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## Wwi trench warfare worksheet

one 40-minute class period 9. 7 a., b.; Social research skills and methods Standard: benchmark A.; 1.,2.d.,3Eses: Photos hew Strachen, First World War. New York: Viking, 2004:Germans Delousing in their clothes. Photo. 164. French soldiers in their cave. Photo: 1915. Photo. Page 166.If these photos are not available, there are a variety of excellent WWI trench photos that can be reproduced on firstworldwar.com website. Summary: After learning about WWI earlier, 9. This lesson was designed to give them a realistic, first person account although an analysis of two photographs of troops living in trenches during World War I. The lesson can be used with Soldier's Voice from World War I: Gallipoli, a reader's theatrical script created by excerpts from diary entries by a Turkish soldier during the Gallipoli campaign. Lesson Instruction Instructions:1. Divided the students into two groups. One group looks at a photo of German soldiers, others, French soldiers. Don't currently give the book captions to the students.2. Students finish the photo analysis worksheet in their photo. Photos can be displayed at the same time on the screen or on copies given to individual students, depending on the teacher's preferences.3. Students find a partner with the opposite photo and discuss the similarities/differences they found using their analysis journals. Dyads will complete venn's diagram of their findings. 4. Students shall report to the class on their findings/observations, and the teacher shall read the original articles accompanying the photographs.5. Teacher grade in both the Photo Analysis Worksheet and the Venn Diagram (points total up to individual teachers) Materials Needed: Created by joyce poore-williams Menu in World War I trenches could stretch many miles and made it nearly impossible for one side to advance on the other side. Aren't you ready to buy an order? Click to download the free sample version download sample trench warfare is a type of fighting where both sides dig deep trench land as protection against the enemy. World War I trenches could stretch for several miles and made it almost impossible for one side to move forward on the other. See the fact file below for more information on World War I Trenches or alternatively you can download our 20-page World War I Trenches worksheet pack to use within the classroom or home environment. The main facts and information about the physical characteristics of the Western Front in World War I, located in France, were considered to have been fought using trench warfare. WWI started on 28 September 2004. Neither side did much ground for almost three and a half years – from October 1914 to In 1918, it was estimated that some 2,490 kilometres of ditch lines had been dug during World War I. Most of the trenches were 1-2 meters wide and 3 meters deep. The trenches were not dug in a straight line. WWI trenches were built in the system, zigzag pattern on many different levels along the line. They had roads dug so the soldiers could move between levels. The trenches were usually embankment and barbed wire fencing. Often in the trenches of World War I it would be reinforced with sandbags and wooden beams. In the trenches itself, the bottom was covered with wooden tables called duck tables. They were designed to protect soldiers' feet from the water in the trenches to try to avoid trenchfoot. The trenches were excavated by the soldiers, and there were three ways to dig them. Sometimes soldiers simply dig trenches directly into the ground - a method known as rooting. Rooting was quick, but the soldiers were open to enemy fire when they dug. The second method was to expand the ditch at one end. It was called sapping and was a safer method, but took much longer. Tunneling - which digs the tunnel and then removing the roof to make the ditch when it's complete - was the safest method, but it was the hardest too. The trenches had to be constantly improved to prevent erosion of the weather and enemy bombs and gunfire. It took 450 men six hours to build about 250 meters of British trenches. LIFE IN THE TRENCHES Life in the trenches was very difficult because they were dirty and flooded in bad weather. Many of the trenches also had pests living in them, including rats, lice and frogs. Rats in particular had a problem and ate soldier's food as well as actual soldiers while they slept. Lice also caused a disease called Trenchfever, which made soldiers itch terribly and caused fever, headaches, sore muscles, bones, and joints. Many soldiers living in the trenches suffered from Trench Foot. Rain and bad weather would flood the trenches making them boggy, muddy, and could even block weapons and make it difficult to move into battle. Persistent exposure to wet, muddy conditions can cause trench foot, which sometimes would result in the foot being amputated. Cold weather was also dangerous and soldiers often lost their fingers or toes to frostbl. Some soldiers also died in the cold. The soldiers turned the front line into three stages. Most soldiers would spend anywhere from one day to two weeks in the trenches at a time. They spent time in the trenches on the front line, spending time in the support trenches and also resting. Even if they didn't fight, the soldiers had work to do - including repairing trenches, moving supplies, cleaning weapons, going through inspections, or guarding. The land between the two enemy trenches was called Nobody's Land. No Earth was sometimes covered in landmines and barbed wire. The distance in the enemy trenches was somewhere between 50-250 meters The noise and the uncomfortable surroundings made it very difficult to sleep in the trenches. The soldiers were constantly tired and could fall asleep. This is why the clock shifts were kept for 2 hours to prevent men from falling asleep during the watch. During World War I, there were several ceasefires or truces in the trenches. In 1914, at Christmas, both British and German soldiers laid down their weapons, came out of their trenches and exchanged gifts and sang Christmas carols - ending fire to celebrate Christmas. It's now known as the Christmas truce. Most raids on WWI happened at night when soldiers crept over No Man's Land, dodging mines, attacking the enemy in the darkness. Every morning, soldiers would stand. That's when they stand up and prepare for battle, because many attacks would take place first thing in the morning. A typical WWI soldier would have a rifle, bayonet and a hand grenade fighting them in the trenches. World War I TrenchEs Worksheets This is a fantastic bouquet that contains everything you need to know about the World War I trenches over 20 comprehensive pages. These are ready-to-use World War I trench worksheets that are ideal for teaching students about trench warfare, which is a type of fighting in which both sides dig deep trenches of land to defend against the enemy. World War I trenches could stretch for several miles and made it almost impossible for one side to move forward on the other. Complete list of attached worksheets WWI Trenches Facts Anatomy of a Trench Soldier's Ration Fill Trench Foot Dangers Trenches WWI Trench Diagnosis Trenches Conditions WWI Data Log Real Images Letter Home Link/Quote on this pagelf you refer to any content on this page of your website, please use the code below to quote this page as the original source. &lt;a href= amp;gt;World War I Trench Facts and Worksheets: &lt;/a> - KidsKconnect, March 1, 2019Link appears in World War I Trench Facts and Worksheets: - KidsKconnect, March 1, 2019 Use of Any Curriculum These Worksheets are specifically designed for use in any international curriculum. You can use these worksheets according to your version or use Google slides to make them more specific to your student abilities levels and curriculum standards. Standards.