

# Battle of the Somme

The Battle of the Somme took place during the First World War in France by the River Somme. It was between the German army and the French army. The British Army was ordered to help the French.

It began on 1st July 1916 and ended on 18th November 1916.

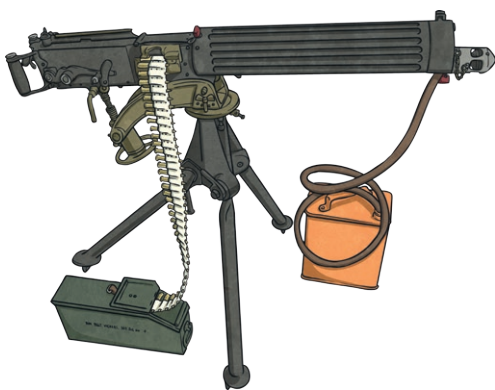
## Trenches

During the First World War, huge trenches were dug into the ground wherever there was a battle. The soldiers would live in the trenches and, when ordered to, had to climb up out of the trenches and run towards the enemy troops.

This was called 'going over the top'. Trenches were muddy, narrow and damp.

## The British Plan

The British Army were told to fire machine guns at the German lines and then walk over to them and fight them face to face.



On Day 1 the British Army fired 1 738 000 shells at the German trenches. Then they started walking over to them.

As the British soldiers walked towards them, the Germans started firing their machine guns. 20 000 men were either killed or seriously wounded!

## Did you know?

The British Army had soldiers from other countries fighting with them. The men came from Ireland, Newfoundland, South Africa and India.

Many people in Britain were angry at the huge loss of so many young men and called it 'The Lost Generation'.

Back in Britain, people began to build simple war shrines in honour of the fallen soldiers.

These were simple, wooden, handmade tablets with the names of the men carved into them.



### The End of the War

Winter was closing in. The terrible weather meant men were trying to fight in muddy, boggy fields. Fighting was suspended. The plan was to carry on fighting in February, but the Germans decided to retreat. The battle was officially over on 18th November 1916. The British Army had failed to defeat the German army.

### Battle of the Somme Facts

- It had been a terrible battle, with 420 000 casualties for the British Army.
- The French lost 200 000 men.
- The Germans lost 500 000 men.
- Many men from Britain had been grouped together in battalions from the same town. The groups were called British Pals.



# Questions

1. What date did the battle begin?

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2. In what country was the Battle of the Somme?

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3. What do you think it would have been like in the trenches?

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4. Name two other countries where soldiers from the British Army came from.

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5. How many British soldiers were killed or wounded on the first day of battle?

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# Questions

6. Why did people build war shrines?

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7. What were they made from?

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8. Why did it matter if the fields were muddy and boggy?

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9. Why was it a terrible battle?

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10. What do you think about the Battle of the Somme? Was it a successful battle?

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# Answers

1. What date did the battle begin?  
**1st July 1916**
2. In what country was the Battle of the Somme?  
**France**
3. What do you think it would have been like in the trenches?  
**Dirty, muddy, horrible etc**
4. Name two other countries where soldiers from the British Army came from.  
**Any of the following: Ireland, Newfoundland, South Africa, India.**
5. How many British soldiers were killed or wounded on the first day of battle?  
**20,000**
6. Why did people build war shrines?  
**To remember the soldiers who had died.**
7. What were they made from?  
**Wood**
8. Why did it matter if the fields were muddy and boggy?  
**It would have been very difficult to fight in muddy fields.**
9. Why was it a terrible battle?  
**Because so many men died or were wounded.**
10. What do you think about the Battle of the Somme? Was it a successful battle?  
**Own answer, must be justified.**

# Battle of the Somme

The Battle of the Somme took place during the First World War in France by the River Somme. It began on 1st July 1916 and ended on 18th November 1916. The French army had lost many soldiers to the German army at Verdun. The British Army were ordered to help the French army defend themselves against the Germans.

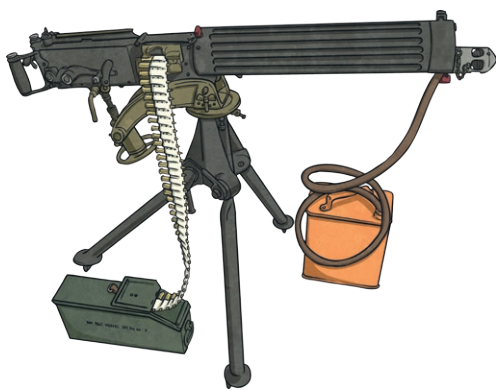
## Trenches

During the First World War, huge trenches were dug into the ground wherever there was a battle. The soldiers would live in the trenches and, when ordered to, had to climb up out of the trenches and run towards the enemy troops.

This was called "going over the top". Trenches were muddy, narrow and damp.

## The British Plan

The plan was to fire at the German lines and then advance towards them on foot and fight face to face.



Many British commanders did not think this was a very good strategy, but others like the British General, Douglas Haig, thought it was the best thing to do.

On that first day, the British Army fired 1 738 000 shells at the German trenches. Then they advanced towards them.

It was catastrophic.

The Germans were hardly affected as they hid deep in their trenches. They stayed where they were, and as the British Army came towards them, they started firing.

The British soldiers were mown down by German machine gunfire.

The British Army suffered 20 000 casualties on that first day!

## Did you know?

The British Army had soldiers from other countries fighting with them. The men came from Ireland, Newfoundland, South Africa and India.

### The British Plan

Many people in Britain were angry at the huge loss of so many young men, and called it 'The Lost Generation'.

Back in Britain, people began to build simple war shrines in honour of the fallen soldiers.

These were simple, wooden tablets with the names of the men carved into them.

### The End of the War

Winter was closing in. The terrible weather meant men were trying to fight in muddy, boggy fields. Fighting was suspended. The plan was to carry on fighting in February, but the Germans decided to retreat. The battle was officially over on 18th November 1916.



### Battle of the Somme Facts

- It had been a terrible battle, with 420 000 casualties for the British Army.
- The French lost 200 000 men.
- The Germans lost 500 000 men.
- Many men from Britain had been grouped together in battalions from the same town. The groups were called British Pals.

Journalists were given misinformation about the battle, and reported that, "German prisoners are surrendering freely and a good many have already fallen into our hands." This was not true.





# Questions

1. In which season did the battle of the Somme begin?

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2. How long did the battle last?

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3. Describe what you think it would have been like in the trenches.

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4. Why do you think some commanders didn't think the British plan sounded like a very good strategy?

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5. Name two other countries where soldiers from the British Army came from.

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# Questions

6. What do you think a 'Lost Generation' means?

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7. Why did people build war shrines?

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8. What does 'fighting was suspended' mean?

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9. Why was it a terrible battle?

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10. What is your opinion of the Battle of the Somme?

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# Answers

1. In which season did the battle of the Somme begin?

**Summer**

2. How long did the battle last?

**4 months**

3. Describe what you think it would have been like in the trenches.

**Own description**

4. Why do you think some commanders didn't think the British plan sounded like a very good strategy?

**Because they knew a lot of soldiers would be killed.**

5. Name two other countries where soldiers from the British Army came from.

**Any of the following: South Africa, India, Newfoundland, Ireland.**

6. What do you think a 'Lost Generation' means?

**That so many young men died that there was none from that generation left.**

7. Why did people build war shrines?

**To remember the soldiers who had died.**

8. What does 'fighting was suspended' mean?

**That they stopped fighting for a while.**

9. Why was it a terrible battle?

**Because so many men died or were wounded.**

10. What is your opinion of the Battle of the Somme?

**Own opinion, must be justified.**

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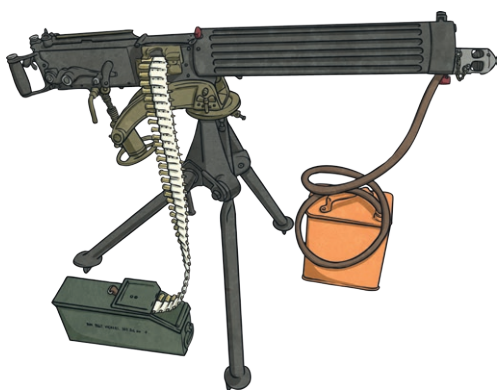
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## The British Plan

The plan was to fire at the German lines and then advance towards them on foot and fight face to face.



Many British commanders did not think this was a very good strategy, but others like the British General, Douglas Haig, thought it was the best thing to do.

On that first day, the British Army fired 1 738 000 shells at the German trenches. Then they advanced towards them. It was catastrophic.

The Germans were hardly affected as they hid deep in their trenches. The British soldiers were mown down by German machine gunfire.

The British Army suffered 20 000 casualties on that first day!

It has been reported that the Germans were so horrified at the vast number of British soldiers who were killed that day that some of them refused to keep firing.

### Did you know?

The British Army had soldiers from other countries fighting with them. The men came from Ireland, Newfoundland, South Africa and India.

Many people in Britain were angry at the huge loss of so many young men, and called it The Lost Generation.

Back in Britain, people began to build simple war shrines in honour of the fallen soldiers.

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### No Man's Land

The area between the British trenches and German trenches was called No Man's Land.

On 14th July 1916, the British Army soldiers gathered here at night, ready to launch a massive dawn attack.

At 3.20am the British pounded the enemy lines and the Germans were taken by surprise.

On 13th November 1916, the British attacked the German defences and captured 7,000 German prisoners.

### The End of the War

Winter was closing in. The terrible weather meant men were trying to fight in muddy, boggy fields. Fighting was suspended. The plan was to carry on fighting in February, but the Germans decided to retreat. The battle was officially over on 18th November 1916.

### Battle of the Somme Facts

- It had been a terrible battle, with 420 000 casualties for the British Army.
- The French lost 200 000 men.
- The Germans lost 500 000 men.
- In 141 days, the British had only advanced 7 miles.
- Many men from Britain had been grouped together in battalions from the same town. The groups were called British Pals.

Journalists were given misinformation about the battle, and reported that, "German prisoners are surrendering freely and a good many have already fallen into our hands." This was not true.



# Questions

1. Why did the British Army become involved in the Battle of the Somme?

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2. How long did the battle last?

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3. Explain what you think the trenches were for.

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4. Explain, in your own words, what the British plan was.

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5. What does 'catastrophic' mean in this context?

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# Questions

6. Why do you think the journalists were given the wrong information?

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7. What was the purpose of the war shrines?

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8. Why was the fighting suspended?

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9. What would have been the effect in Britain if whole battalions were wiped out?

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10. What is your opinion of the Battle of the Somme? Explain your opinion.

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# Answers

1. Why did the British Army become involved in the Battle of the Somme?  
**The British were ordered to help the French defend their country from the Germans.**
2. How long did the battle last?  
**Approximately 4 months.**
3. Explain what you think the trenches were for.  
**The trenches were for soldiers to hide in/ stay safe from machine gun fire.**
4. Explain, in your own words, what the British plan was.  
**The British plan was to attack the enemy lines with gunfire and then walk over and fight them face to face.**
5. What does 'catastrophic' mean in this context?  
**Catastrophic means there were huge losses of life for the British Army and they failed to defeat the enemy.**
6. Why do you think the journalists were given the wrong information?  
**Journalists were given the wrong information so that the British public would think the soldiers were winning and doing better than they actually were.**
7. What was the purpose of the war shrines?  
**To honour and remember the dead soldiers.**
8. Why was the fighting suspended?  
**Because the weather was so awful and they could no longer fight in the mud.**
9. What would have been the effect in Britain if whole battalions were wiped out?  
**Because so many men died or were wounded.**
10. What is your opinion of the Battle of the Somme? Explain your opinion.  
**Own response, opinions must be justified.**