the seas and were able to import many of their war materials from overseas, especially from the United States. As the war progressed, Germany, Great Britain, and France all succeeded at reshaping their economies to produce goods for the war. Factories making luxury goods or nonessentials were either converted to war production or shut down; workers were shifted to new jobs; and whole industries—wine making in France and chocolate production in Germany—went into decline. But this did not mean that economic reorganization was easy. With so many men being called away to fight in the war—especially in France and Germany, where conscription was universal—labor was scarce. Workers in factories were forced to work long hours at jobs they had not chosen. Pay was often low, and as the war continued, food grew scarce. Under these difficult conditions, workers in many industries began to go on strike. France faced its greatest labor unrest during 1917. During that difficult year, heavy losses at Verdun had brought military operations to a near standstill as troops refused to fight. The war-weariness extended to French civilian workers, many of whom were socialists people who believe workers should own and control industry. According to John Williams, author of *The Other Battleground*, France saw a total of strikes affecting workers in 1917. The strikes and other labor unrest ended only when the popular Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau threatened to use force to send laborers back to work. Germany, too, was plagued with unrest from its workers, who lived in conditions even worse than those endured by French workers. As the war ground on and the British blockade around Germany tightened, food grew increasingly scarce. Workers in Germany demanded higher pay and shorter hours, just like the French, but they also complained that they simply could not work without adequate food. In coal mines and steel factories, workers

left their jobs. On April 16, 1918, some 100,000 workers staged nonviolent demonstrations in Berlin. They wanted more food, but they also called for an end to the war. Only the presence of army troops and the threat of imprisonment drove these workers back to their jobs. Germany lacked the supplies and men to maintain the roads and railways, and it became more and more difficult to move goods and people throughout the country.

**Shaping the Mind of a Nation: Propaganda** Wartime leaders realized that they would need the full support of the people to effectively wage war, and they set out to shape popular opinion in a variety of ways. Through propaganda—the spreading of ideas about the war that were favorable to the government—and through censorship—the suppression of war news that was unfavorable to the government—the French, British, and German governments tried to control how people viewed the war and the enemy. Hate was the core of every propaganda campaign. The Germans, French, and British were all encouraged to hate those people who had once been their neighbors. It was not difficult to convince the French to hate the Germans. Many still remembered their galling defeat by the Germans in the Franco-Prussian War in 1871. The British were less inclined to such feelings, for Germany had long been one of their primary trading partners. In both France and Great Britain, however, stories of German atrocities soon encouraged people to think of the Germans as inhuman brutes. Shocking tales of German behavior circulated in newspapers and by word of mouth. One story told of how German soldiers cut the breasts off a Belgian nurse and left her to die; other stories, reports Williams, told of "raping of nuns, impaling of babies on bayonets, [and] mutilation of Belgian girls. Hatred of both France and Great Britain was encouraged by officials and preached in churches, but special emphasis was placed on hating Great Britain, which had blockaded German ports and was seen as the biggest obstacle to German victory. People were banned from speaking English; businesses and streets bearing English names received quick name changes to German. Official censorship was also a powerful tool for shaping public opinion. In both France and Germany the newspapers were under the direct control of the military. War departments submitted their version of how the war was going, and newspaper editors were expected to print that news exactly as it was given to them. Even British newspapers, which had prided themselves on their independence, were forced to get most of their news from the government press bureau. They were reluctant to publish news that was unfavorable to the government for fear that they would be prosecuted under the Defense of the Realm Act DORA, which gave the government broad powers to limit free expression. The result of this direct and indirect control of the news was that people within the combatant countries rarely received accurate reports about the war. Victories were exaggerated, and defeats were downplayed. When French soldiers mutinied in the summer of 1917, news of the trouble never even reached French civilians. In the end, the lack of accurate news may have been the only thing that kept citizens in both France and Germany from rising up in revolt. The ultimate collapse of German popular support for the war was caused in part by successful British propaganda of another sort. Under the guidance of the Director of Propaganda in Enemy Countries, British writers prepared leaflets in German that offered news of Allied victories and boasted of the huge numbers of American troops entering the war. These leaflets were attached to balloons and floated eastward into Germany. One German general complained that this "paper war" was ruining the morale of his soldiers. Even General Paul von Hindenburg, the supreme commander of the German army, lamented that "the enemy has taken up arms against German morale, seeking to poison it," according to Williams.

**The Battle for Food and Warmth** Of all the battles being waged on the home front, the battle to obtain adequate food and heating fuel coal and wood was by far the most important to civilians. France fared the best of any nation: Its agricultural system was well developed before the war, and France was capable of growing and producing much of its own food. Through the British had not experienced many shortages of food, and they were cheered by reports that their naval blockade was pushing the German people close to starvation. Prices were rising, to be sure, but meat and bread were still widely available. All this was to change with the intensification of German submarine warfare in the spring of 1918. Germany intended to use stepped-up submarine attacks—on Allied merchant ships carrying food and other supplies—to show the British what it was like to go hungry. By the middle of the war the British government began calling for voluntary rationing of food. The government established guidelines for meat, potato, and bread consumption, and limited the availability of sugar. In addition, the government began the "allotment system," which set aside unused land of all sorts for small gardens. Across

the country, people began planting vegetables to supplement their diets; even the king and queen tended a small garden near their palace. By , however, these voluntary measures were no longer enough to ensure adequate food, and the government demanded mandatory rationing of most foods. Citizens were given a card that allowed them to purchase certain amounts of key items; once the card was punched, no more food could be purchased until the next card was issued. Rationing conserved limited food supplies, but it was disastrous for morale. Luckily for the British, the war was almost over. While France and Britain experienced occasional food shortages, German citizens suffered a diminished food supply almost from the outset of the war. The rationing of bread in Germany began in January , just five months after the war began. The government issued a document called the Ten Food Commandments, which offered guidelines for conserving food, but as shortages continued, mere guidelines would not be enough. The War Food Office, established in , created more than rules for rationing almost all food items. Its leader, a man known as the "Food Dictator," was determined that all Germans should share in the deprivation. However, wealthier Germans were usually able to buy food illegally. Workers had so little food that they lacked the energy to work long hours; many went on strike not for higher wages, but for bigger food rations. Mothers sacrificed their own limited food supplies so their children could eat. Some people ground nuts and beans to stretch the flour for their bread; others ate horse meat, rats, and hamsters to try to get some protein; and farmers killed their precious milk cows for their meat. The winter of 1917 was known as the "turnip winter," because Germans took to eating the root vegetable that had only been used to feed livestock before. And, as elsewhere, matters got even worse in . Throughout the country, people grew thin, haggard, and listless; doctors worried about the health of children. People rioted in the streets for food, and normally lawabiding Germans took to stealing food to avoid starvation. The terms of surrender could be no worse than what had already been endured.

### Changing Role of Women

One of the biggest social changes of the war involved the expanded role women played in society. Before the war few women worked outside the home, except as domestic servants, and women did not have the right to vote.

**Chapter 4 : The Home Front in the Great War: Aspects of the Conflict - David Bilton - Google Books**

*covers the British home front and the Hull area in detail. There is a chronological section at the beginning that provides an overview of events back in "Blighty," followed by short essays on the efforts by groups from the Royals to the YMCA to support of the war effort.*

The committee of The Wartime Memories Project are pleased to make the following announcements: The online collection will shed light on the affect the conflict had on the local community. Items sought for the archive include diaries, documents, newspaper clippings, postcards, photographs, letters and other ephemera. Visitors to the site will also be able to contribute extra information about the objects displayed and help build a picture of life in Britain years ago and the dramatic changes brought about by the War. The group, is pleased with the response of the public so far: His family are very proud to share his story via our project and we hope others will be as enthusiastic in sharing their family experiences. The community archive and supporting pages are a living project so new additions will be made as the project progresses. With one year to go until the centenary of the start of the conflict, our project is nearing the beta testing stage. If you would like to help with testing this new section of our website please complete the form above. To mark the centenary of the First World War in , the group are aiming to preserve the memories and heritage of the people who lived through the War. Volunteers will collect photographs, newspaper clippings, documents, letters and photos of keepsakes, as well as family tales passed down from the Great War generation to help them build a clear picture of what life was really like in Britain. These stories, if left unrecorded may be lost forever. With help from professionals they will digitally record the information to create an on-line interactive archive, where everyone can access and contribute to the information gathered. The archive will allow the public to discuss, contribute, share and research information about the Home Front across Britain during the Great War. By running this project online we hope to reach a wide audience and create a lasting resource which will allow others to benefit now and in the future. Heritage Lottery Fund Please note this funding is ring fenced for "Life on the Home Front", our main website and activities will continue to be funded by donations and advertising revenue. Continued support from visitors is vital to ensure the future of our website. Please note this funding is ring fenced for "Life on the Home Front", our main website and activities will continue to be funded by donations and advertising revenue. The Wartime Memories Project is a non profit organisation run by volunteers. The main sections of our website are paid for out of our own pockets and from donations made by visitors. The popularity of the site means that it is far exceeding available resources. If you are enjoying the site, please consider making a donation, however small to help with the costs of keeping the site running.

## Chapter 5 : Home front during World War I - Wikipedia

*The Great War was the first in British history to have a deep impact on every aspect of civilian life. In an overdue attempt to portray the real effect of the War on life at home, David Bilton examines all the major events of the period and charts their effect on everyday life for those trying to.*

Temporary agencies[ edit ] Congress authorized President Woodrow Wilson to create a bureaucracy of , to 1 million new jobs in five thousand new federal agencies. Employing talented writers and scholars, it issued anti-German pamphlets and films. It organized thousands of "Four-Minute Men" to deliver brief speeches at movie theaters, schools and churches to promote patriotism and participation in the war effort. In the administration decided to rely primarily on conscription, rather than voluntary enlistment, to raise military manpower for World War I. The Selective Service Act of was carefully drawn to remedy the defects in the Civil War system and"by allowing exemptions for dependency, essential occupations, and religious scruples"to place each man in his proper niche in a national war effort. The act established a "liability for military service of all male citizens"; authorized a selective draft of all those between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age later from eighteen to forty-five ; and prohibited all forms of bounties, substitutions, or purchase of exemptions. Administration was entrusted to local boards composed of leading civilians in each community. These boards issued draft calls in order of numbers drawn in a national lottery and determined exemptions. In and some 24 million men were registered and nearly 3 million inducted into the military services, with little of the resistance that characterized the Civil War. They fought "for honor, manhood, comrades, and adventure, but especially for duty. The Sedition Act criminalized any expression of opinion that used "disloyal, profane, scurrilous or abusive language" about the U. The most successful was The Kaiser, the Beast of Berlin , a "sensational creation" designed to rouse the audience against the German ruler. Comedies included Mutt and Jeff at the Front. Economics[ edit ] Munitions production before U. United States Cartridge Company expanded its work force ten-fold in response to September contracts with British purchasing agents; and ultimately manufactured over two billion rifle and machine gun cartridges. Production rate of explosives by the United States was similarly 40 percent higher than Britain and nearly twice that of France. The financing was generally successful. The United States Cartridge Company Lowell, Massachusetts , factory which manufactured nearly two-thirds of the small arms cartridges produced in the United States during the war, closed eight years later. The US declared war on Germany on 6 April with only a small munitions industry, very few medium and heavy artillery pieces, and few machine guns. By June the US had decided that their forces would primarily operate alongside the French, and would acquire their artillery and machine guns by purchasing mostly French weapons in theater, along with some British weapons in the case of heavy artillery. Shipments from the US to France would primarily be of soldiers and ammunition; artillery equipment in particular occupied too much space and weight to be economical. These priorities combined with the short month US participation in the war meant that few US-made weapons arrived in France, and the need for extensive training of artillery units once in France meant that fewer still saw action before the Armistice. A comparison with World War II would be that the US started preparing for that war in earnest shortly after the Germans invaded Poland in September ; by the time the US entered the war following the attack on Pearl Harbor in December there had already been 27 months of mobilization. However, major production snarls occurred with most of the artillery programs, and as mentioned artillery shipments had a lower priority than many other types of shipments overseas. Food and Fuel Control Act Food Administration poster The food program was a major success, as output expanded, waste was reduced, and both the home front and the Allies received more food. Food Administration under Herbert Hoover launched a massive campaign to teach Americans to economize on their food budgets and grow victory gardens in their backyards. Americans were willing enough, but they did not know their proper role. Washington was unable to figure out what to do when, or even to decide who was in charge. Typical of the confusion was the coal shortage that hit in December Because coal was by far the major source of energy and heat a grave crisis ensued. There was in fact plenty of coal being mined, but 44, loaded freight and coal cars were tied up in horrendous traffic jams in

the rail yards of the East Coast. Two hundred ships were waiting in New York harbor for cargo that was delayed by the mess. The solution included nationalizing the coal mines and the railroads for the duration, shutting down factories one day a week to save fuel, and enforcing a strict system of priorities. Only in March, 1918, did Washington finally take control of the crisis [24] The transportation system then worked smoothly. Convoys were slow but effective in stopping u-boat attacks. Archbold" between May and September. The solution was expanded oil shipments from America in convoys. The close working relationship that evolved was in marked contrast to the feud between the government and Standard Oil years earlier. In 1917, there was increased domestic demand for oil partly due to the cold winter that created a shortage of coal. Inventories and imported oil from Mexico were used to close the gap. In January 1918, the U. Fuel Administrator ordered industrial plants east of Mississippi to close for a week to free up oil for Europe. While Standard Oil was agreeable, the independent oil companies were not. Demand continued to outpace supply because of the war and the growth in automobiles in America. Fear of disruptions to war production by labor radicals provided the AFL political leverage to gain recognition and mediation of labor disputes, often in favor of improvements for workers. The AFL unions strongly encouraged young men to enlist in the military, and fiercely opposed efforts to reduce recruiting and slow war production by pacifists, the anti-war Industrial Workers of the World IWW and radical socialists. To keep factories running smoothly, Wilson established the National War Labor Board in 1918, which forced management to negotiate with existing unions. After initially resisting taking a stance, the IWW became actively anti-war, engaging in strikes and speeches and suffering both legal and illegal suppression by federal and local governments as well as pro-war vigilantes. The IWW was branded as anarchic, socialist, unpatriotic, alien and funded by German gold, and violent attacks on members and offices would continue into the 1920s. In 1919, the AFL tried to make their gains permanent and called a series of major strikes in meat, steel and other industries. The strikes ultimately failed, forcing unions back to membership and power similar to those around 1917.

American women in World War I During WWI, large numbers of women were recruited into jobs that had either been vacated by men who had gone to fight in the war, or had been created as part of the war effort. The high demand for weapons and the overall wartime situation resulted in munitions factories collectively becoming the largest employer of American women by 1918. While there was initial resistance to hiring women for jobs traditionally held by men, the war made the need for labor so urgent that women were hired in large numbers and the government even actively promoted the employment of women in war-related industries through recruitment drives. As a result, women not only began working in heavy industry, but also took other jobs traditionally reserved solely for men, such as railway guards, ticket collectors, bus and tram conductors, postal workers, police officers, firefighters, and clerks. Many women worked on the assembly lines of factories, producing trucks and munitions, while department stores employed African American women as elevator operators and cafeteria waitresses for the first time. The Food Administration helped housewives prepare more nutritious meals with less waste and with optimum use of the foods available. Most important, the morale of the women remained high, as millions joined the Red Cross as volunteers to help soldiers and their families, and with rare exceptions, the women did not protest the draft.

Effect of World War I on children in the United States World War I affected children in the United States through several social and economic changes in the school curriculum and through shifts in parental relationships. For example, a number of fathers and brothers entered the war, and many were subsequently maimed in action or killed, causing many children to be brought up by single mothers. Similarly, Woodrow Wilson called on children involved in youth organizations to help collect money for war bonds and stamps in order to raise money for the war effort. As children were collecting large amounts of money outside of school, within the classroom, curriculum also began to change as a result of the war. Woodrow Wilson again became involved with these children as he implemented government pamphlets and programs to encourage war support through things like mandatory patriotism and nationalism classes multiple times a week. Victory gardeners, Americanization of ethnics[ edit ] The outbreak of war in 1914 increased concern about the millions of foreign born in the United States. The short-term concern was their loyalty to their native countries and the long-term was their assimilation into American society. Numerous agencies became active in promoting " Americanization " so that the ethnics would be psychologically and politically loyal to the U. The states set up programs through



their Councils of National Defense; numerous federal agencies were involved, including the Bureau of Education, the United States Department of the Interior and the Food Administration. Second in importance was the Committee for Immigrants in America, which helped fund the Division of Immigrant Education in the federal Bureau of Education. The great majority decided to stay in America. Foreign language use declined dramatically. They welcomed Americanization, often signing up for English classes and using their savings to buy homes and bring over other family members. It would be more efficient, she argued, once the factory workers could all understand English and therefore better understand orders and avoid accidents. Once Americanized, they would grasp American industrial ideals and be open to American influences and not subject only to strike agitators or foreign propagandists. The result, she argued would transform indifferent and ignorant residents into understanding voters, to make their homes into American homes, and to establish American standards of living throughout the ethnic communities. Ultimately, she argued it would "unite foreign-born and native alike in enthusiastic loyalty to our national ideals of liberty and justice. Allegations against them included spying for Germany or endorsing the German war effort. They ranged from immigrants suspected of sympathy for their native land, civilian German sailors on merchant ships in U. They were increasingly marginalized, however, and by had been excluded almost entirely from national discourse on the subject. Many churches cut back or ended their German language services. German parochial schools switched to the use of English in the classroom. Courses in German were dropped from public high school curricula. Some street names were changed. One person was killed by a mob at a tavern in a southern Illinois mining town. In ethnic centers, ethnic groups were pitted against each other so that groups were encouraged to purchase more bonds compared to their historic rivals in order to demonstrate superior patriotism.

### Chapter 6 : 14 Diaries of the Great War - Home Front | History Channel on Foxtel

*To commemorate the Centenary of the Great War, the 'Life on the Home Front Archive' aims to create an online interactive archive to allow everyone to learn more about the effect of the Great War on their own families and community.*

The Story of the Great War, to G. It may seem impossible to write an "intimate" account of such a global catastrophe, but Meyer has succeeded in doing just that: Although Meyer pays ample attention to the broad themes of causation and military strategies, he consistently reminds us that the war was a compilation of millions of individual tragedies. He captures the horror and futility of trench warfare, the slaughter at Gallipoli, and the genocide of Armenians as experienced by those who were there. Meyer also offers interesting and controversial insights into the motivations of many of the key participants. This is an outstanding survey. More information on: He is equally at ease and equally generous and sympathetic. Probing the hearts and minds of lowly soldiers in the trenches or examining the thoughts and motivations of leaders such as Joffre, Haig and Hindenburg who directed the maelstrom. In the end, Keegan leaves us with a brilliant, panoramic portrait of an epic struggle that was at once noble and futile, world-shaking and pathetic. The war was unnecessary, Keegan writes, because the train of events that led to it could have been derailed at any time, "had prudence or common goodwill found a voice. At least thirty-five thousand never came home. Those that did were scarred for the rest of their lives. Many of these survivors found themselves abandoned and ostracised by their countrymen, their voices seldom heard. For history buffs, students, and anyone interested in the 20th century, this book reveals why World War I began, explores the "guns of August," describes the horrors of trench warfare and the first uses of poison gas, and explains why the Americans were so slow to enter the war. From the eastern front to the west, from Gallipoli to the Marne, from the Lafayette Escadrille to Lawrence of Arabia, the book tells the whole story of "the war to end all wars. The battalion was raised in August and allocated to 30th Brigade, 10th Irish Division. Training in Ireland went on until, on the last day of April, 7th RDF sailed for Holyhead and from there travelled to Basingstoke, the concentration area of the 10th Division. The final period training at divisional level lasted to the end of June and a week later they were off to the Dardanelles. They landed at Suvla Bay on the morning of More information on: Stokesbury World War I was a bloodletting so vast and unprecedented that for a generation it was known simply as the Great War. Casualty lists reached unimagined proportions as the same ground -- places like Ypres and the Somme -- was fought over again and again. Other major bloody battles remain vivid in memory to this day: Gallipoli and the Battle of Jutland are but two examples. Europe was at war with itself, and the effect on Western civilization was profound, its repercussions felt even today. World War I saw the introduction of modern technology into the military arena: The tank, airplane, machine gun, submarine, and -- most lethal of all -- poison gas, all received their first widespread use. At the same time he discusses the great political events that unfolded during the war, such as the Russian Revolution and the end of the Hapsburg dynasty, putting the social and political More information on: It slaughtered a generation of young men; claimed limbs, wounded souls; drenched battlefields in blood; made sad legends of the Western Front, Gallipoli, and Jutland, and made heroes of poets; farmers, and factory workers. Clerks it made into Tommies, doughboys, or the Hun. And in this new Mammoth volume the voices of such eyewitnesses to history as these are heard again. So are the words of generals, statesmen, and kings.

### Chapter 7 : BOOK REVIEW: 'Kentucky and the Great War: World War I on the Home Front' - Washington

*The following day, America and Great Britain declared war on Japan. On December 10, Germany and Italy declared war on the U.S. These World War II Propaganda Posters Rallied the Home Front.*

Timeline of the United Kingdom home front during World War I At the outbreak of war, patriotic feelings spread throughout the country, and many of the class barriers of Edwardian era faded during the years of combat. Northern Ireland remained loyal to the crown. In Britain had by far the largest and most efficient financial system in the world. To prosecute industrial war required the mobilisation of economic resources for the mass production of weapons and munitions, which necessarily entailed fundamental changes in the relationship between the state the procurer , business the provider , labour the key productive input , and the military the consumer. In this context, the industrial battlefields of France and Flanders intertwined with the home front that produced the materials to sustain a war over four long and bloody years. He dramatically increased the output of artillery shellsâ€”the main weapon actually used in battle. In he became secretary for war. Asquith was a disappointment; he formed a coalition government in but it was also ineffective. Asquith was replaced by Lloyd George in late He had a strong hand in the managing of every affair, making many decisions himself. Historians credit Lloyd George with providing the driving energy and organisation that won the War. Lloyd George cut a deal with the trades unionsâ€”they approved the dilution since it would be temporary and threw their organizations into the war effort. He also saw the famous literary pessimism of the s as misplaced, for there were major positive long-term consequences of the war. He pointed to new job opportunities and self-consciousness among workers that quickly built up the Labour Party, to the coming of partial woman suffrage, and to an acceleration of social reform and state control of the British economy. He found a decline of deference toward the aristocracy and established authority in general, and a weakening among youth of traditional restraints on individual moral behavior. Marwick concluded that class differentials softened, national cohesion increased, and British society became more equal. Occasionally Scottish troops made up large proportions of the active combatants, and suffered corresponding losses, as at the Battle of Loos , where there were three full Scots divisions and other Scottish units. In Glasgow, radical agitation led to industrial and political unrest that continued after the war ended. There emerged a radical movement called " Red Clydeside " led by militant trades unionists. Formerly a Liberal Party stronghold, the industrial districts switched to Labour by , with a base among the Irish Catholic working class districts. Women were especially active solidarity on housing issues. However, the "Reds" operated within the Labour Party and had little influence in Parliament; the mood changed to passive despair by the late s. David Lloyd George David Lloyd George became prime minister in December and immediately transformed the British war effort, taking firm control of both military and domestic policy. Germany launched a full scale Spring Offensive Operation Michael , starting March 21 against the British and French lines, with the hope of victory on the battlefield before the American troops arrived in numbers. The Allied armies fell back 40 miles in confusion, and facing defeat, London realized it needed more troops to fight a mobile war. Lloyd George found a half million soldiers and rushed them to France, asked American President Woodrow Wilson for immediate help, and agreed to the appointment of French General Foch as commander-in-chief on the Western Front so that Allied forces could be coordinated to handle the German offensive. The main reason was that labour in Britain demanded it as the price for cutting back on exemptions for certain workers. Labour wanted the principle established that no one was exempt, but it did not demand that the draft actually take place in Ireland. The proposal was enacted but never enforced. The Catholic bishops for the first time entered the fray and called for open resistance to a draft. This proved a decisive moment, marking the end of Irish willingness to stay inside the UK. The German spring offensive had made unexpected major gains, and a scapegoat was needed. Asquith, the Liberal leader in the House, took up the allegations and attacked Lloyd George also a Liberal , which further split the Liberal Party. The main results were to strengthen Lloyd George, weaken Asquith, end public criticism of overall strategy, and strengthen civilian control of the military. By summer the Americans were sending 10, fresh men a day to the Western Front, a more rapid response made possible by leaving their

equipment behind and using British and French munitions. The German army had used up its last reserves and was steadily shrinking in number and weakening in resolve. Victory came on November 11, It would have been utterly impossible for us to have waged a successful war had it not been for the skill and ardour, enthusiasm and industry which the women of this country have thrown into the war. Pugh argues that enfranchising soldiers primarily and women secondarily was decided by senior politicians in The suffragettes had been weakened, Pugh argues, by repeated failures before and by the disorganizing effects of war mobilization; therefore they quietly accepted these restrictions, which were approved in by a majority of the War Ministry and each political party in Parliament. Women in Britain finally achieved suffrage on the same terms as men in A Canadian recruiting poster featuring names of French battlefields but an English text Main article: This total does not include the 2, deaths and 9, injuries in December when a munitions ship exploded in Halifax. The Conscription Crisis of saw the Liberal Party ripped apart, to the advantage of the Conservatives Prime Minister Robert Borden , who led a Unionist coalition to a landslide victory in Arguing that Canada had become a true nation on the battlefields of Europe, Borden demanded and received a separate seat for Canada at the Paris Peace Conference of The Francophones French speakers supported the war at first, but pulled back and stood aloof after because of language disputes at home. They were all volunteers, since the political battle for compulsory conscription failed. Some 58, died and , were wounded. He says the war turned a peaceful nation into "one that was violent, aggressive, angst- and conflict-ridden, torn apart by invisible front lines of sectarian division, ethnic conflict and socio-economic and political upheaval. Racist hostility was high toward nonwhites, including Pacific Islanders, Chinese and Aborigines. The campaign was a total failure militarily and 8, Australians died. However the memory was all-important, for it transformed the Australian mind and became an iconic element of the Australian identity and the founding moment of nationhood. Nevertheless, fears ran high and internment camps were set up where those suspected of unpatriotic acts were sent. In total 4, people were interned under the provisions of the War Precautions Act, of which were naturalised Australians and 70 Australian born. Following the end of the war, 6, were deported. London provided assurances that it would underwrite a large amount of the war risk insurance for shipping in order to allow trade amongst the Commonwealth nations to continue. London imposed controls so that no exports would wind up in German hands. The British government protected prices by buying Australian products, even though the shortage of shipping meant that there was no chance that they would ever receive them. In terms of value, Australian exports rose almost 45 per cent, while the number of Australians employed in manufacturing industries increased over 11 per cent. Iron mining and steel manufacture grew enormously. As a result, the cost of living for many average Australians was increased. It expelled the politicians, such as Hughes, who favoured conscription which was never passed into law. Angry workers launched a wave of strikes against both the wage freeze and the conscription proposal. Meanwhile, although population growth continued during the war years, it was only half that of the prewar rate. Per capita incomes also declined sharply, falling by 16 percent. Over 18, died in service. Conscription was introduced in mid and by the end of the war near 1 in four members of the NZEF was a conscript. The war divided the labour movement with numerous elements taking up roles in the war effort while others alleged the war was an imperial venture against the interests of the working class. Labour MPs frequently acted as critics of government policy during the war and opposition to conscription saw the modern Labour Party formed in Maori tribes that had been close to the government sent their young men to volunteer. Though some women served as nurses with going overseas. However many Samoans greatly resented the administration, and blamed inflation and the catastrophic flu epidemic on New Zealand rule. The British elements strongly supported the war and comprised the great majority of the , white soldiers. Nasson says, "for many enthusiastic English-speaking Union recruits, going to war was anticipated as an exciting adventure, egged on by the itch of making a manly mark upon a heroic cause. Their pro-British position was rejected by many rural Afrikaners who favoured Germany and who launched the Maritz Rebellion , a small-scale open revolt against the government. The trade union movement was divided. Many urban blacks supported the war, expecting it would raise their status in society. Others said it was not relevant to the struggle for their rights. The Coloured element was generally supportive and many served in a Coloured Corps in East Africa and France, also hoping to better their lot after

the war. Those blacks and Coloureds who supported the war were embittered when the postwar era saw no easing of white domination and restrictive conditions. It sent , overseas, with , going as labourers to the Western Front and the rest to the Middle East theatre. Only a few hundred were allowed to become officers, but there were some , casualties. The main fighting of the latter group was in Iraq, where large numbers were killed and captured in the initial stages of the Mesopotamian campaign , most infamously during the Siege of Kut. Although Germany and the Ottoman Empire tried to incite anti-British subversion with the help of Indian freedom fighters, such as Rash Bihari Bose or Bagha Jatin , they had virtually no success, apart from a localized Singapore Mutiny , [69] which was a part of the Gadar conspiracy. The small Indian industrial base expanded dramatically to provide most of the supplies and munitions for the Middle East theatre. In , India experienced an influenza epidemic and severe food shortages. Belgium in World War I and Rape of Belgium Nearly all of Belgium was occupied by the Germans, but the government and army escaped and fought the war on a narrow slice of the Western Front. The German invaders treated any resistance—such as sabotaging rail lines—as illegal and immoral, and shot the offenders and burned buildings in retaliation. The German army executed over 6, French and Belgian civilians between August and November , usually in near-random large-scale shootings of civilians ordered by junior German officers. The German Army destroyed 15,, buildings—most famously the university library at Louvain—and generated a refugee wave of over a million people. Over half the German regiments in Belgium were involved in major incidents. British propaganda dramatizing the Rape of Belgium attracted much attention in the US, while Berlin said it was legal and necessary because of the threat of "franc-tireurs" guerrillas like those in France in . They shipped machinery to Germany while destroying factories. There was no violent resistance movement, but there was a large-scale spontaneous passive resistance of a refusal to work for the benefit of German victory. Belgium was heavily industrialized; while farms operated and small shops stayed open, most large establishments shut down or drastically reduced their output. The faculty closed the universities; publishers shut down most newspapers. Most Belgians "turned the four war years into a long and extremely dull vacation, says Kiossmann. It shipped in large quantities of food and medical supplies, which it tried to reserve for civilians and keep out of the hands of the Germans. They were treated roughly in a wave of popular violence in November and December

## Chapter 8 : Life on Home Front during The Great War - The Wartime Memories Project -

*The Home Front during World War One refers to life in Britain during the war itself. The Home Front saw a massive change in the role of women, rationing, the bombing of parts of Britain by the Germans (the first time civilians were targeted in war), conscientious objectors and strikes by discontented workers.*

If the Japanese military could successfully attack Hawaii and inflict damage on the naval fleet and casualties among innocent civilians, many people wondered what was to prevent a similar assault on the U. Visit [Website](#) This fear of attack translated into a ready acceptance by a majority of Americans of the need to sacrifice in order to achieve victory. During the spring of 1918, a rationing program was established that set limits on the amount of gas, food and clothing consumers could purchase. Families were issued ration stamps that were used to buy their allotment of everything from meat, sugar, fat, butter, vegetables and fruit to gas, tires, clothing and fuel oil. Meanwhile, individuals and communities conducted drives for the collection of scrap metal, aluminum cans and rubber, all of which were recycled and used to produce armaments. Many of these workers were women. Indeed, with tens of thousands of American men joining the armed forces and heading into training and into battle, women began securing jobs as welders, electricians and riveters in defense plants. Until that time, such positions had been strictly for men only. Soon afterward, Walter Pidgeon, a Hollywood leading man, traveled to the Willow Run aircraft plant in Ypsilanti, Michigan, to make a promotional film encouraging the sale of war bonds. One of the women employed at the factory, Rose Will Monroe, was a riveter involved in the construction of B and B bombers. During the war years, the decrease in the availability of men in the work force also led to an upsurge in the number of women holding non-war-related factory jobs. By the mids, the percentage of women in the American work force had expanded from 25 percent to 36 percent. Just over two months after Pearl Harbor, U. President Franklin Roosevelt signed into law Executive Order 9066, which resulted in the removal from their communities and the subsequent imprisonment of all Americans of Japanese descent who resided on the West Coast. Executive Order 9066 was the offshoot of a combination of wartime panic and the belief on the part of some that anyone of Japanese ancestry, even those who were born in the U. Despite the internment of their family members, young Japanese-American men fought bravely in Italy, France and Germany between and as members of the U. By the end of the war, the 442nd Central Postal Directory had become the most decorated combat unit of its size in Army history. Baseball and the Battlefield In January 1918, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, the national commissioner of baseball, wrote a letter to President Roosevelt in which he asked if professional baseball should shut down for the duration of the war. During the war, 95 percent of all professional baseball players who donned major league uniforms during the season were directly involved in the conflict. Feller, in fact, enlisted in the U. Navy one day after Pearl Harbor. Because baseball was depleted of so many able bodies, athletes who otherwise likely never would have made the big leagues won spots on rosters. One of the more notable was Pete Gray, a one-armed outfielder who appeared in 77 games for the St. Louis Browns in 1918. Not all those who served in the military were superstars. Over minor leaguers also were killed. Other players overcame debilitating wartime injuries. One was Bert Shepard, a minor league pitcher turned air force fighter pilot. The following year, he pitched three innings for the Washington Senators in a major league game. The movie-going experience included a newsreel, which lasted approximately 10 minutes and was loaded with images and accounts of recent battles, followed by an animated cartoon. While many of these cartoons were entertainingly escapist, some comically caricatured the enemy. As for the main program, movie theaters showed non-war-related dramas, comedies, mysteries and Westerns; however, a significant segment of feature films dealt directly with the war. Scores of features spotlighted the trials of men in combat while demonizing the Nazis and Japanese who perpetuated the conflict. Many appeared in government-produced training films and morale-boosting short subjects. Others participated directly in the fighting. Clark Gable, the beloved, Academy Award-winning actor, served as a tail-gunner with the U. Army Air Corps and flew combat missions over Germany. James Stewart, another equally adored Oscar winner, had enlisted in the corps even before Pearl Harbor. He eventually became a B-24 combat pilot and commander and also flew missions over Germany. They were riveted by the frontline reports from such

legendary journalists as Edward R. Meanwhile, big bands, most famously the orchestra headed by Glenn Miller , and entertainers such as Bob Hope performed before thousands at military bases. These programs were aired directly on the radio to listeners from Maine to California. Dramatic radio programming increasingly featured war-related storylines. Citation Information The U.

## Chapter 9 : Life at Home During the War - The Home Front | Canada and the First World War

*The home front during World War I covers the domestic, economic, social and political histories of countries involved in that calendrierdelascience.com covers the mobilization of armed forces and war supplies, but does not include the military history.*

The History Learning Site, 6 Mar The Home Front saw a massive change in the role of women, rationing, the bombing of parts of Britain by the Germans the first time civilians were targeted in war , conscientious objectors and strikes by discontented workers. When war was declared in August , there were street celebrations throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. Such scenes were repeated throughout Europe. Many believed that the war would be over by Christmas and many young men rushed to answer the call to arms " as did many men who were too old to serve but wanted to show their patriotism. The government asked for , volunteers but got , in just one month. Those who did not want to join the military could be targeted by people as cowards " being handed white feathers and being refused service by shops and pubs etc. Many believed that victory against Germany " and a quick one at that " was a certainty and the vast bulk of the nation was supportive not only of the declaration of war but also of any man who wanted to join up. This enthusiasm did not last. After the Battle of the Marne, it became obvious that there would be not quick victory and as trench warfare took its hold, the true reality of a modern war became obvious to all. The government could not hide the fact that many thousands of men had been killed or severely wounded. The return of wounded soldiers to London rail stations late at night did nothing to detract from the knowledge that casualties were horrendous. The war led to inflation and many poorer families could not afford the increase in food prices. The impact of the German U-boat campaign also led to food shortages and this hit home when rationing was brought in by the government in February As nearly everything was directed towards the war effort, fuel was also in short supply and this was also rationed. The Germans also attacked Britain itself. For the first time, civilians themselves were targeted with bombing raids by Zeppelins and coastal raids by the German Navy. In the months that followed, fifty further Zeppelin raids took place and a blackout was imposed on the city. By October , these raids effectively ended when pilots from the Royal Naval Air Service flew night patrols to protect the city. On December 16th, , the east coast towns of Scarborough, Whitby and Hartlepool were attacked by the German Navy killing people including children. There was smoke and flames all over, but the worst of it was the screams of the dying and the wounded and mothers looking frantically for their kids. This invariably led to accidents as safety was sometimes seen as secondary to producing munitions. The worst factory accident was at Silverton in the East End of London. On January 19th, , the munitions factory exploded and 69 people were killed and over injured. Extensive damage was done to the area around the factory. In all, a total of 1, civilians were killed during the war. We were all outside looking. I went upstairs to get a shawl. Suddenly I was downstairs and the house was on top of me. There was no school, no house, so there was no point.