

4.1 THE GERMAN THREAT TO BRITAIN FROM THE NORTH SEA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the importance of the battles of Heligoland Bight and Dogger Bank
- Understand the impact of the German shelling from the North Sea of mainland Britain
- Understand the significance of the battle of Jutland.

KEY TERM

deterrent something that discourages or is intended to discourage an action

In 1914, the British navy was the largest in the world; however, during the arms race (see page 12) Germany had built its navy to the point where it was a serious challenge to Britain. Both fleets were strong enough for one to act as a **deterrent** to the other. So Admiral Tirpitz, in command of the German High Seas Fleet, and Admiral Jellicoe, in command of the British Grand Fleet, decided to keep their fleets in port for as long as possible. To lose a major sea battle could have resulted in losing the war. The German High Seas Fleet was anchored in Wilhelmshaven, and the British one in Scapa Flow in the Orkney Islands.

► Figure 4.1 The war at sea 1914–18



THE BATTLE OF HELIGOLAND BIGHT, 28 AUGUST 1914

Although the large battleships on both sides were kept in port to avoid a major sea battle, smaller warships patrolled the North Sea and there were clashes. One of these clashes was the battle of Heligoland Bight. Two British officers had noticed that German **destroyers** and cruisers had a regular pattern of patrols. The cruisers would go with the destroyers into the North Sea every evening. The destroyers would then patrol the North Sea looking for British shipping, until the morning. The cruisers would meet them and escort them back to port. The British plan was to catch the German destroyers as they returned to port.

A British **squadron** of 31 destroyers, two light cruisers and eight submarines was used to make the attack. The plan was successful. Three German light cruisers and one destroyer were sunk and three more light cruisers were badly damaged. This resulted in the deaths of 712 German sailors, with 530 injured and 336 taken prisoner. On the British side, one light cruiser and three destroyers were damaged, 35 sailors were killed and 40 wounded.

In Britain, cheering crowds regarded the result of the battle as a great victory; in Germany, the reaction was very different. The German Kaiser was horrified at the loss of ships, and issued an order that any future 'decisive action' had to be approved by him in advance. Admiral Tirpitz was very angry. As Admiral of the German High Seas Fleet, he should have the final decision as to whether or not to engage with the enemy. As a result, there was no major fleet action for several months, although small groups of ships were allowed to take part in raids.

EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

MISSING THE BATTLE

A British submarine, *E4*, fired a torpedo at a German light cruiser, *Stettin*, and missed. The *Stettin* then tried to ram the *E4*. In order to escape, the *E4* dived. When the submarine re-surfaced, all the ships had gone. The battle was over. But the *E4* was able to rescue British and German sailors who were in the sea in lifeboats.

GERMAN RAIDS

German raids on the North Sea coast of Britain had three main objectives:

- to lay down **mines** that would sink passing British ships
- to force British ships to chase the German raiders into waters close to the German coast where German ships would be waiting to ambush them
- to force the British Grand Fleet to split up by sending some of its ships to defend the coastal towns, giving Germany a better chance to catch **isolated** ships and so reduce the strength of the British Grand Fleet.

RAID ON GREAT YARMOUTH, 3 NOVEMBER 1914

A squadron of eight German battle cruisers set off across the North Sea, aiming to lay mines in the sea outside Great Yarmouth and shell the town. The gunners' aim was poor and the shells landed on the beach. A fragment from a shell killed one British man. Once the mines were laid, the German ships headed back across the North Sea. British ships that had been patrolling the coast followed them. Despite the fact that one of the German battle cruisers hit two mines and sank with the loss of 235 lives, German commanders saw how easy it was to reach the British coast and were encouraged to try again. British commanders, realising that nothing more serious had happened than a brief and inefficient shelling of a beach, were not alarmed.

RAID ON SCARBOROUGH, WHITBY AND HARTLEPOOL, 16 DECEMBER 1914

The raid on Great Yarmouth had shown the German commanders that fast raids in British waters were possible. They still hoped that raids like that would draw out small sections of the British Grand Fleet, which they could trap and destroy.

British code-breakers were able to read German messages sent between the ships. The British therefore knew that on 15 December a German squadron was heading across the North Sea. The following day, German cruisers began shelling Scarborough. After laying mines, the German ships moved along the coast to Whitby, where the shelling began again. Next came Hartlepool. The whole raid on the three towns lasted little more than 50 minutes before the German ships turned and headed for home. More than a thousand shells were fired, destroying property and killing over a hundred people.

Part of the British Grand Fleet left Scapa Flow in an attempt to stop the German ships. However, the weather was bad and communication between the British ships was confused. There was no decisive, or even significant, battle.

The raids had an enormous impact on British public opinion. The British people were very angry that **civilians** could be attacked in this way, and angered that the British Grand Fleet had seemed to do nothing to prevent the raids. Admiral Jellicoe decided that, in future, the whole British Grand Fleet should be involved in defending Britain's North Sea coast. The British government used the raids as part of their propaganda campaign to encourage men to enlist.

SOURCE A

A British recruitment poster. It is using the horror of Germany bringing the war to mainland Britain to encourage men to join up to defend their country.

**MEN OF BRITAIN!
WILL YOU STAND THIS?**

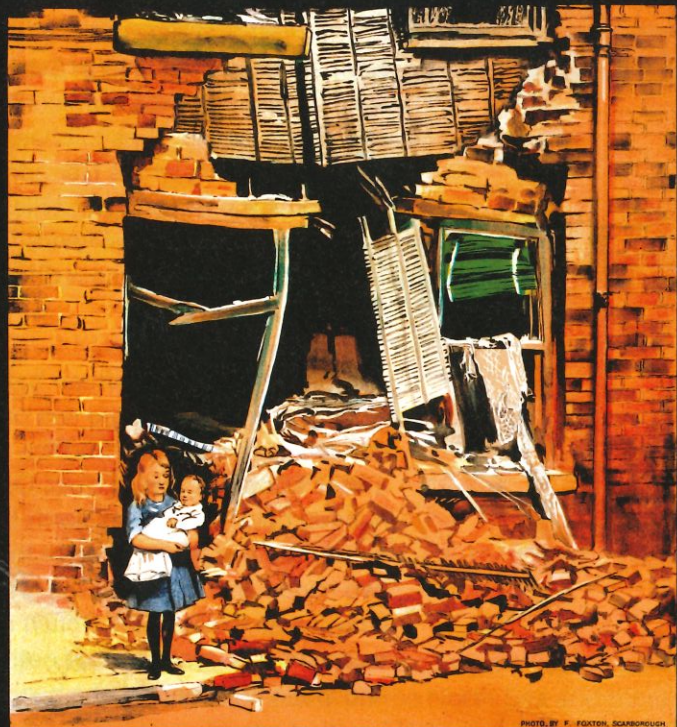


PHOTO BY F. FORTON, SCARBOROUGH

Nº 2 Wykeham Street, SCARBOROUGH after the German bombardment on Dec' 16th. It was the Home of a Working Man. Four People were killed in this House including the Wife, aged 58, and Two Children, the youngest aged 5.

78 Women & Children were killed and 228 Women & Children were wounded by the German Raiders

ENLIST NOW

**THE BATTLE OF DOGGER BANK,
24 JANUARY 1915**

The British learned, because they had decoded the signals, that a German raiding squadron was heading for the North Sea coast of Britain. This time they were well prepared. Ships of the British Grand Fleet sailed to meet the German ships close to the **Dogger Bank**.

The German squadron was taken by surprise and turned back to Germany. The British Grand Fleet chased them and started firing, hitting the cruiser *Blücher*. Instead of focusing on the rest of the German squadron, confused signals resulted in the British Grand Fleet concentrating on sinking the *Blücher*. By the time the ship was sunk the rest of the German squadron had escaped. The British did not lose any ships, although 15 men were killed. Germany lost a battle cruiser and 954 men, and so the battle was considered to be a British victory.

SOURCE B

A painting of the battle of Dogger Bank.



THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND, 31 MAY–1 JUNE 1916

On 13 May 1916 came the clash that both sides had feared. The new German admiral, von Scheer, was keen for a **confrontation** and so sent a squadron of ships into the North Sea to draw out the British Grand Fleet. He intended to follow close behind, and make a surprise attack. The British, because they had broken the German codes, knew his ships were coming. They were waiting and ready for an attack. The two great Dreadnought fleets – in total 259 warships carrying over 100,000 men – met off the coast of Denmark at the battle of Jutland.

The fighting was fierce. Most worrying for the British was that the German ships operated better and were less easily damaged than the British ships. When night fell, the Germans suddenly stopped fighting and sailed back to port. It was, however, the British Grand Fleet that had suffered the most damage. The British lost 14 ships and over 6,000 lives, whereas the Germans lost nine ships and over 2,500 men. Both sides claimed victory; Germany because they had sunk more ships, and the British because the German High Seas Fleet was so concerned about its ships being damaged that it never again left port. For Britain, the crucial point was that it remained in control of the North Sea.

EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

JACK CORNWELL, 1900–16

Jack Cornwell joined the Royal Navy when he was 15 years old. At the battle of Jutland on 31 May 1916 he was working with one of the guns on *HMS Chester*. All the gun's crew were killed except Jack. When the battle was over, medical officers found him still bravely standing at his post, waiting for orders, although bits of steel were lodged in his chest. He was transferred to hospital on shore and died from his wounds on 2 June 1916, before his mother could arrive at the hospital. He was awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest British award for bravery in battle.

SOURCE C

The British Vice-Admiral Beatty, speaking to one of his captains during the battle of Jutland.

Chatfield, there seems to be something wrong with our bloody ships today.

ACTIVITY

- How would (a) Admiral Tirpitz and (b) Admiral Jellicoe have explained, in 1914, why it was important that their country controlled the North Sea?
- Draw a chart with three columns.
 - Head the columns 'Naval engagement', 'Germany' and 'Britain'. In the first column list the naval battles, including the raids that took place in the North Sea up to the end of 1916. For each one, give a score for Germany and for Britain on a scale of 0 to 10.
 - Use the chart to explain why neither navy was able to deliver a knock-out blow.
- The British government used the German raid on Scarborough to create a recruitment poster. (See Source A.) Use another incident to create your own recruitment poster.

4.2 THE GERMAN THREAT TO BRITAIN FROM UNDER THE SEA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the importance of submarine warfare
- Understand the impact of the sinking of the *Lusitania*
- Understand the ways in which the British navy combatted the U-boat menace.

The war at sea did not only take place in the North Sea. German submarines, operating in the Atlantic Ocean, brought Britain close to defeat. As an island nation, Britain relied heavily on its **merchant navy** to bring in food and goods from abroad. The Germans planned to use their **U-boats** to stop this. This meant using U-boats to sink ships that were supplying Britain. Britain imposed a naval **blockade** on Germany, and on 4 February 1915, the German government announced a submarine blockade of Britain.

SUBMARINE WARFARE, 1915–18

At the start of the war, Germany was not keen to challenge the British Grand Fleet directly. Instead, Tirpitz advised the Kaiser that Germany should use unrestricted submarine warfare as a way of weakening the British war effort. On 4 February 1915, the German government announced that all merchant shipping entering or leaving British waters would be destroyed. This was an ambitious plan. In 1915, Germany had only 21 U-boats and there were about 15,000 sailings in and out of British ports every week. Indeed, only 4 per cent of ships supplying Britain were sunk in 1915.

SOURCE D

A German declaration, 4 February 1915.

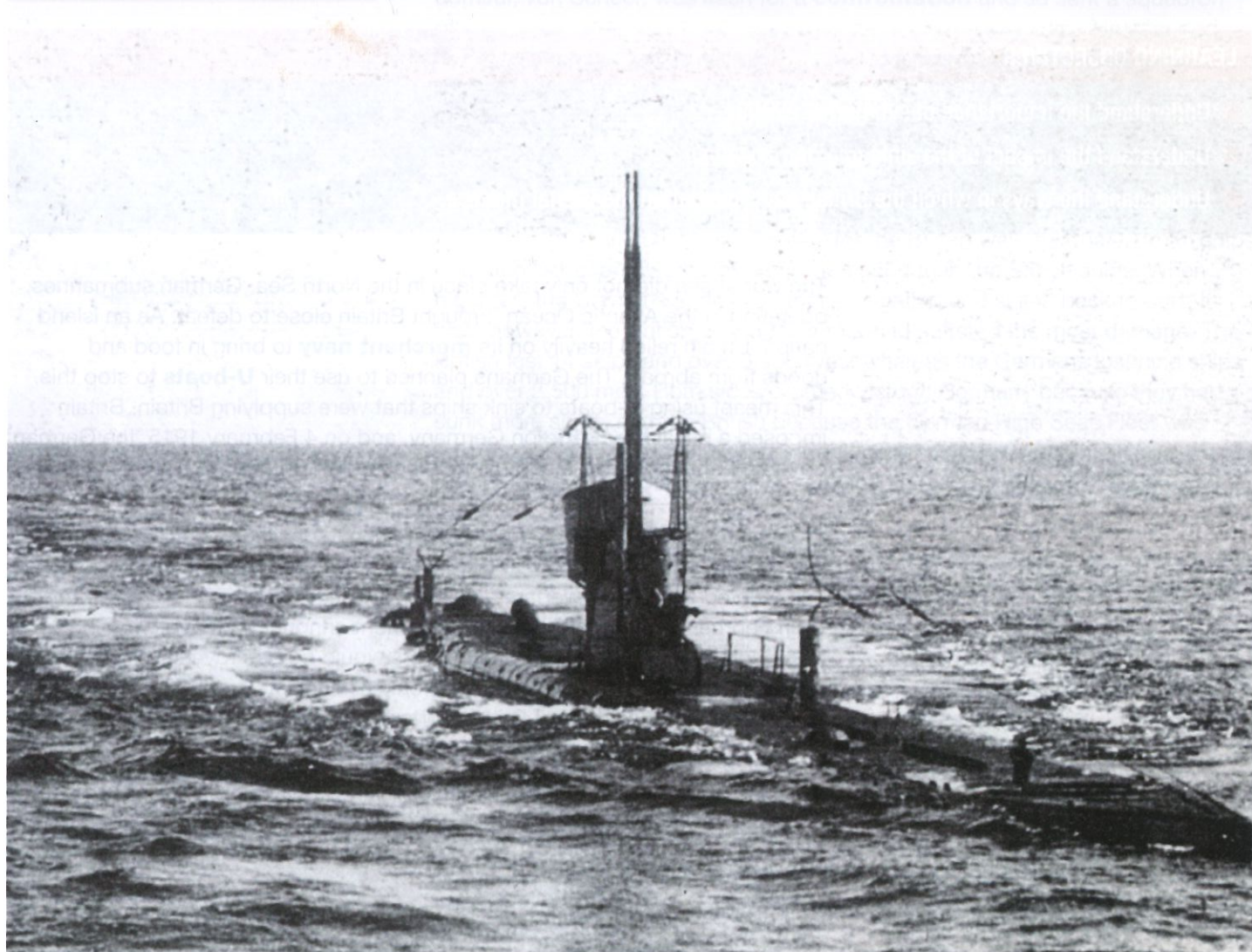
All the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the whole of the English Channel, are hereby declared a war zone. From 18 February onwards, every merchant vessel found within this war zone will be destroyed.

The problem with unrestricted submarine warfare was that the German U-boats might hit a ship from a **neutral** country and bring that country into the war on the Allies' side. The one thing that Germany was afraid of was bringing the USA into the war on the same side as Britain, France and Russia. This very nearly happened in May 1915, when a German U-boat sank the US passenger ship, the *Lusitania*. (See page 67.) The US government was angered by this attack on a neutral passenger liner, and came close to declaring war on Germany. It issued a strong protest to Germany, and this resulted in Germany temporarily stopping its policy of unrestricted warfare. In September 1915 and again in May 1916, Germany stated that its U-boats would not attack neutral shipping. These promises did not end submarine warfare, but they reduced its effectiveness.

By 1917, however, the German U-boat fleet had increased to almost 200. Germany believed that Britain could be starved into submission, and so restarted its **campaign** of unrestricted submarine warfare. At first, the U-boats

SOURCE E

A German U-boat.



did well and they sank 841,114 tonnes of Allied shipping. Merchant ships left ports with their captains knowing that one in four ships would not reach their destination. However, an effective rationing system meant that Britain did not starve. It was also true that British measures meant the German U-boat fleet could not continue with its early successes.

ANTI-U-BOAT MEASURES

- Huge minefields were set in the English Channel. An explosion was caused if a U-boat touched one. They were very effective.
- **Depth charges** were developed. They exploded and destroyed submarines if they were dropped from ships close by.
- The British prime minister, David Lloyd George, persuaded the Royal Navy to use a convoy system. Merchant ships carrying supplies across the Atlantic sailed in groups that were protected by the Royal Navy.
- The British introduced Q-ships. These were ships that were armed, but which were disguised by making them look like merchant ships. U-boats got a nasty shock when they attacked.

KEY TERM

depth charge a bomb that explodes at a particular depth under water

EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

LORD HERBERT HORATIO KITCHENER, 1850–1916

Lord Kitchener was British Secretary of State for War and is best known as the face on the 'Your Country Needs You' poster. In May 1916, Tsar Nicholas II invited Kitchener to visit Russia to advise him on military matters. On 5 June, Kitchener set sail from Scapa Flow on the battle cruiser *HMS Hampshire*, bound for the Russian port of Archangel. After a few hours at sea, the ship hit a German mine and sank in 15 minutes. Kitchener was among the 643 men who drowned. His body was never recovered.

The anti-U-boat measures were highly successful.

- Large numbers of U-boats were sunk by mines. For example, 20 out of the 63 U-boats that were sunk in 1917 were destroyed because they had hit a mine.
- Between 1915 and the end of 1917, depth charges destroyed only five submarines. However, an improved design meant that the following year, depth charges destroyed 22 U-boats.
- The first convoy crossed the Atlantic on 10 May 1917. By 1918, only 1 per cent of ships in convoys were sunk by U-boats.
- Q-ships were responsible for about 10 per cent of all U-boats sunk.

By mid-1918, U-boat losses had become so great that they could not operate successfully. By this time, too, the **morale** of U-boat crews was very low. There were plans to combine U-boats into groups so that they could hunt for Allied shipping in packs, but by the middle of 1918 there were not enough U-boats to do this. Plans to build more were prevented by lack of materials, shipbuilders and time. On 24 October 1918, all U-boats returned to their home ports in Germany and never fought again.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA, 7 MAY 1915

On 1 May 1915, the British luxury liner, the *Lusitania*, set sail from New York bound for Liverpool. The German embassy had warned in February that any ship entering the war zone around Britain and Ireland could be sunk, and a special warning was printed in American newspapers beside an advertisement for the trip to Liverpool.

SOURCE F

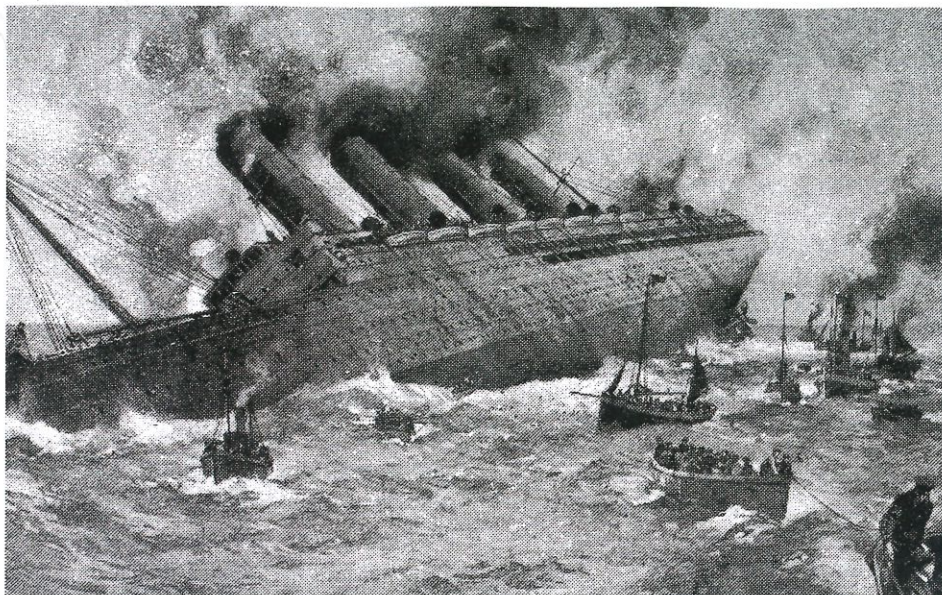
A warning from the German embassy, printed in US newspapers beside Cunard's advertisement of the voyage of the *Lusitania*.

Travellers intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies, do so at their own risk.

However, as the fastest ship in the world, many passengers must have believed that the *Lusitania* could sail faster than any submarine. They had not considered a submarine's torpedoes. On 7 May, when the ship was 13 km off the coast of Ireland, the German submarine *U20* torpedoed the *Lusitania*. A second, unexplained internal explosion, together with the torpedo, sank the *Lusitania* in 18 minutes and most passengers did not stand a chance. The ship tilted so much as it went down that many of the lifeboats could not be launched. Some hit passengers crowding the decks and others dropped their passengers into the sea. Of the 1959 passengers on board, 1198 drowned; 128 of them were Americans.

SOURCE G

A painting of the sinking of the *Lusitania* on 7 May 1915.



EXTEND YOUR KNOWLEDGE

TRYING TO SAVE BABIES

Arthur Vanderbilt, who was one of the world's richest men, and Carl Frohman, who wrote successful plays, were on board the ship. They tried to save some babies that were being looked after in the *Lusitania*'s nursery. When the ship began to sink, they rushed to help. Once in the nursery, they tied life jackets to the babies' cots, hoping that this would keep them afloat in the sea. This very nearly worked. The cots, with the babies tucked inside, floated off the ship when the waters rose. But they were all pulled under and drowned when the *Lusitania* sank beneath the surface of the sea. The two men who tried to save them drowned, too.

The sinking led to international anger, especially in Britain and America. A British newspaper, the *Daily Express*, claimed, 'It is simply an act of piracy. Nothing more.' There were calls for the USA to declare war on Germany. Germany responded by publishing a statement saying that because the *Lusitania* carried war materials, Germany had the right to destroy the ship even though there were passengers on board.

SOURCE H

The headline and photograph in a British newspaper, the *Daily Mail*, Monday 10 May 1915.

EXPRESS TRAIL EDITION. THE DAILY MAIL, MONDAY, MAY 10, 1915.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN BABIES MURDERED BY THE KAISER.

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA.
Continued from Front-page Post.

...
LUSITANIA'S 15 MINUTES DEATH-THROES.
SEA OF WAVING ARMS.
THRILLING NARRATIVES.

BRITISH ARMY ATTACK.
GROUND GAINED NEAR YPRES.
REPORT FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.
RIVAL GERMAN CLAIMS.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

This photograph of innocent British and American children of the sinking of the Lusitania was taken at Oostende on Saturday. We publish it in the hope of making everyone in this country realize how war in the twentieth century has been degraded by the barbarity of the German Government and people. Whenever shall offend one of these little ones that believe in life, it is better for him that a million were hanged about his neck and he were cast into the sea.

The British government denied that the ship was carrying war materials, but there were some unusual things about the *Lusitania*.

- On 12 May 1915, in strict secrecy, one of the *Lusitania*'s decks was converted to a gun deck that could take six guns on each side, capable of firing high explosive shells.
- Part of the *Lusitania*'s cargo consisted of:
 - 4,927 boxes of cartridges
 - 1,248 cases of 3-inch filled shrapnel shells
 - 18 cases of fuses for artillery shells
 - a large quantity of gun cotton, an explosive used in the manufacture of shells
 - two consignments, labelled 'butter' and 'cheese', that were unrefrigerated and together weighed 90 tonnes.

SOURCE I

Official note sent to Germany by the US government after the sinking.

Whatever the facts regarding the *Lusitania*, the principal fact is that a great steamer, primarily and chiefly a conveyance for passengers, and carrying a thousand souls who had no part or lot in the conduct of the war, was torpedoed and sunk without so much as a challenge or warning, and that men, women and children were sent to their death in circumstances unparalleled in modern warfare.

EXAM-STYLE QUESTION

A03

SKILLS ANALYSIS, ADAPTIVE LEARNING, CREATIVITY

Study Sources F and I.

How far does Source F support the evidence of Source I about the sinking of the *Lusitania*?

Explain your answer.

(8 marks)

HINT

Think about whether or not a warning was given by Germany.

ACTIVITY

- 1 Give one reason why unrestricted German submarine warfare could damage the British war effort. Give one reason why unrestricted German submarine warfare could be a risky strategy for Germany.
- 2 Imagine you are a journalist working for the *Daily Mail* in May 1915. Use the information in this section to write the story that could have come under the headline in Source H.
- 3 Look at Source E.
 - a What can you learn about the U-boat menace?
 - b Write a paragraph to explain how Britain overcame the U-boat menace.

4.3 THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understand the reasons for the Gallipoli campaign
- Understand the key features of the Gallipoli campaign
- Understand the significance of the troop evacuation from Gallipoli.



▲ Figure 4.2 Gallipoli campaign

THE REASONS FOR THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

In October 1914, Turkey joined the war on the side of Germany and Austria-Hungary. This gave the Allies a serious problem. Turkey (see Figure 4.2) controlled the Dardanelles, a narrow strait of water leading to the Black Sea. This meant that supplies of food and arms could no longer be sent to Russia via the Mediterranean Sea. It also meant that Russian ships, moored in the Black Sea, were trapped. Added to this, there was stalemate on the Western Front (see page 38) and Russia, desperate for help, was being attacked by Germany and Austria-Hungary.

CHURCHILL'S GALLIPOLI PLAN

Winston Churchill, the British First Lord of the Admiralty, made a plan that would move enemy forces away from Russia and open the Dardanelles to British and French shipping. Churchill's plan was straightforward. A naval bombardment would knock out the Turkish forts on the Gallipoli peninsula that were guarding the Dardanelles. This would enable ground troops to move in and clear the way, opening the Dardanelles to Allied shipping and providing food and arms to Russia.

▼ Figure 4.3 Churchill's Gallipoli plan

Allied troops attack Turkey by invading the Gallipoli peninsula at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

The Allied invasion draws German and Austro-Hungarian troops away from attacking Russia to defending Turkey.

The Allies win control of the Gallipoli peninsula.

Allied troops clear the Dardanelles of mines and open the straits to Allied shipping.

Supplies of food and arms are taken into Russia through the Mediterranean Sea and the Dardanelles.

Allied forces attack the Turkish capital, Constantinople.

Constantinople falls to the Allies and Turkey leaves the war.

Churchill's plan was bold and simple. But would it work? If it did, there was every chance that neighbouring neutral countries, such as Bulgaria and Greece, would join the war on the Allied side. They would see that the Allies were militarily superior and would want to be on the winning side. This would make the Allied forces too strong for Austria-Hungary, and they would be forced out of the war, leaving Germany to fight on alone. In this situation, Germany would lose the war. However, if the plan failed, thousands of lives would be lost with nothing gained.

MAIN FEATURES OF THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN

- On 19 February 1915, an Anglo-French naval force began bombarding Turkish guns that were placed along the coast. The bombardment destroyed some forts, and on 18 March the main attack was launched. Eighteen battleships, supported by cruisers and destroyers, tried to force their way through the Dardanelles. But three battleships were blown up by mines, 300 sailors drowned and the rest of the fleet rapidly retreated.
- It was then decided that an Allied army would be landed on the coast of Gallipoli. Their job would be to capture the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles so that the waters of the straits could be cleared of mines.
- On 25 April 1915, the Allied troops, mainly British and Anzac (Australian and New Zealand Army Corps) soldiers with some French support, commanded by General Ian Hamilton, invaded the Gallipoli peninsula. However:
 - the troops had no experience of landing on enemy beaches
 - most of the Turkish beaches were below cliffs and steeply rising ground
 - Hamilton did not have up-to-date maps of the area.
- The Turks were prepared for the attack. They had spent the time between February and April strengthening their positions and making sure their guns were ready for action.
- Anzac troops landed at what was later called Anzac Cove. They were hit by machine-gun fire as they left their landing boats. They managed to establish themselves in Anzac Cove but were never able to move inland. Later, the Anzacs attempted another landing at Sulva Bay. Although their landing was unopposed, after a couple of days they were met with fierce fire from the Turks, and could not advance further.

SOURCE J

Anzac troops landing at Anzac Cove in the summer of 1915. The barrels contain fresh water.



SOURCE K

A New Zealand soldier describes the landing at Anzac Cove.

The whole beach went up in flames in front of us. Bullets hit us like a blizzard of lead. The boat next to us was torn apart – bodies, blood, splinters of wood. Bodies jammed in so tight in other small boats they couldn't even fall over.

- The French landed at Kum Kale and were defeated after a day's heavy fighting. The soldiers who remained were taken off by French ships.
- The British landed at Cape Helles. The beaches quickly became bloodbaths. Although they managed to gain a small piece of land on the shore, and despite fighting several battles, the British never captured a single Turkish fort.

SOURCE L

An Australian soldier describes what it was like trying to fight his way inland, up the cliffs, after landing at Anzac Cove.

There was an awful tornado of shrapnel from the Turkish fort as they unmercifully shelled the seashore. We dared not fire because of our own men being often in front of us, and the nature of the ground making it impossible to get into a line and charge. When we got half way up, we thought we could have a bit of a rest. So we sat down for a bit and those who were lucky enough to find that their pipe, cigarettes and tobacco were dry, had a good smoke.

The British and Anzac troops were forced to dig trenches in order to protect themselves from Turkish fire. They could not advance and take the Turkish forts that would enable them to clear the Dardanelles straits of enemy mines. The Gallipoli campaign had been planned to end the stalemate on the Western Front. Now it looked very similar to the Western Front, with the same stalemate, the same trenches and the same suffering, casualties and death.

EVACUATION

By the autumn of 1915, it was obvious that the campaign had failed. General Hamilton was told about a government plan to end the campaign and **evacuate** all the troops. He strongly opposed this, claiming that casualties during an evacuation could be as high as 50 per cent. He was removed as commander-in-chief. His replacement, General Monro, toured the beaches of Gallipoli and quickly realised that the situation was impossible. He ordered an immediate evacuation.

Between 10 December 1915 and 9 January 1916, over 135,000 troops and 300 guns were evacuated from Gallipoli and Hellas. Careful efforts had been taken to make the Turkish troops believe that nothing out of the ordinary was happening. For example, rifles were set up so that they fired at certain times without a soldier being near. This would convince the Turks that there were still troops in position. The evacuation was easily the most successful part of the campaign. The men and weapons were taken away without the Turkish army noticing, and only three casualties were officially recorded.

THE EFFECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN

- Altogether, 480,000 Allied troops took part in the campaign. A total of 204,000 men were wounded and 48,000 killed.
- Many soldiers became sick because of the dirty conditions. Typhoid, dysentery and diarrhoea were common illnesses. It is estimated that around 145,000 British soldiers and 64,000 Turkish soldiers were affected.
- The Dardanelles were still closed to Russian ships and Russia faced the prospect of slow starvation.
- The stalemate on the Western Front was not broken, and troops had been moved away from the Western Front where they were desperately needed.

- Germany was able to strengthen its position on the Western Front
- Turkish morale was high and its troops confident.
- General Hamilton was removed from his command and his career was further damaged by Winston Churchill's comment, 'He came, he saw, he capitulated [surrendered].'
- Winston Churchill's career was also damaged: he was forced to resign as First Lord of the Admiralty.

ACTIVITY

- 1 Study Churchill's Gallipoli plan (see Figure 4.3). With a partner, work out the weak points in the plan. Compare your findings with others in your class. How would you have advised Churchill to plan differently?
- 2 Look carefully at Source J. Make a list of the problems the Anzac troops seem to be facing.
- 3 Write a paragraph explaining why the Gallipoli campaign failed.
- 4 What, in your view, was the most serious outcome of the failed campaign? Explain your answer.

EXTRACT A

From a modern historian, writing about the Gallipoli campaign.

Away from Europe, the joint landings at Gallipoli were well thought out but poor in operation.

ACTIVITY

- 1 Explain why control of the seas around Britain was important (a) for Germany and (b) for Britain.
- 2 Draw a timeline of the activities of the British navy in the North Sea, the Atlantic Ocean and at Gallipoli. Beside each activity, write a sentence to say whether or not the British navy was successful.
- 3 By the end of 1915, there was stalemate on the Western Front and stalemate on the Gallipoli peninsula. Did these happen for the same reasons? Explain your answer.

EXAM-STYLE QUESTIONS

A01

SKILLS ANALYSIS, ADAPTIVE LEARNING, CREATIVITY

Study Sources K and L.

How far does Source K support the evidence of Source L about the Anzac invasion of Gallipoli?

Explain your answer.

(8 marks)

HINT

Think about whether one source was describing something more dangerous than the other one.