Period/Unit 7.3

*1900 to Present – Conducting World War I (“The Great War”)*

**Topic 7.3 – Conducting World War I**

THEMATIC FOCUS: **Technology and Innovation** (TEC) *Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences.*

**C. Explain how governments used a variety of methods to conduct war.**

* New military technology led to increased levels of wartime casualties.

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| Technology | Description/purpose | Impact |
| poison gas |  |  |
| machine guns |  |  |
| U-boats |  |  |
| airplanes |  |  |
| tanks |  |  |
| zeppelins | *Also known as dirigibles (or blimps), zeppelins were quiet, slow-moving, and capable of holding large bomb payloads. They would fly over cities at night and drop bombs on unsuspecting targets.* | *Zeppelins caused much fear in civilian populations. Airplanes were increasingly relied upon to shoot them down.* |
| dreadnought | *Extremely expensive, large battleship invented by the British that revolutionized the firepower, accuracy and reach of the British navy. Major part of the early arms race of World War I.* | *Germany invested heavily in its navy and developed underwater mines, torpedoes, and more-advanced U-boats, to destroy British supply lines.* |

Explain trench warfare. *(It is not an actual military “technology” like the text suggests, but more like a reaction to it.)*

* World War I was the first total war (*be sure to define it*). Governments used a variety of strategies, including political propaganda, art, media, and intensified forms of nationalism, to mobilize populations (both in the home countries and the colonies) for the purpose of waging war.