

Go to <http://dianaoverbey.wordpress.com/tag/world-war-1-trenches/>

Scroll down to **3. How were the trenches laid out?** and find the picture.

Draw the trench system and label the following

**No Man's land, Support trench, Communication trench, Front-line trench, To Reserve trench**



▲ **AFTER THE U.S.** entered the war, there was widespread hatred of all things German. Many schools stopped teaching the German language. Sauerkraut, a German dish made from cabbage, was renamed liberty cabbage. Hamburgers, named after a city in Germany, were renamed liberty sausage.

## On the Home Front

Politicians, businesses, and military leaders on both sides had much to gain from the war. But the men who fought in the trenches and the civilians back home had much to lose. Govern-

ments on both sides took great pains to "sell" the war to civilians. On the home front, people were subjected to a constant stream of propaganda, messages appealing to their love of country and their fear and hatred of the enemy.



▲ **WITH SO MANY** men at war, Britain needed women to work in many areas. Some went to the fields to produce much needed food. Others served as clerical workers or conductors on trams and buses. "Munitionettes" went to work in

factories making weapons and ammunition. By 1917, women were producing 80 percent of British weapons and shells. It was dangerous work, and on average, women were paid less than half of what men made for the same job.



▲ **SEVERE SHORTAGES** of food and goods in Germany were caused by many factors. One was the British naval blockade of German ports. A sec-

ond was disruption in farming as men went off to war. A third was a shortage of fertilizer. Food was rationed, so everyone supposedly got a fair share. However, wealthy families obtained extra rations through the illegal black market. By winter of 1918, millions in Central Europe were foraging for scraps.



▲ **IN 1914 ALONE,** the war in France had orphaned almost 400,000 children. They were cared for in orphanages.