



AIM:

How was World War I a new kind of war?



# Do Now

World War I has been described as a “total war”

- What do you think is meant by the term total war?



# Europe, 1914

- Central Powers
- Allied Powers
- Nations neutral or not yet aligned



# World War I:



# Airplane



# Submarine



# Tank



# Poison Gas





# Gas Mask



# Flame Thrower



# Flame Thrower



# How did each of the following change the nature of war?

- Submarine
- airplane
- Tank
- poison gas
- Gas mask
- Flame thrower

# World war I

- New Technologies –
  - Human cost: 8.5 million dead – 21 million wounded
  - Financial Cost: \$338 billion
- Total War:
  - Countries devoted all of their resources to the war effort
  - Government told factories what to produce and how much

(Consumer Goods → War Materials)

# Trench Warfare





## Trench Warfare

- *Life in trenches- miserable, difficult,*
  - *Rain produced deep puddles, mud*
  - *Lice, rats, bad sanitation constant problems*
  - *Removing dead bodies often impossible*



- Western Europe: left with disillusionment, insecurity and despair

# Trench Foot



# Total War

- Human cost: 8.5 million dead – 21 million wounded
- Financial Cost: \$338 billion
- Western Europe: left with disillusionment, insecurity and despair

- Directions: After examining all of the documents and the statistics, complete the task below.

Task:

- Using information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write a two paragraph response in which you
  
- Identify two reasons why there were more deaths in WWI than in the Napoleonic Wars
- Explain why/how these three reasons resulted in more deaths in WWI than in the Napoleonic Wars

# Cause and Effect

- What makes something happen; noting a relationship between actions or events and its results.
- Let's take a look at some of the new technologies created as a result of the Industrial Revolution that made World War I a new kind of war