



The European Standard



Issue 1

Published randomly

November 9th, 2017.



CLASS OUT ON THE FRONT!

A Report of the day out to the Great War Museum in Meaux :

"Great-Britain & the USA in World War 1" – 1ère, the European section



Guided tour: the British and American warrior experience in the Great War.

Weapons & uniforms, did you know?

During our visit, we learned a lot about weapons but also about uniforms in World War I. Because they were at first a professional army, the British had the best war equipment which was not too flashy like the French uniform. They wore khaki (dust color), so that they can be less easily targeted.

Later, the camouflage began to be used, design created by the artists who wanted to support the soldiers in their ways. We learned that this design was also used on ships with bright colors because it makes the visibility of the landscape much more complex creating a trap for German submarines. **Marie C., Carla, Théo, Maxence.**

The recruitment of the British Army, the process?

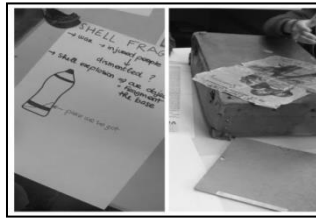
The British recruitment was very different from the others because men didn't have to go to fight for their country. Contrary to the conscription in France they could choose, for example. Lord Kitchener asked for volunteers in August 1914 and by the end of the year, two million people decided to join the country, decided to create « pal groups » to make them protect themselves but it was a total disaster as they lost 75 to 85 % of the soldiers. Moreover, as they came from the same villages and cities, some of them didn't have men anymore.

Solène, Emma, Marion, Amélie et Samuel.

The American entry in the war, the unofficial reason? The US was supposed to be neutral in the war but they lent a lot of money to the European countries so they were afraid that they can't give it back. Moreover the US were also preoccupied because the free-trade and the exchanges were not possible with the war. In fact, even if they did feel concerned by this "European War" at the beginning, they realized that they were losing money so they entered in the War. **Severine, Kendra, Emile, Andréa, Elise.**

Workshop in groups: "Archives, a little factory of history!"

I liked how we had to work, like an investigation to find the story hidden behind the items; it was really interesting!



Enjoying the day out!

We enjoyed the day out in the museum because it was very interesting, we did not expect to learn these types of things that you don't especially mention about when you talk about the World War 1. The workshop was also interesting and we liked discovering objects and thinking about where they came from and why they were saved.

Investigating like historians do !

We thought that the workshop was an enriching experience. The discovery of the case has been a great moment because we were able to activate our sense of investigation and our curiosity. We imagined the owner's story, confronting our ideas, trying to guess a part of his life thanks to the objects. Manipulating these objects which originated from the war made us feel like historians and we really enjoyed it !



Was the Blockade a war crime?

During the First World War, the Allied powers (France, Great Britain, USA) conducted a blockade, a prolonged naval operation to restrict the German's maritime supplies. This blockade is considered as a key for the Allies to win the war and it kept on going after the official end of the war to force Germany to sign the Treaty of Versailles. About 750000 Germans died because of the lack of food and goods.

Héloïse, Lucie , Chloé , Jonathan, Hélène.