Mr. Gorham Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

U.S. History II/*First World War* Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Gallipoli* Essay Primary & Secondary Sources

Enrich your essay with primary sources such as those found on this sheet. Your paper must include a Works Cited Page, where you will correctly list the film *Gallipoli* in proper MLA format as well as *The First Day on the Somme,* by Martin Middlebrook[[1]](#footnote-1)—and *Gallipoli*, by Alan Moorehead, the sources of the following primary sources.

**Friendship/Mateship:**

In the First World War, men from a single town would often sign up together; these were called Pals Battalions (700 men). As one historian has noted, “[e]ven the smaller towns managed to raise their own battalions: the Accrington Pals. . . the Grimsby Chums.” Cite as: (Middlebrook6-7).

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Approaching battle brought men together. One young British soldier recounted “The feeling of comradeship among us seemed to grow as we marched forward into a common danger.” Cite as: (Middlebrook 89).

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“The memories of those heart-breaking days will last forever. We were a grand crowd of chaps. We were two years in the making and ten minutes in the destroying.” Private A.V. Pearson, Leeds Pals. Cite as: (Middlebrook251).

Trooper Harold Rush of the 10th Light Horse Regiment died in the third wave. His body was one of the few identified and he is buried in Walker's Ridge Cemetery. His epitaph famously reads “His last words, Goodbye [Mate], God bless you.” Cite as: (Middlebrook 251).

**Why Men Fight:**

“The British soldier had gone to war full of patriotism and enthusiasm. He had been led to believe that the German was a barbarian who trampled over half of Europe.” Cite as: (Moorehead30).

“Oh God! I’ve never been quite so happy in my life I think. I suddenly realize the ambition of my life has been—since I was two—to go on a military expedition against Constantinople [Turkey].” Cambridge-educated poet Rupert Brooke, prior to the Gallipoli campaign. Cite as: (Moorehead 109).

“Almost all these young men—and thousands of others less imaginative but just as ardent—were facing the prospect of battle for the first time, and their letters and diaries reveal how strongly the sense of adventure communicated itself through the Army.” Cite as: (Moorehead111).

**Social Class:**

After a general gave his men encouragement, “he got into his car and went home to his H.Q. to wine and dine while we poor blighters tottered on our way to glory.” Cite as: (Middlebrook 88).

Instead of living in danger, the senior generals and their staffs could live in absolute safety, setting up their H.Q.s in the best chateaux, [living] in luxury.” Cite as: (Middlebrook 25).

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“I cursed, and still do, the generals who caused us to suffer such torture, living in filth, eating filth, and then, death or injury just to boost their ego.” Private W.H. Haigh, 1/5th Yorks and Lancs. Cite as: (Middlebrook297).

**Social Status from the film *Gallipoli:***

Frank says to his father, “I’ll keep my head down, and come back an officer.”

Frank remarks to Archy: “The Light Horse, now that has a touch of class.”

Frank also clearly loves wearing the Light Horse uniform; he admires himself in the mirror at the Officers’ Dance, and chats up some nurses after he first transfers to the Light Horse.

**Changing View of War:**

In 1916, Lieutenant Liddell Hart’s papers “show he still admired his leaders then [but he changed from] an enthusiastic infantry officer to a bitter critic, in a way that was typical of many soldiers who changed their views over the years.” Cite as: (Middlebrook219).

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“Towards the end of the war,” writes one British veteran, “we couldn’t even sing ‘God Save the King’ on church parade.” Cite as: (Middlebrook 281).

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“More than anything I hated to see war-crippled men standing in the gutter selling matches. We had been promised a land fit for heroes; it took a hero to live in it. I’d never fight for my country again. Private F.W.A. Turner, 11th Sherwood Foresters. Cite as: (Middlebrook 291).

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“From that moment [first day of the Battle of the Somme, July 1, 1916] all my religion died. All my teaching and beliefs in God had left me, never to return.” Private C. Betram, 94th Trench Mortar Battery. Cite as: (Middlebrook 297).

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**Citing a Book on a Works Cited Page**

The basic form for book citation is:

Lastname, Firstname. *Title of Book*. City of Publication: Publisher, Year of Publication. Medium of Publication.

Ex: Gleick, James. Chaos: Making a New Science. New York: Penguin, 1987. Print.

***Write the Middlebrooks & Moorehead Cites below:***

**MLA Citation Rules are on my website under the Research Paper Resources Tab.**

1. Published by Norton. NY, NY 1972. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)