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- I. War at sea
 - A. What was the importance of naval warfare in WWI?
 - 1. Control of the seas was critical to both sides
 - 2. The UK needed naval routes to supply, while Germany didn't
 - 3. Germany did need supplies from overseas though
 - B. Mines and submarines
 - 1. British dominated naval warfare, so Germans turned to enforce their own blockade using u-boats to sink merchant ships
 - 2. this warfare was effective, leaving large ships vulnerable, but was also dangerous, because of the neutral countries involved in shipping
 - 3. Germans scaled down their u-boats in attempt to keep the US out of the war after the sinking of the Lusitania,
 - 4. Germany hoped to starve the UK and France before the US joined the war
 - C. Why was Britain able to survive the U-boat blockade?
 - 1. The convoy system (sending a large number of merchant ships at once) became the turning point in the u-boat blockade for the UK to survive.
 - 2. Didn't fully eliminate the danger of the u-boats
 - D. The battle of Jutland
 - 1. A head on battle was avoided because it could mean major losses for either side, but came in 1916
 - 2. German admiral Scheer tried to lure British ships from their base as to attack them with superior forces, but because British intelligence could decipher German radio signals, they sent more ships than Germany expected.
 - 3. Germany "won", losing less ships, but the impact was that they didn't destroy the British fleet, leaving them in control of the waters
 - 4. Germany switched back to primarily u-boat warfare
- II. War in the air
 - A. Airships, bombs and civilian targets
 - 1. Airships were very reliable at the beginning of the war because they could carry more weight, and had a greater range than airplanes
 - 2. The Germans had the Zeppelin airships which were more sophisticated and were used to bomb civilian and industrial targets
 - 3. These were effective at first, but British defenses improved and Germans switched to the bomber plane
 - 4. The British also created their fleet of bombers
 - B. Aircraft – reconnaissance, dog-fights and ground attacks
 - 1. Aircraft's speed and mobility allowed for mapping enemy trenches
 - 2. Wireless communication also improved with aircrafts
 - 3. Enemy pilots experimented with weapons to bring down enemy mappers, leading to dog-fights, also leading to the attack of ground troops from planes