
The Somme

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The Somme
Independently
Published
Chronicles the
British and French
offensive against
entrenched German
lines in 1916, with
analysis of the
objectives and plans

for the battle, the
slaughter of the
frontal assault, and
the war's trench-
based attrition.
Somme Sutton
Pub Limited
So much has
been written
about the
1916 Battle
of the Somme
that it might
appear that
every aspect
of the four-
month

struggle has
been
described and
analyzed in
exhaustive
detail. Yet
perhaps one
aspect has
not received
the attention
it deserves
the French
sector in the
south of the
battlefield
which is
often

overshadowed by events in the British sector further north. That is why Ian Sumner's photographic history of the French army on the Somme is so interesting and valuable. Usin g a selection of over 200 wartime photographs, many of which have not been published before, he follows the entire course of the battle from the French point of view. The	photographs show the build-up to the Somme offensive, the logistics involved, the key commanders, the soldiers as they prepared to go into action and the landscape over which the battle took place. Equally close coverage is given to the fighting during each phase of the offensive the initial French advances, the mounting German	resistance and the terrible casualties the French incurred. The photographs are especially important in that they record the equipment and weapons that were used, the clothing the men wore and the conditions in which they fought, and they provide us with a visual insight into the realities of battle over a hundred years ago. They also document
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some of the most famous sites on the battlefield before they were destroyed in the course of the fighting, including villages like Gommecourt, Pozieres, La Boisselle and Thiepval.

The Missing of the Somme Pen and Sword

The offensive on the Somme took place between July and November 1916 and is perhaps the most iconic battle of the Great War. It was there that Kitcheners famous Pals Battalions were

first sent into action en masse and it was a battlefield where many of the dreams and aspirations of a nation, hopeful of victory, were agonizingly dashed. Because of its legendary status, the Somme has been the subject of many books, and many more will come out next year. However, nothing has ever been published on the Battle in which the soldiers own photographs have been used to illustrate both the campaigns extraordinary comradeship and its carnage. Our Corner of the Somme

Bloomsbury Publishing
At 07.30 hours on 1 July 1916, the devastating cacophony of the Allied artillery fell silent along the front on the Somme. The ear-splitting explosions were replaced by the shrill sound of hundreds of whistles being blown. At that moment, tens of thousands of British soldiers climbed out from the trenches on their part of the Western Front, and began to make their way steadily towards the German lines opposite. It was

<p>the first day of the Battle of the Somme. By the end of the day, a number of the regiments involved had met with some degree of success; others had suffered heavy losses for no gain, whilst a few quite literally ceased to exist. That day, the old infantry tactics of the British Army clashed head-on with the reality of modern warfare. On what is generally accepted as the worst day in the British Army's history, there were more than 60,000 casualties a third of them fatal. In this publication, the</p>	<p>authors have drawn together, for the first time ever, all the War Diary entries for 171 British Regiments that went over the top that day a day that even now still touches so many families both in the United Kingdom and around the world. The result will be a vital work of reference to the events of 1 July 1916, a valuable information source for not only for those interested in military history, but genealogists and historians alike.</p> <p><i>The 1916 Battle of the Somme</i> Leo</p>	<p>Cooper</p> <p>After an immense but useless bombardment, at 7.30 am. On 1 July 1916 the British Army went over the top and attacked the German trenches. It was the first day of the battle of the Somme, and on that day the British suffered nearly 60,000 casualties, two for every yard of their front. With more than fifty times the daily losses at El Alamein and fifteen times the British casualties on D-day, 1 July 1916 was the blackest day in the history of the</p>
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British Army. But, more than that, as Lloyd George recognised, it was a watershed in the history of the First World War. The Army that attacked on that day was the volunteer Army that had answered Kitchener's call. It had gone into action confident of a decisive victory. But by sunset on the first day on the Somme, no one could any longer think of a war that might be won. Martin Middlebrook's research has covered not just official and regimental histories and tours	of the battlefields, but interviews with hundreds of survivors, both British and German. As to the action itself, he conveys the overall strategic view and the terrifying reality that it was for front-line soldiers. <i>The Somme</i> Cambridge University Press Looks at how the phenomenon of the Somme has been scorched into the national heritage but with a distortion produced by the literary legacy. The book examines the concept and planning of the battle, what it was like to serve in the battle. It takes issue with the	judgement of many historians. <u>Through German Eyes</u> Phoenix Press (CA) The soldiers receive the best service a historian can provide: their story is told in their own words - <i>Guardian</i> 'For some reason nothing seemed to happen to us at first; we strolled along as though walking in a park. Then, suddenly, we were in the midst of a storm of machine-gun bullets and I saw men beginning to twirl round and fall in all kinds of curious ways' On 1 July 1916, a
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continous line of British soldiers climbed out from the trenches of the Somme into No Man's Land and began to walk towards dug-in German troops armed with machine-guns. By the end of the day there were more than 60,000 British casualties - a third of them fatal. Martin Middlebrook's now-classic account of the blackest day in the history of the British army draws on official sources from the time, and on the words of hundreds of survivors: normal men, many of them fought. From volunteers, who found themselves thrown into a scene of unparalleled tragedy and horror. **Ghosts on the Somme** Pen & Sword Books This new edition of Paul Reed's classic book Walking the Somme is an essential traveling companion for anyone visiting the Somme battlefields of 1916. His book, first published over ten years ago, is the result of a lifetime's research into the battle and the landscape over which it was fought. From Gommecourt, Serre, Beaumont-Hamel and Thiepval to Montauban, High Wood, Delville Wood and Flers, he guides the walker across the major sites associated with the fighting. These are now features of the peaceful Somme countryside. In total there are 16 walks, including a new one tracing the operations around Mametz Wood, and all the original walks have been fully revised and brought up to date. Walking the Somme brings the

visitor not only to the places where the armies clashed but to the landscape of monuments, cemeteries and villages that make the Somme battlefield so moving to explore. *The Battle of the Somme* Pen and Sword
Observe the Sons of Ulster Marching Towards the Somme was revived by the Abbey Theatre, Dublin in 1994 as part of an acknowledgement of the peace process. The production was subsequently taken to the Edinburgh Festival in 1995 and opened at the Royal

Shakespeare Company's Barbican Theatre, London, in March 1996. *THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME* Pen and Sword
Published to coincide with the centenary commemoration of the battle of the Somme, this new study comprises 12 separate articles written by some of the foremost military historians, each of whom looks at a specific aspect of the battle. Focusing on key aspects of the British, French and German forces, overall strategic and

tactical impacts of the battle and with an introduction by renowned World War I scholar Professor Sir Hew Strachan, *The Battle of the Somme* is a timely collection of the latest research and analysis of the battle. The terrors of the Somme have largely come to embody trench warfare on the Western Front in the modern imagination, but this new book looks beyond the horrendous conditions and staggering casualty rates to provide new, insightful research on one of

the most pivotal battles of the war. **24 Hours at the Somme** Vintage "In this revised edition, ... John Giles has succeeded in recapturing the atmosphere of an era when men fought savage battles in and around water-filled trenches amongst the stinking litter of war ... Eye-witness accounts of the bitter fighting are blended with contemporary photographs juxtaposed with comparison [i.e. comparison] pictures taken by

the author of the same spots today. The result is a salute to all those men who marched along the roads of Picardy, from Amiens and the surrounding camps, through the ruined town of Albert and onwards to the trenches of the Somme battleground"--Dust jacket. Observe the Sons of Ulster Marching Towards the Somme Rowman & Littlefield A major new history of the most infamous battle of the First World War, as described by the men who fought it. On 1 July 1916, Douglas

Haig's army launched the 'Big Push' that was supposed finally to bring an end to the stalemate on the Western Front. What happened next was a human catastrophe: scrambling over the top into the face of the German machine guns and artillery fire, almost 20,000 British and Commonwealth soldiers were killed that day alone, and twice as many wounded - the greatest loss in a single day ever sustained by the British Army. The battle did not stop there, however. It dragged on for another 4 months, leaving the

battlefield strewn
with literally
hundreds of
thousands of bodies.
The Somme has
remained a byword
for the futility of
war ever since. In
this major new
history, Peter Hart
describes how the
battle looked from
the point of view of
those who fought it.
Using never-before-
seen eyewitness
testimonies, he
shows us this epic
conflict from all
angles. We see what
it was like to crawl
across No Man's
Land in the face of
the German guns,
what it was like for
those who stayed
behind in the
trenches - the
padres, the
artillerymen, the

doctors. We also see
what the battle
looked like from the
air, as the RFC
battled to keep
control of the skies
above the
battlefield. All this
is put in the context
of the background to
the battle, and
Haig's overall
strategy for the
Western Front,
making this the
most comprehensive
history of the battle
since Lyn
MacDonald's
bestselling work
over 20 years ago.
**Walking the
Somme** Pen &
Sword
The first day of the
Somme has had
more of a
widespread
emotional impact
on the psyche of the

British public than
any other battle in
history. Now, 100
years later, Robert
Kershaw attempts to
understand the
carnage, using the
voices of the British
and German soldiers
who lived through
that awful day. In
the early hours of 1
July 1916, the
British General staff
placed its faith in
patriotism and guts,
believing that one
'Big Push' would
bring on the end of
the Great War. By
sunset, there were
57,470 men – more
than half the size of
the present-day
British Army – who
lay dead, missing or
wounded. On that
day hope died.
Juxtaposing the
British trench view

against that from the German parapet, Kershaw draws on eyewitness accounts, memories and letters to expose the true horror of that day. Amongst the mud, gore and stench of death, there are also stories of humanity and resilience, of all-embracing comradeship and gritty patriotic British spirit.

However it was this very emotion which ultimately caused thousands of young men to sacrifice themselves on the Somme.

The Somme

Casemate

Publishers

This text provides a full account, from the German

perspective, of the activities and operations of the German Army on the Somme. It covers the whole battle from the commencement of operations there in September 1914 through until the end of the Battle of the Somme in late 1916.

Forgotten Voices of the Somme Pen and Sword

An engrossing literary novel about a family mystery, revenge, and forgiveness by the bestselling author of *Norwegian Wood* and *The Bell in the Lake* The *Sixteen Trees of the Somme* is an

intricately plotted and enthralling novel by the award-winning author of *Norwegian Wood* and *The Bell in the Lake*. An international bestseller and longlisted for the Dublin Literary Prize, it tells the story of Edvard and starts at his family's tree farm in Norway, where he was raised by his grandfather. The death of Edvard's parents when he was three has always been a mystery but he knows that the fate of his grandfather's brother, Einar, is somehow

connected. One day an ancient walnut
a coffin is trees colored by
delivered to the poison gas in
farm for his World War I,
grandfather, long Edvard ultimately
before the discovers a very
grandfather's unusual
death—a inheritance.
meticulous, Spanning a century
beautiful, and and masterfully
unique piece of navigating themes
craftsmanship with of revenge and
the hallmarks of a forgiveness, love
certain master and loneliness, The
craftsman—raising Sixteen Trees of
the thought that the Somme
Einar isn't dead displays the rich
after all. Edvard is talents of Lars
now driven to Mytting—whose
unravel the novels have sold
mystery of his over a million
parents' death. copies
Following a trail of worldwide—in a
clues from Norway story that is utterly
to the Shetland compelling and
Islands to the unforgettable.
battlefields of *The French Army on*
France and sixteen *the Somme 1916*

Macmillan
1916. The Somme.
With over a million
casualties, it was the
most brutal battle of
World War I. It is a
clash that even now,
over 90 years later,
remains seared into
the national
consciousness,
conjuring up images
of muddy trenches
and young lives
tragically wasted. Its
first day, July 1st
1916 - on which the
British suffered
57,470 casualties,
including 19,240
dead - is the bloodiest
day in the history of
the British armed
forces to date. On the
German side, an
officer famously
described it as 'the
muddy grave of the
German field army'.
By the end of the
battle, the British had
learned many lessons
in modern warfare

while the Germans had suffered irreplaceable losses, ultimately laying the foundations for the Allies' final victory on the Western Front.

Drawing on a wealth of material from the vast Imperial War Museum Sound Archive, *Forgotten Voices of the Somme* presents an intimate, poignant, sometimes even bleakly funny insight into life on the front line: from the day-to-day struggle of extraordinary circumstances to the white heat of battle and the constant threat of injury or death. Featuring contributions from soldiers of both sides and of differing backgrounds, ranks and roles, many of them previously unpublished, this is the definitive oral

history of this unique and terrible conflict. *The Battle of the Somme* Heineman n-Raintree Library "Despite superior air and artillery power, British soldiers died in catastrophic numbers at the Battle of Somme in 1916. What went wrong, and who was responsible? This book meticulously reconstructs the battle, assigns responsibility to military and political leaders, and changes forever the way we understand this encounter and the history of the Western

Front"--Publisher description. **Three Armies on the Somme** Casemate Publishers offensive to be waged against Germany even as France poured incredible numbers of men into the slaughterhouse that was the desperate defense of Verdun. *élan vital*" of the French people, a quality, he argued, that set the Gallic race apart from the rest of the world. French losses were just under 200,000. The Germans lost at least 650,000.

Just as the French refused to give up ground at Verdun, the Germans held on stubbornly at the Somme—so stubbornly that General Ludendorff actually complained that his men “fought too doggedly, clinging too resolutely to the mere holding of ground, with the result that the losses were heavy.” The only thing “conclusive” about the Somme was the ineluctable fact of death. No battle ever fought in any conflict provided a stronger incentive for all sides to reach a negotiated peace—the “peace without victory” that Woodrow Wilson, still standing on the sidelines, urged the combatants to agree upon. Instead, the Kaiser, appalled both by Verdun and the Somme, relieved Falkenhayn and replaced him with Hindenburg and Ludendorff, who had achieved great success on the Eastern Front. The new commanders created two new defensive lines, both well behind the Somme front. On the one hand, it was a retreat. On the other, it was a commitment to draw the French and British farther east and invite them to sacrifice more of their soldiery. The modest advance the British made was but the prelude to additional slaughter. *Slaughter on the Somme* Pen and Sword Mercy dog, Flo, has more to contend with than racing across the dangerous battlefield of the Somme. Can she get her medical kit to the injured? Can she lead Ray, the stretcher-

bearer, and his donkey to them in time? Depicting the key landmarks of the Somme, this story pays tribute to the remarkable bravery of the animals who played their part during World War One.

The Somme Yale University Press
Paralysis. Stuttering. The 'shakes'. Inability to stand or walk. Temporary blindness or deafness. When strange symptoms like these began appearing in men at Casualty Clearing Stations in 1915, a debate began in army and medical circles as to what it was, what had caused it and what could be done to cure it. But the numbers were never

large. Then in July 1916 with the start of the Somme battle the incidence of shell shock rocketed. The high command of the British army began to panic. An increasingly large number of men seemed to have simply lost the will to fight. As entire battalions had to be withdrawn from the front, commanders and military doctors desperately tried to come up with explanations as to what was going wrong. 'Shell shock' - what we would now refer to as battle trauma - was sweeping the Western Front. By the beginning of August 1916, nearly 200,000 British soldiers had been killed or wounded during the first month of fighting along the Somme.

Another 300,000 would be lost before the battle was over. But the army always said it could not calculate the exact number of those suffering from shell shock. Re-assessing the official casualty figures, Taylor Downing for the first time comes up with an accurate estimate of the total numbers who were taken out of action by psychological wounds. It is a shocking figure. Taylor Downing's revelatory new book follows units and individuals from signing up to the Pals Battalions of 1914, through to the horrors of their experiences on the Somme which led to the shell shock that, unrelated to weakness or cowardice, left the

men unable to
continue fighting. He
shines a light on the
official - and brutal -
response to the
epidemic, even
against those officers
and doctors who
looked on it
sympathetically. It
was, they believed, a
form of hysteria. It
was contagious. And
it had to be stopped.
Breakdown brings an
entirely new
perspective to bear on
one of the iconic
battles of the First
World War.