

Inquiries we have about WWI:

Humanities 9 - 2018

Technology/Warfare:

-What are the advantages and disadvantages of trench warfare?
-How did the advancements of technology during the war, advance our technology today?

-Why is there a greater focus on the western front compared to the eastern front?

Kiefer and Jamie

Sources:

<https://prezi.com/m/sytkcprszr-f/wwi-the-eastern-front/>
[https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Front_\(World_War_I\)](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eastern_Front_(World_War_I))
https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Schlieffen_Plan
https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Revolution

Info:

There was a greater focus on the western front compared to the eastern front because during the war the Russians were going through a reevaluation and at the time it was not the axis powers focus there focuses the axis powers were focused on taking out France before turning around and going for Germany. Also near the end of the war the Russians signed a treaty with Germany so they could focus more on the new government.

—> How many ships were used to bring the first Canadian division and the Newfoundland regiment to Europe? **EMILY and CHLOE**

http://www.heritage.nf.ca/first-world-war/gallery/royal-newfoundland-regiment/ship_s.php - This is a cool website with all the boats used in WWI to transport the NFLD and Labrador troops.

"After basic training, 32,000 enthusiastic but rather ill-prepared Canadian and NFLD troops set sail for England in thirty-two transport ships" (*Counterpoints* pg. 26)

Psychology/Medicine:

- What were the requirements of the medical professionals that helped during the war?
- Why did so many people deal with physiological issues? And what did we do to help?
- Was it common for soldiers to die from nervous breakdown or other mental issues?

Melanie, Emily

http://www.bbc.co.uk/insideout/extra/series-1/shell_shocked.shtml

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/hidden-brain-damage-seen-in-veterans-with-blast-injuries/>

Throughout the First World War, around 80,000 men were diagnosed with the early form of PTSD known as Shell Shock. This in itself was not deadly, but would cause severe and unbearable symptoms if not treated quickly. Yet, because the condition was not widely understood, many men were accused as being mere cowards and were killed for their "crimes". Some men with Shell Shock or PTSD found it too hard to cope with it and committed suicide. Now a days we are more understanding of this disorder and do not know it as a crime, but it's fatal effect on people who cannot bear it still hurts people with it and those around them.

Answer: It was not common for people to die from the condition, but the stigma around it and the after affects caused many casualties and still do to this

- Why would nurses have to be on a side, why can't they help any injured soldier?
 - How could have the Canadian Army helped it's soldiers through the mental trauma?
 - What were the physical disorders experienced by many soldiers in WW1 and how did the conditions of the trenches contribute to those disorders?
- LUCA AND ADLIH
<https://trenchwarfareworldwar1.weebly.com/ongoing-effects-of-trench-warfare.html>

influenza: the flu, infectious and the symptoms could be mild to severe

trench foot: a painful condition of the feet caused by long immersion in cold water or mud and marked by blackening and death of surface tissue.

trench fever: a highly contagious bacteria related disease transmitted by lice

shell shock: post traumatic stress disorder, shell shock was the result of being buried alive or exposed to heavy bombardment. fatigue, tremor, confusion, nightmares and impaired sight and hearing. It was often diagnosed when a soldier was unable to function and no obvious cause could be identified

Blindness, deafness, mute, paralyzed but the Doctors could find a physical damage to identify what it is

Some people couldn't eat or sleep

"Military casualties reported in official sources list deaths due to all causes, including an estimated 7 to 8 million combat related deaths (killed or died of wounds) and another two to three million military deaths caused by accidents, disease and deaths while prisoners of war."

Social:

-What are other ways that the govt enlisted people besides using posters? DANIEL
<https://www.warmuseum.ca/firstworldwar/history/life-at-home-during-the-war/recruitment-and-conscription/voluntary-recruitment/>

Canada relied on a voluntary enlistment process for majority of the war. At the beginning of the war, Canadians were filled with patriotism, anger towards the Germans and adventurism, so enlistment wasn't a problem. It became a general consensus that those who didn't exist were cowardly and unloyal to their country. This is one way/reason that men would enlist, however it wasn't a ploy by the government to gain more troops. By the time the war had lasted nearly a year, enlistment numbers dropped due to the publication of casualty logistics. However, it took until the end of 1917 for conscription to be put in place. This obviously helped however the war came to a close in 1918 and Canada could have used the troops earlier on.

-How did Soldiers experiences in the trenches affect their lives and futures? -How did the experience change their families lives also?

-How did soldiers spend their free time? Robin and Owen

Soldiers could easily get food during stand down (not fighting). They might have even been able to fish or grow crops for more luxurious food.

Soldiers spent most of their free time sleeping, writing letters and poetry, and smoking. But some had odd and sometimes disturbing activities. Some would go on Rat hunts, making traps for the rats with bayonets and food, and others would make targets and hold them up for their enemies to shoot. Creepiest of all, some would count the body lice on their friends and then fry the lice.

<https://prezi.com/m/bsucdndzibmc/spare-time-in-ww1/>

Really cool slide show showing off the different activities soldiers did`1`

They spent four to six days in the front trenches before moving back and spending an equal number of days in the secondary and, finally, the reserve trenches. While in the back trenches they could stay in a YMCA hut for some peace and quite. They also played some sports to relieve stress.

<https://www.warmuseum.ca/firstworldwar/history/life-at-the-front/behind-the-front-lines/rest-and-leisure/>

How were soldiers diets affected by the war? **LOGAN and MARSHALL**

BBC

Sparticus educational

- Food was scarce in the ww1 trenches
- Friends and family often sent things from home such as chocolate, cake and food in tins
- Soldiers were ordered to carry emergency rations with them at all times
- **Emergency** rations consisted of a tin of beef, tea, sugar, and a few biscuits
- This shortage of food made **slowed** advances because food could not be transported to the new lines
- When food supply lines were shelled, food would not be delivered for days on end
- At the beginning of the war, soldiers got just over one pound of meat, the same amount in bread and eight ounces of vegetables each day.
- As the war went on rations became smaller and smaller
- At the end of the war the ration shrunk from eight to five and a half ounces of food
- At front lines it was even smaller
- Soldier often only got **premade Maconochie's beef stew** which was mostly only fat

-How did women being allowed to vote impact the war?

What roles did different genders play in the war?

MELIKA, KAILEY, LAUREN

<https://prezi.com/m/wa9hb77u2hkl/gender-roles-during-wwi/>

Mans job: hard manual labour, merchants, builders, specialized occupations that required further education, such as doctors, lawyers, and politicians.

Women's job: raising children, housework, factories, nurses, store work, driving ambulances

-How did conscription change the fate of the war, at least for Canada?

-What was the purpose of internment camps? *Jessica and Maggie*

<http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/internment/>

During the First World War, internment camps were used to keep enemy aliens from Germany and Turkish empires out of any illegal wrong doings in relation to their home nation. There were 24 internment camps across Canada. Later generations were often left in the dark of their families past in internment camps, because it's seen as a weakness or dangerous. Captured people were made fun of and lived in poor and tough conditions. Over 100 p

-What emotions does "In Flanders Fields" touch upon that makes it so vivid in our minds?

Geography:

-If the geographical landscape of the world did not change how would that affect our world today?

-How was the ozone layer affected by all the pollution and bombs and shooting going on in WW1? **Kai and Lucas**

Sources:

<http://www.toxicremnantsofwar.info/assessing-the-toxic-legacy-of-first-world-war-battlefields/>

- <http://www.nti.org/gsn/article/limited-nuclear-war-could-deplete-ozone-layer-increasing-radiation/>

Facts:

Incorrect disposal of the vast stockpiles that remained after the end of the war.

Many shells did not explode on impact leading to them being left and eventually corroding.

After the war, they had to have a massive clean and began a huge restoration process, but it can't be flawless

if even 50 nuclear bombs went off right now, Growing crops would not be possible for 5 years

The ozone layer would be depleted up to 70% Tens of millions of people would die

-Are there any locations in Canada that were bases in WWI that are now a tourist attractions that most Canadians go without knowing is was a WWI base?

-Why was the World War 1 camp in Banff built in Banff and how has it changed the way Banff is now?

-Why were there so many small countries in the Slavic region?

Aftermath: S

-How do different countries remember the war, and in what ways? **Tamara & Alivia**

<http://time.com/110935/memorial-day-other-countries/> -This is a link to a website that lists the different ceremonies and Remembrance holidays around the world. Countries all around the world have different events to commemorate the war. Countries have also created monuments to commemorate those who fought in this war, as well as other wars.

-Why did Canada have an intermittent camp when the war was in Europe?

-How to the economy revive after ww1?

-How did the survivors of WWI record their experiences and stories, and what are they?

-Why has remembrance transcended the decades?

-Why were there limited support for vets after the war?