

## World War I: War by (Railroad) Timetable

### I. War on the Western Front

- A. Schlieffen Plan (drawn up 1905; modified 1914)
- B. Major Campaigns and Battles
  1. August–November 1914: initial German advance and retrenchment
  2. Second Battle of Ypres, April 22–May 22, 1915 (1<sup>st</sup> use of gas)
  2. Battle of Verdun, Feb. 21–Dec. 18, 1916 (1 million casualties total)
  3. Battle of the Somme, June 24–Nov. 13, 1916 (1.25 million casualties total)
  4. Five German Offensives – April–August 1918
  5. Allied counter-offensive – August–November 1918
- C. German Chiefs of the General Staff
  1. Helmuth von Moltke (1906–Sept. 14, 1914)
  2. Erich von Falkenhayn (Sept. 14, 1914–Aug. 29, 1916)
  3. Paul von Hindenberg (Aug. 29, 1916–1919)
    - a. Erich Ludendorff: Quartermaster General
- D. French Chiefs of the General Staff
  1. Joseph Joffre (July 28, 1911–Dec. 12, 1916)
  2. Robert Georges Nivelle (Dec. 12, 1916–May 15, 1917)
  3. Ferdinand Foch (May 15, 1917–1918)
    - a. Command of Armies of North and Northeast: Henri-Philippe Pétain
- E. Commanders in Chief of British Forces
  1. Sir John French (1914–Dec. 19, 1915)
  2. Sir Douglas Haig (Dec. 19, 1915–1918)

### II. War on the Eastern Front

1. Galician Front: Austro-Hungarian and Russian railroad lines
  - a. Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich, Russian commander in chief, (Aug. 3, 1914–Sept. 5, 1915)
2. Battle of Tannenberg (Aug. 26–30, 1914)
  - a. Gen. Pavel Karlovich Rennenkampf (Russian 1<sup>st</sup> Army)
  - b. Gen. Alexander Vasil'evich Samsonov (Russian 2<sup>nd</sup> Army)
  - c. Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg (German 8<sup>th</sup> Army)
  - d. Field Marshal Erich Ludendorff (German 8<sup>th</sup> Army)
  - e. Gen. Hermann von François (German I Corps)
3. Battle of Masurian Lakes (Sept. 6–15, 1914)
4. Brusilov Offensive (June 4–Sept. 1916) (1 million Russian casualties)
5. Kerensky Offensive (July 1917)
6. Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 3, 1918)

### III. War on Other Fronts

#### A. On the Oceans

1. Chile
2. Allied blockade
3. Dreadnoughts
3. Submarine warfare
  - a. sinking of Lusitania (May 7, 1915)
  - b. unrestricted submarine warfare

#### B. Gallipoli (March–November 1915) (½ million casualties total)

1. Mustapha Kemal (1881–1938)

#### C. Middle East

1. T. E. Lawrence (1888–1935)
  - a. Aqaba (1917)

#### D. American Entry (April 1917)

### IV. The Home Fronts

#### A. Deprivation, Scarcity, Sacrifice, and Loss

#### B. Role of Women

#### C. Spanish Influenza (1918–1919): est. 27 million deaths

1. Germany: 400,000
2. United States: 450,000
3. Great Britain: 150,000
4. India: 6 million

### V. Peace Negotiations

#### A. Main Negotiators

1. Woodrow Wilson (1856–1924)
2. David Lloyd George (1863–1945)
3. Georges Clemenceau (1841–1929)

#### B. Versailles Peace Treaty (1919)