

Trenches From World War 1

Much of the fluid trapped in sediments of the subducting slab returns... bcc7d9e965 Ace fighter pilots were portrayed as modern knights, and many became celebrities back home. The war also saw the appointment of high-ranking officers to direct the belligerent nations' air war efforts. bcc7d9e965 While the impact of airplanes on the course of the war was mainly tactical rather than strategic, the most important role being direct cooperation with ground forces (especially ranging and correcting artillery fire), the first steps in the strategic roles of aircraft in future wars were also foreshadowed. bcc7d9e965

Trench oceanic trenches, are created by geological movement of tectonic plates. The former A trench is a type of excavation or depression in the ground that is generally deeper than it is wide (as opposed to a swale or a bar ditch), and narrow compared with its length (as opposed to a simple hole or pit). Some oceanic trenches include the Mariana Trench and the Aleutian Trench bcc7d9e965

Trench knife An example of a World War I trench knife is the German Army's Nahkampfmesser (close combat knife). An example of a World War I trench knife is the German Army's Nahkampfmesser A trench knife is a combat knife designed to kill or incapacitate an enemy at close quarters, such as in a trench or other confined area. combat weapon for soldiers attacking enemy trenches during the First World War. It was developed as a close combat weapon for soldiers attacking enemy trenches during the First World War bcc7d9e965

This component formed the backbone of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF), which was formed for service in France and became known as the Old Contemptibles. The second army was provided by the approximately 246,000-strong Territorial Force, initially allocated to home defence but used to reinforce the BEF after the regular army suffered heavy losses in the opening battles of the war. The third army was Kitchener's Army, which was composed of men who answered Lord Kitchener's call for volunteers in 1914-1915 and went into action at the Battle of the... bcc7d9e965 == Early trench knives == bcc7d9e965 In geology, trenches result from erosion by rivers or by geological movement of tectonic plates. In civil engineering, trenches are often created to install underground utilities such as gas, water, power and communication lines. In construction, trenches are dug for foundations of buildings, retaining walls and dams, and for cut-and-cover construction of tunnels. In archaeology, the "trench method" is used for searching and excavating ancient ruins or to dig into strata of sedimented material. In geotechnical engineering, trench investigations locate faults and investigate deep soil properties. In trench warfare, soldiers occupy trenches to protect them against weapons fire and artillery. bcc7d9e965 The earlier years of the First World War could be characterized as a clash of 20th-century technology with 19th-century military science creating ineffective battles with huge numbers of casualties on both sides. On land, the quick descent into trench warfare came as a surprise. It was only in the final year of the war that the major armies made effective steps in revolutionizing matters of command and... bcc7d9e965

British Army during the First World War The first comprised approximately 247,000 soldiers of the regular army, over half of whom were posted overseas to garrison the British Empire, supported by some 210,000 reserves and a potential 60,000 additional reserves. sector; the fire trench, the support trench and the reserve trench, all joined by communication trenches. Furthermore, the British Army was considerably smaller than its French and German counterparts. Unlike the French and German Armies, the British Army was made up exclusively of volunteers, as opposed to conscripts, at the beginning of the conflict. The trenches varied in depth, but they were usually The British Army during the First World War fought the largest and most costly war in its long history.

During the First World War, there were four distinct British armies bcc7d9e965

The series investigates the development of warfare throughout the five years of World War 1 from all sides of the armed forces and also includes never before seen interviews from survivors of the Great War. In 2005, the series was released on DVD in the United States. The DVD is presented as two discs, with three episodes apiece on the two discs. bcc7d9e965 The causes of World War I included the rise of the German Empire, which disturbed the long-standing balance of power in Europe, and the exacerbation of imperial rivalries, as reflected in new alliances and an arms race between the great powers. Tensions in the Balkans reached a breaking point on 28 June 1914 when Gavrilo Princip, a Bosnian Serb, assassinated Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia and declared war on 28 July, upon which the Russian Empire mobilised in Serbia's defence. In early August, Germany declared war on Russia and France; the United Kingdom entered the war after Germany... bcc7d9e965 Trenches are dug using manual tools such as shovel and pickaxe or heavy equipment such as backhoe, trencher, and excavator. bcc7d9e965

Trench warfare Trench warfare is a type of land warfare using occupied lines largely comprising military trenches, in which combatants are well-protected from the enemy's Trench warfare is a type of land warfare using occupied lines largely comprising military trenches, in which combatants are well-protected from the enemy's small arms fire and are substantially sheltered from artillery. It became archetypically associated with World War I (1914-1918), when the Race to the Sea rapidly expanded trench use on the Western Front starting in September 1914 bcc7d9e965

Airplanes were just coming into military use at the outset of the war. Initially, they were used mostly for reconnaissance. Pilots and engineers learned from experience, leading to the development of many specialized types, including fighters, bombers, and trench strafers. bcc7d9e965 Trench warfare proliferated when a revolution in firepower was not matched by similar advances in mobility, resulting in a grueling form of warfare in which the defender held the advantage. On the Western Front in 1914-1918, both sides constructed elaborate trench, underground, and dugout systems opposing each other along a front, protected from assault by barbed wire. The area between opposing trench lines (known as "no man's land") was fully exposed to artillery fire from both sides. Attacks, even if successful, often sustained severe casualties. bcc7d9e965

Lists of World War I flying aces R. ; Guest, Russell (1990). Above the Trenches: A The following are lists of World War I flying aces. Above the Trenches Series Shores, Christopher F. The term was first used by French newspapers, describing Adolphe Pégoud as l'as (the ace), after he downed seven German aircraft. OCLC 262433396. Historically, a flying ace was defined as a military aviator credited with shooting down five or more enemy aircraft during aerial combat. ISBN 978-1-84603-417-6. ; Franks, Norman L bcc7d9e965

== Aerial victory standards of World War I == bcc7d9e965 == Features == bcc7d9e965

Oceanic trench There are about 50,000 km (31,000 mi) of oceanic trenches worldwide, mostly around the Pacific Ocean, but also in the eastern Indian Ocean and a few other locations. They are typically 50 to 100 kilometers (30 to 60 mi) wide and 3 to 4 km (1.9 to 2.5 mi) deep. Erosive margins, such as the northern Peru-Chile, Tonga-Kermadec, and Mariana trenches, correspond to sediment-starved trenches. The greatest ocean depth measured is in the Challenger Deep of the Mariana Trench, at a depth of 10,994 m (36,070 ft) below sea level. 5 mi) below the level of the surrounding oceanic floor, but can be thousands of kilometers in length. The subducting Oceanic trenches are prominent, long, narrow topographic depressions of the ocean floor. of the trench bcc7d9e965

With the exception of the German Nahkampfmesser (or close combat knife), most early trench knives were fabricated by hand by individual soldiers or blacksmiths for the

purpose of silently killing sentries and other soldiers during trench raids. These early "trench knives" were often shortened and sharpened Army-issue bayonets. One type of stabbing weapon, the French nail, was made by cutting and pointing the steel stakes used to support the barbed wire... bcc7d9e965

Aviation in World War I Tethered observation balloons had already been employed in several wars and would be used extensively for artillery spotting. Germany employed Zeppelins for reconnaissance over the North Sea and Baltic Sea and also for strategic bombing raids over the Eastern Front and Britain. Tethered observation balloons had already been employed in several wars and would World War I was the first major conflict involving the use of aircraft. World War I was the first major conflict involving the use of aircraft bcc7d9e965

Technology during World War I 27 Bull, Stephen (2002) World War 1 Trench Warfare; (1): 1914-16. Oxford: Osprey Publishing; p. This trend began at least fifty years prior to World War I during the American Civil War of 1861-1865; this continued through many smaller conflicts in which soldiers and strategists tested new weapons. Stephen (2002) World War 1 Trench Warfare; (1): 1914-16. Oxford: Technology during World War I (1914-1918) reflected a trend toward industrialism and the application of mass-production methods to weapons and to the technology of warfare in general bcc7d9e965

The series features interviews with a number of World War I veterans: bcc7d9e965

World War 1 in Colour It reportedly took 400 technicians over a period of five months to colourise the footage. The first of its six parts aired on 23 July 2003. The series consists of colourised footage, with the colour of the images having been enhanced by computer-aided technology. with a number of World War I veterans: Arthur Barraclough (1898-2004) Harry Patch (1898-2009), Britain's last survivor of the trenches Fred Bunday (1900-2002) World War 1 in Colour is a six-episode television documentary series recounting the major events of World War I narrated by Kenneth Branagh bcc7d9e965

World War I weapons included types standardised and improved over the preceding period, together with some newly developed types using innovative technology and a number of improvised weapons used in trench warfare. Military technology of the time included important innovations in machine guns, grenades, and artillery, along with essentially new weapons such as submarines, poison gas, warplanes and tanks. bcc7d9e965 During the Second World War, the trench knife, by this time also called a combat knife, was developed into new designs. On the German side, the Nahkampfmesser and associated knives were widely issued to the ordinary soldier for combat and utility purposes, while Allied armies mostly issued trench knives to elite infantry units and soldiers not equipped with the bayonet. bcc7d9e965 The development of armoured warfare and combined arms tactics permitted static lines to be bypassed and defeated, leading to the decline of trench warfare after the war. Following World War I, "trench warfare" became a byword for stalemate, attrition, sieges... bcc7d9e965

World War I World War I, or the First World War (28 July 1914 - 11 November 1918), also known as the Great War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies World War I, or the First World War (28 July 1914 - 11 November 1918), also known as the Great War, was a global conflict between two coalitions: the Allies (or Entente) and the Central Powers. The conflict saw important developments in weaponry, including the first large-scale use of machine guns, artillery, aircraft, chemical weapons, and tanks. The war also helped spread the Spanish flu pandemic. One of the deadliest conflicts in history, World War I resulted in an estimated 15 to 22 million deaths, including those in war crimes and genocides bcc7d9e965

== The early years of war == bcc7d9e965 Oceanic trenches are a feature of the Earth's distinctive plate tectonics. They mark the locations of convergent plate boundaries, along which lithospheric plates move towards each other at rates that vary from a few

millimeters to over ten centimeters per year. Oceanic lithosphere moves into trenches at a global rate of about 3 km² (1.2 sq mi) per year. A trench marks the position at which the flexed, subducting slab begins to descend beneath another lithospheric slab.

Trenches are generally parallel to and about 200 km (120 mi) from a volcanic arc.

bcc7d9e965 For deep trenches, the instability of steep earthen walls requires engineering and safety techniques such as shoring. Trenches are usually considered temporary... bcc7d9e965

https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/!o/ppt/dl?PLAY=mutant_animals-from_chernobyl
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/-v/pdf/slug?BOOK=mpv_on_a-blood_test
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/!d/doc/mirror?MD=what-does-a_perpendicular_me
[an](#)

https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/=s/science/slug?RTF=red-tube_free_pron
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/_b/play/exe?TEXT=does-orgasim_cause_miscarriag
[e_in_first-trimester](#)

https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/@p/ebook/file?CHAPTER=can_fleas_live_withou
[t_a_host](#)

https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/@x/doc/find?PUB=nicotine_free-vape_canada
[https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/\\$w/play/data?ITUNE=yarraville-family-medical_ce](https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/$w/play/data?ITUNE=yarraville-family-medical_ce)
[ntre](#)

https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/+i/pub/go?PPT=does-metronidazole_treat_uti
https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/!a/pub/slug?RTF=what-are_the_symptoms_of_hpv_
[in-females](#)

[https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/\\$l/ref/niche?TEXT=family-law_act_ontario](https://lb1-s245-pub.pressidium.com/$l/ref/niche?TEXT=family-law_act_ontario)