
The Battle of Somme Essay

The Battle of Somme is considered one of the most deadliest battles of The Great War. There were two reasons for why this battle began, the first reason was that Great Britain were trying to make it difficult for the France to fight at Verdun and the second reason was to feeble the Germany's Army. The countries who fought in the Battle of Somme were Great Britain, France, Canada, and Germany. The Battle of Somme lasted for over three months from July 1, 1916 to November 18, 1916. Over 57,000 of the British soldiers were killed or wounded during the battle during that time period. Just about 24,000 Canadians were killed or wounded. Just about four-hundred and twenty thousand British were either killed or wounded. Just about two hundred thousand French were either killed or wounded and over five hundred- thousand Germans were either killed or wounded. If you add all the people that were killed or wounded in each country that would be over a one million people that were either killed or wounded.

That is a lot Germany was the cause of the Battle of Somme happening because they attacked at Verdun. The French Commander, Ferdinand Foch was one of the ones who brought the battle of Somme to be a thing because since the France were fighting in Verdun it started the the Battle of the Somme. Von Falkenhayn was the Chief of General Staff in Germany and the one who was behind the attack at Verdun. Somme river is where the Battle of Somme took place at, also the Somme river is located in France. The British Commander during the Battle of Somme was Sir Charles Douglas Haig. The British's plan during the Battle of Somme was to add artillery to the attack so they could cut the wire of the German trenches which could lead to eventually obliterating all of the very deep German trenches, but right when the clock became twelve of midnight the British were out of artillery so the British soldier had nothing to defend with. The way this battle started was with attacks using artillery for a week at the lines of Germany. There were almost The Battle of Somme is considered one of the most deadliest battles during The Great War. There were two reasons for why this battle began, the first reason was that the Great Britain were trying to make it difficult for the France to fight at Verdun and the second reason was to feeble the Germany's Army. The countries who fought in the Battle of Somme were Great Britain, France, Canada, and Germany.

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The way this battle started was with attacks using artillery for a week at the lines of Germany. There were almost two-million shells shot at the German trenches. This was supposed to be the British running an attack on the Germans and destroy the trenches but their plan backfired and before the day ended the Germans killed around 29,000 British soldiers and after would be forever known as the bloodiest wars and days in history. On the first day of the Battle of Somme over Fifty-seven thousand british soldiers were either killed or wounded, but instead of surrendering the british kept on going. The British decided to keep on firing attacks on the German army. Eventually by August the German would have over 250,000 people either killed or wounded. The German military was showing weakness from how the French military and British military were showing and forcing complete dominance against the German military.

This such dominance from the French and British military made the German military lose food resources. The German military was having decrease in food supplies because the British and French military put a naval blockade in the sea where the German military could not pass by and it also blocked off all the German military food supplies they ever had. With all this complete dominance from the French and the British military and the German military basically showing tons of weakness and also making out that the german military were losing the Battle of Somme, the German Commander, Falkenhayn decided to resign as the German Commander Because of all of things that has been happening in the Battle of Somme. Falkenhayn was replaced by two people the first one was General Hindenburg and Ludendorff who was the Chief of Staff. Instead of the new German Commander to surrender he had other things in mine. General Hindenburg decided to keep the German military in the Battle of Somme. General Hindenburg also decided to created a new and improved tactics that could put the German military back in it. The British Commander in Chief, Sir Douglas Haig decided to put a stop to the army offensive which ended the Battle of Somme.

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