Battle Over Britain: A History Of German Air Assaults On Great Britain, 1917-18 And And July-December 1940, And Of The Development Of Britains Air Defences Between The World Wars

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Map of countries in the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance. 6 A British propaganda postcard from the World War I. The cartoon shows a very elderly German Navy on board a dilapidated warship. The implication was that Britain would wage war as a sea power. 7 David Lloyd George As chancellor of the exchequer, Lloyd George struck deals with the labour movement to ensure the provision of skilled workers. As minister of munitions, he converted industry to war production. And as prime minister from December 1916, he committed Britain to a war on both the domestic and fighting fronts. 8 The war ma The aims of the battle were to relieve the French Army fighting at Verdun and to weaken the German Army. However, the Allies were unable to break through German lines. In total, there were over one million dead and wounded on all sides. 1 July 1916. The first and bloodiest day. The British used a field gun which fired an 18.5lb shell. The Allies bombarded German trenches for seven days and then sent 100,000 men over the top to attack the German lines. The day was a disaster for the British. The Germans weathered the artillery fire in deep trenches and came up fighting. As the British soldiers In fact, Britain’s situation was more favorable than most of the world recognized at the time. Britain possessed an effective air defense system, first-rate fighter pilots, and a great military leader in Air Marshal Hugh Dowding. On the other hand, the Germans had major problems: they had no navy left after the costly conquest of Norway, their army was unprepared for any form of amphibious operations, and the Luftwaffe had suffered heavy losses in the west (the first two factors made a seaborne attack on the British Isles impossible from the first). Even more serious, the Germans had poor inte