

World War I JCC: The Supreme Allied Command Council 1918

Background Guide

Start Date – March 4th, 1918

March 24th-25th
Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

Table of Contents

Letter from the Chair	3
Letter from the Crisis Director	4
Committee Objectives	5
Re-Organizing Our Forces	
An Economic War	
Ensure the Final Peace	
Background Information	6
The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	
The Western Front	
Warfare in the Alps	
The Macedonian Front	
Fighting in the Desert	
The Sykes-Picot Treaty	
Breaking Point	
Castle of Steel	
Technology and the Great War	
New War, Old Tactics	
Maps	11
The Great War: A Timeline	13
Positions	15
Bibliography	21

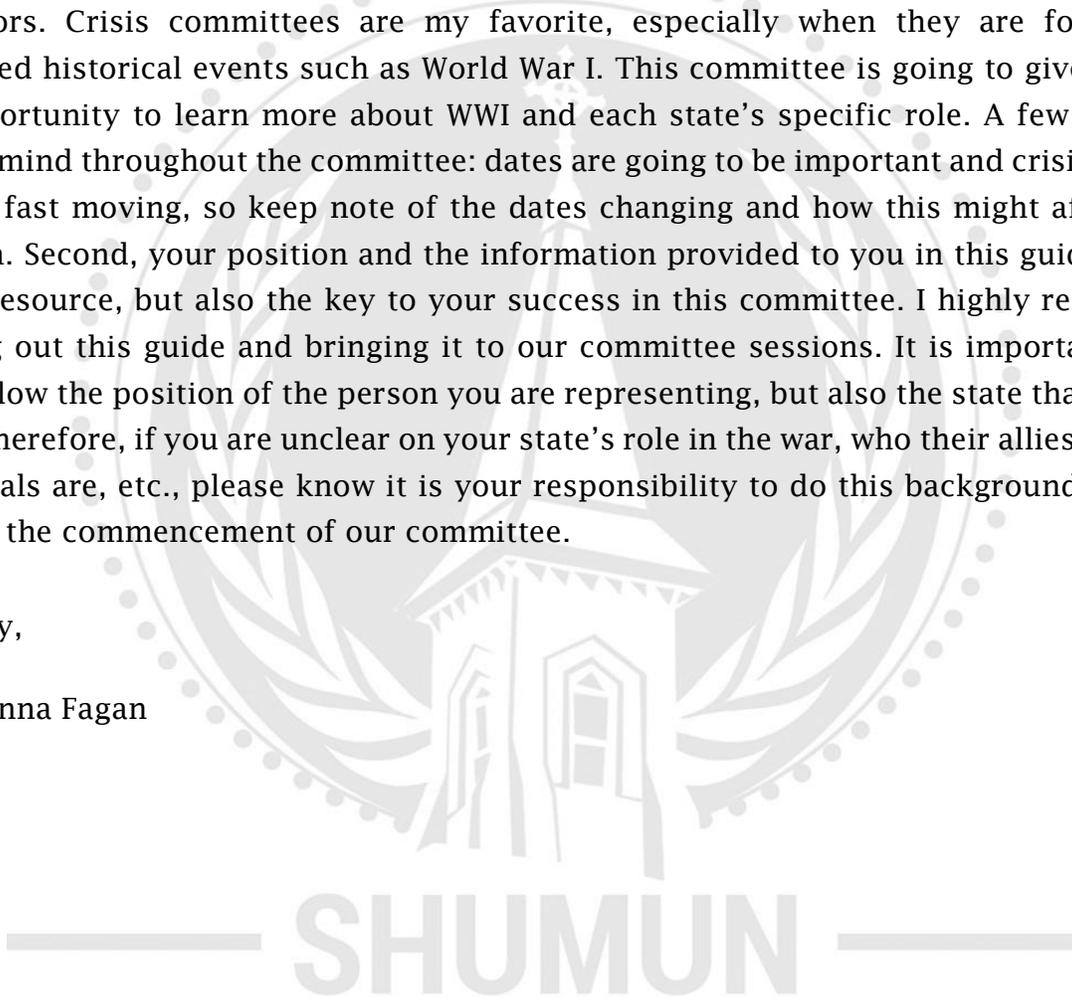
Letter from the Chair

Dear Committee Members,

I would like to formally welcome you all to SHUMUN XIX! My name is Anna Fagan and I am a junior here at Seton Hall studying Diplomacy and International Relations. My language minor is Spanish and I am also studying Economics and Environmental Studies as minors. Crisis committees are my favorite, especially when they are focused on interested historical events such as World War I. This committee is going to give all of us the opportunity to learn more about WWI and each state's specific role. A few things to keep in mind throughout the committee: dates are going to be important and crisis updates may be fast moving, so keep note of the dates changing and how this might affect your position. Second, your position and the information provided to you in this guide are not only a resource, but also the key to your success in this committee. I highly recommend printing out this guide and bringing it to our committee sessions. It is important to not only follow the position of the person you are representing, but also the state that they are from. Therefore, if you are unclear on your state's role in the war, who their allies are, what their goals are, etc., please know it is your responsibility to do this background research prior to the commencement of our committee.

Sincerely,

Anna Fagan



— SHUMUN —

Letter from the Crisis Director

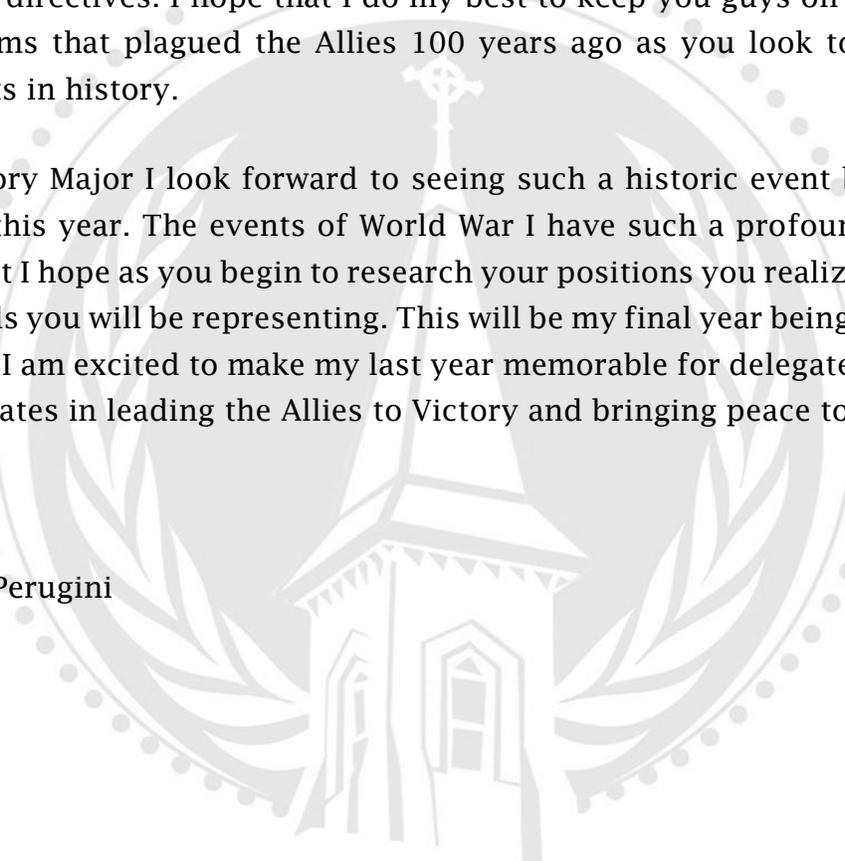
Dear Delegates,

Welcome to SHUMUN XIX! It is a pleasure to be your Crisis Director for the Allied Committee during the final months of the Great War. I look forward to reading your many crisis notes and directives. I hope that I do my best to keep you guys on your toes as you navigate problems that plagued the Allies 100 years ago as you look to end one of the greatest conflicts in history.

As a History Major I look forward to seeing such a historic event be the theme for our committee this year. The events of World War I have such a profound impact on the world today, that I hope as you begin to research your positions you realize the importance of the individuals you will be representing. This will be my final year being a Crisis Director for SHUMUN, so I am excited to make my last year memorable for delegates and staff alike! Good luck delegates in leading the Allies to Victory and bringing peace to the world.

Best of Luck,

Nicholas Perugini



— SHUMUN —

Committee Objectives

For nearly four long years this war has dragged on, mercilessly eating away at the resources and moral of our nations. In order to win this war we have to get our forces back in order and prepare for the final battles. These are some current obstacles we may face in the coming months. How we tackle these challenges is up to the committee to decide.

Reorganizing Our Forces

American troops are arriving by the thousands every day in French ports, now the question is what do we do with these 'Doughboys'. Americans are not prepared for the horrors of trench warfare, they could easily crumble when faced with battle-hardened German shock troopers. How will we organize these fresh troops? Will they fight on their own or be integrated into European units? This decision must be made soon for we need fresh troops to hold the line in the case of eventual event of a German attack.

The collapse of the Russian Empire has allowed Germany to free up hundreds of thousands of troops. A massive attack on our lines is imminent, we must prepare our defenses for the coming onslaught. The French cannot survive another Verdun and the British forces are spread thin. If the Germans are able to push through and capture Paris and reach the English Channel before American reinforcements can arrive in force, then the war may be lost. France is not the only front we have to worry about, after the terrible defeat at the Battle of Caporetto the Italian army is now on the defensive. The Italians must hold the line or our Mediterranean operations will be at risk. It is up to this committee on how we will plan our defenses.

An Economic War

Hundreds of ships have been sunk by German U-Boats since the start of the war and it has taken a massive toll of the British Economy. So far the British Navy has been ineffective in stopping this unseen threat. We must act quickly in order to sustain the lifeblood of Great Britain or they may fall into revolt by an angry populace that is starving. Also, it is critical that we ensure that supplies from the United States and colonies are secured. How will we organize our armies to use equipment efficiently? What new rations must be put in place to keep the war industry going, but also keep our citizens fed? It is up to us to decide how to organize our economies to continue the war.

Ensure the Final Peace

When this War finally ends we must ensure that we are the final victors, as a united front we have agreed what the world will look after the conflict. Each nation represented here has their own specific goal in mind, be it conquest or peace. This war has gone on too long, cost us too much for us to leave emptied handed. When, not if, we win the final battle we have to make sure that we make our demands known. We also have to make sure that the Central Powers do not gain the upper hand. After seeing how they stripped Russia to its bare bones after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk who knows what the Huns would do our great Empires if we face defeat. We must accept nothing but total victory.

Background Information

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

After the October Revolution, Vladimir Lenin looked to take Russia out of the war, the result was the treaty of Brest-Litovsk. In the treaty Russia recognized the independence of Ukraine, Georgia and Finland; gave up Poland and the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia to Germany and Austria-Hungary; and ceded Kars, Ardahan and Batum to Turkey. The total losses constituted some 1 million square miles of Russia's former territory; a third of its population or around 55 million people; a majority of its coal, oil and iron stores; and much of its industry. Lenin bitterly called the settlement "that abyss of defeat, dismemberment, enslavement and humiliation."

The Western Front

The Main Theater of War

The Western Front was what the Allies called the series of trenches that stretched 700 kilometers from the Belgian coast all the way to the Swiss border. After the German Army was pushed back after the Battle of the Marne, the front became a stalemate. In order to avoid the murderous machine gun fire soldiers dug trenches as their only form of shelter. At times opposing sides often had trenches just meters apart from each other. Due to the intense killing power of modern day weaponry casualties from battles could be as high as thousands in a single day. Success would be gained in yards, not in miles as large offensives would either bog down from the mud or machine gun fire. Most of the battles on this front were fought on Belgian or French territory and caused much destruction to the landscape and infrastructure. Even today the memories of war still permeate the land.

Warfare in the Alps

The Italian Front

A series of battles along the border between Austria-Hungary and Italy between May 1915 and November 1918. This battlefield was far from the typical landscape of The Great War where the muddy trenches were found. These enemy troops faced many challenges in the Alps including mountain warfare, high altitude rocky slopes, snow, ice, and the looming possibility of an avalanche. The mountain peaks throughout the Alpine landscape were up to 2000 meters above sea level. Both forces had to make the landscape more suitable for warfare which meant building roads, bridges, forts and barracks, and even tunnels and trenches. Frostbite was a real threat for soldiers in the Alps, and unsurprisingly combat was very difficult under these circumstances. In October 1917 Austria-Hungary launched a successful attack on Italy at the battle of Caporetto and forced the Italians back near Venice, behind the Piave River.

The Macedonian Front

The Balkan Wars from 1912-13 were the prelude to the Macedonian Front. In 1912 Greece, Serbia, Bulgaria and Montenegro won a series of military victories over Ottoman forces. The following year, Bulgaria attacked Greek and Serbian forces, but was defeated when Romania intervened and invaded Bulgaria. The subsequent peace treaty doubled the size of Serbia and gave Greece control over most of the Aegean coast at the expense of Bulgaria.

In the beginning of the war Serbia managed to halt the advance of the Austro-Hungarian forces throughout 1914 including its important victory at the Kolubara River. In 1915 Bulgaria joined the Central Powers and helped with Austro-German invasion of Serbia. The Serbian Army was forced to retreat to the Albanian mountains. In September 1915, Britain and France landed Allied troops at Salonika, a strategically important Greek port on the coast of Macedonia. With Bulgarian and German troops on the frontier, the allies turned Salonika and its surrounding area into an entrenched zone, causing Greece to enter the war 1916. The front has been a stalemate since then, with failed Allied attacks to liberate Serbia.

Fighting in the Desert

Facing the Ottoman

After four centuries of continuous rule, the Ottoman Empire's grasp on the region weekend creating tensions between local inhabitants and external powers. At the beginning of November 1914, the Ottoman Empire, the world's greatest independent Islamic power, abandoned its ambivalent neutrality towards the warring parties, and got involved in the conflict, with the sultan declaring a military jihad (holy war) against France, Russia and Great Britain. In 1915 the Ottomans failed to take the Suez Canal from the British. Since then the Ottomans have been on the retreat as the British slowly push up from the Sinai Peninsula into Palestine. The British have also advanced into Mesopotamia, but have struggled to get supplies through.

Aiding the British were the Arab nomads, who looked to liberate themselves from Ottoman rule and form their own Arab state. Lead by King Faisal 1st, the British sent supplies and advisors to the Arab rebels to attack Ottoman supply routes and aid future British attacks.

The Sykes-Picot Treaty

An agreement reached between representatives of Great Britain and France secretly on May 19, 1916. This agreement established that the Arab lands under the Ottoman Empire were to be divided into British and French spheres of influence at the end of The Great War. It was decided under this treaty that each country would be allowed to establish indirect administration or control however they see fit over the Arab State. Further, France got the Syrian coast and much of modern-day Lebanon; Britain would take direct control over central and southern Mesopotamia (around the Baghdad and Basra provinces). A huge area including modern-day Syria, Mosul in northern Iraq, and Jordan, would have local Arab chiefs under French supervision in the north and British in the south. Moreover, Britain and France would maintain free passage and trade in the other's zone of influence.

Breaking Point

Shellshock and Moral in The Great War

Shellshock was a blanket term that was applied to soldiers who broke down under the pressures of war. The pace and intensity of The Great War had significant effects on soldiers mental and physical health. The stresses and horrors of trench warfare were

thought by medical professionals to be the result of brain damage from constant exploding shells. During the war thousands of soldiers were diagnosed with shellshock and the most common medical treatment for it was talk and physical therapy. Shellshock and similar mental trauma are known today as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Castles of Steel

Navies in The Great War

HMS Dreadnought was a battleship built for the Royal Navy that came into entry in 1906. Admiral Sir John "Jacky" Fisher, First Sea Lord of the Board of Admiralty, is credited as the father of Dreadnought. Dreadnought was the first battleship of its era to have a uniform main battery, rather than having a few large guns complemented by a heavy secondary armament of smaller guns. It was also the first capital ship to be powered by steam turbines, making her the fastest battleship in the world at the time of her completion. The appearance of the ship triggered an international arms race between all the Great Powers. A bitter rivalry between Great Britain and Germany occurred where the industrial might of both Empires would be tested, as they mass produced Dreadnought Class battleships. By 1914 the British Grand Fleet and the German High Seas Fleet would be locked in a staring contest with both sides unwilling to risk their expensive ships.

The two fleets would eventually fight each other in May 1916 at the Battle of Jutland. Which ended in a stalemate. The thick armor of these ships was difficult to penetrate, despite the massive armaments the ships had. After the battle both fleets would stay in port until the end of the war, save for minor skirmishes. Though seldom used, the threat that these battleships posed was enough to keep each side on edge.

Technology and the Great War

The Great War was the first Industrial War; weapons, equipment, artillery, and men were deployed on a scale never before seen. The Industrial Revolution had changed the way war was fought, new technologies once thought impossible fifty years ago had become reality revealing the destructive power that mankind can unleash. The Machine gun gave a team of five men the ability to stall an enemy attack of hundreds. Airplanes allowed for advanced reconnaissance and bombing raids. Massive armored behemoths such as the British Mark V tank were deployed during war for the first time. At sea submarines stalked vessels underwater, allowing for surprise attacks and raids. The telegram and telephone made giving orders easier and allowed for a greater coordination of troops on a massive scale. The deadliest technological achievement was advanced artillery pieces. Modern

artillery pieces positioned in the right place can destroy any fort and halt any advance. Artillery barrages carried shrapnel and dreaded new poisons like chlorine and mustard gas. These technologies changed the war and the world forever.

New War, Old Tactics

The Great War transitioned the world into the modern age, it was the ultimate clash of traditions from the old world to the practicalities of today. There was no better example of this than the tactics used by military leaders during the opening months of the war. Tactics such as line infantry and cavalry charges were made obsolete with the use of the machine gun and modern artillery. It took generals years, and millions of lives, to finally recognize that war had changed and that strategies used in the 19th century had no place in a 20th century war. Helmets were not even introduced until 1916. By 1918 new tactics have been tested and both sides planned on using them on a massive scale. The Allies had begun using creeping barrages to protect their advancing forces with artillery support. Artillery would follow the advance until mere seconds before troops arrived at the enemy trenches, giving the enemy no time to come from cover and operate the machine guns. Coupled with this tactic were tanks and armored vehicles, it was very effective at advancing troops on a massive scale. The Central Powers had developed a different tactic to attack enemy trenches. They assembled elite companies of troops and called them Stormtroopers. They were lightly equipped and would assault enemy lines armed with short rifles and grenades. These assaults were usually supported with light machine guns, flamethrowers, and mortars. The small size and mobility of these units caused havoc on allied lines during 1918 and allowed them to pierce enemy lines.

Maps

Western Front 1918



Eastern Front 1918



1918 - Map illustrating the land given up by Russian delegation in signing the Brest-Litovsk treaty.

Macedonian Front



The Great War: A Timeline

1914 A World War

June 28th — Archduke Franz Ferdinand is Assassinated in Sarajevo

July 24th — Russia begins partial mobilization

July 28th — Austria-Hungary Declares War on Serbia

August 1st — Germany Declares War on Russia

August 3rd — Germany Declares War on France

August 4th — Germany Invades Belgium, United Kingdom Declares War on Germany

August 23rd — Battle of Tannenberg. Japan joins the war.

September 6th — Battle of the Marne. Paris is saved and Germany is forced to retreat.

October 23rd — Ottoman Empire joins the war on the side of the Central Powers.

December 25th — Christmas Truce on the Western Front.

1915 The War Expands

April 25th — ANZAC (Australia New Zealand Army Corps) invades Gallipoli.

May 23rd — Italy joins the war, betraying Austria-Hungary and Germany.

October 7th - December 4th — Germany and Austria-Hungary invade Serbia for the 3rd time.

October 14th — Bulgaria joins the Central Powers, invades Serbia.

1916 The Year of Battles

February 21st — The Battle of Verdun Begins: In an effort to bleed the French army dry, the Germans launch an assault on the French Fort of Verdun.

June 1st — The German and British surface fleets engage off the coast of Denmark. It is a draw.

June 4th — Brusilov Offensive begins. The Russian army steamrolls against Germany and Austria-Hungary causing them to retreat back.

July 1st — The Battle of the Somme Begins. British Troops attack on the Western Front.

August 10th — The Brusilov Offensive ends.

November 18th — The Battle of the Somme ends. The British take 420,000 casualties.

December 18th — The Battle of Verdun Ends. It is the bloodiest battle of the War.

December — The Turnip Winter begins in Germany. After 2 years of being blockaded the German people begin to starve. All that is available to eat are turnips. Moral in the Empire drops.

1917 War and Revolution

February 1st — German U-boats begin unrestricted submarine warfare.

March 16th — The February Revolution happens in Russia.

April 6th — The United States joins the war on the side of Allies.

July 6th — The Battle of Aqaba. Lawrence of Arabia is able to lead a successful raid on the Ottoman town with Arab rebel fighters.

October 21st — American units enter combat for the first time.

October 24th — The Italian Army is defeated at the Battle of Caporetto.

November 7th — The October Revolution occurs. Bolsheviks take control of Petrograd, Russia.

December 5th — Vladimir Lenin's government implements a ceasefire with the Central Powers.

1918 War Without Mercy

March 3rd — The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk is signed between Soviet Russia and the Central Powers. Russia is officially out of the war and the Central Powers take large swathes of land from the former Russian Empire.

March 4th — This committee meets to begin planning for the next assault on the Western Front.

Positions

Great Britain

General Douglas Haig

The nickname “The Butcher of the Somme” still haunts your image despite it being over a year since the battle. As Commander in Chief of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) you control all British Forces on the continent. You believed that in order to end this war there must be a massive assault by the army to break through the enemy lines and rush over enemy positions. This tactic has continued to cost your army thousands of casualties. Despite this you are still admired by many, however as of recent you have fallen out of favor from the British government. Your army is near breaking point, you must instill confidence in your men, but also make sure to defeat the Germans on the battlefield, by any means necessary. You believe that when Britain wins the final war that the peace terms should not be bitter for it will only make matters worse in the future.

Admiral David Beatty

Britain Rules the Waves! And you rule over the British Fleet. You are Commander in Chief of the British Grand Fleet which is stationed in the North Sea. Under your command is over a dozen Dreadnought-class Battleships, the most advanced ships in the world. Your job is to blockade the German ports and make sure that the dreaded German High Seas Fleet does not escape. You have fought against the German fleet multiple times, most notably at the Battle of Jutland where some of the most advanced British ships were destroyed in seconds by German battleships. This threat must be contained at all costs. Besides the German surface fleet there is a greater risk to Great Britain, German U-boats. Submarines are sinking British merchant vessels by the hundreds every month and there seems to be no end in sight. You must deal with this threat or else the British economy will be in ruins as trade grinds to a halt. As head of the fleet use your resources to combat any foe both above and below the sea.

Lawrence of Arabia (T.E. Lawrence)

The Legend of Lawrence of Arabia has reached near mythical status by the Spring of 1918. As an archaeologist you have studied the many cultures of the Middle East, which makes you the perfect candidate to go behind enemy lines and help grow the current Arab revolt. For two years you have gone back and forth behind enemy lines raiding Ottoman posts, destroying rail lines, and rallying the many Arab tribes in the region for your cause. Your daring raid on the Ottoman town of Aqaba last summer has raised your image around the world and the Ottomans have put a bounty on your head. Though a loyal British soldier you have found yourself more sympathetic to the cause of the Arab rebels than your own country's war aims to colonize the region after the war. You are a skilled leader and great at raiding in the desert and you have charmed the local population. Use these skills to lead the Arab revolt to victory.

Alfred Milner, 1st Viscount Milner

You are the British government's representative to the Supreme Allied Command Council. You are key member of Prime Minister Lloyd George's War Cabinet and have been trusted with the war effort at home. It is your job to prepare propaganda, raise funds for the war, and to make sure that Britain's industry and economy is running at maximum efficiency for the war effort. The many resources of the British Empire are at your disposal and having been a Colonial Administrator for years means you have made many connections in the British Government. Keep in mind that it will take time for such large amount of resources to be moved around the world for the war effort. With the current u-boat threat as well, some resources may not arrive at all. Recent bloody offensives by the British Army

has made you become disenchanted with the army's leadership, such as General Haig. You do believe that the Allies must work together if there would be any hope for victory. It is up to you to make sure that the sun never sets on the British Empire.

France

General Phillipe Petan

Earning the nickname the "The Lion of Verdun" for your bravery during the battle of Verdun, you have earned the respect and admiration of your men. You are Commander in Chief of the French Army in its current death struggle against the German Empire. Currently French forces are on the defensive after mutinies from French soldiers helped end the failed Nivelle Offensive back in April. Thanks to the massive admiration that your soldiers have for you, you were able to end the mutinies. Currently the French army is drained of manpower and morale is low from the past three years of failed offensives. You must think of new solutions on how to attack the German lines without taking massive casualties and destroying your already fragile army. With new American equipment and forces arriving daily you have decided to wait until your forces have been brought back up to strength until the French army continues any further offensives. The question now becomes can your army hold out until then?

Prime Minister Georges Clemenceau

On November 15, 1917 you were named Prime Minister of France for the second time. You are a leader of the Radical Party, who played a central role in the politics of the French Third Republic. As Prime Minister of France you control the government's propaganda for the war effort and you represent your nation to the world stage. With large sections of French land under occupation it is imperative that you make sure that French government is strong in this time of adversity. When the final battle is won you want to see the German Empire dismantled, for too long this barbaric nation has been a threat to your country. You want to see that Alsace-Lorraine is rightfully ceded back into French hands. If the allies win the War you also want to see massive reparations paid to your nation, an occupation of the Germany's Industrial heartland in the Ruhr valley, and buffer state created between France and Germany. France has suffered the most in this war and you want to make sure that France can never be threatened again.

Minister of the Interior Jules Pams

As minister of the Interior you hold one of the most important positions in the French government. Your position gives you control of France's police force, which allows you to launch investigations and install order in the nation in case of riots or other disturbances. With large sections of France currently under military occupation from the German army the French economy is a mess. It is your job to help organize the French economy so it can reach peak efficiency in helping with the war effort. Stricter rationing may be needed in these difficult times, work with other members of the French government to make sure that France does not fall into anarchy and revolution like Russia. You have the same belief as Prime Minister Clemenceau that the German Empire should receive the harshest punishment after this war and that there should be some sort of buffer zone between the two nations so that France cannot be directly invaded by Germany ever again.

Italy

General Armando Diaz

After the disaster following the Battle of Caporetto you were promoted to Chief of Staff for the Italian Army, replacing the incompetent General Luigi Cadorna. Thanks to your quick thinking you have halted the Austrian offensive and created a new defensive line on the Piave River. You are a master propagandist and have helped raise the moral of the Italian Army despite having been defeated less than a year ago. Your troops are skilled in Mountain Fighting and are more determined than ever to defeat Austria-Hungary. You must make sure that Venice does not get taken by any future attacks and you must prepare your troops to retake all the land lost and then some. The hopes and pride of the Italian people weigh on your shoulders, good luck.

Prime Minister Vittorio Emanuele Orlando

The Italian defeat at the Battle of Caporetto was not just a military defeat, but a political one. The entire Italian government was in upheaval after the loss. It is now up to you, Prime Minister Orlando to get the government back into order, but most importantly it is up to you make Italian demands known to the world. The Pact of London, which promises Austrian Land and Dalmatia to Italy after the war is the reason why you are fighting. Communicate with other world leaders to make sure that they follow their promises and that Italy gets all the concessions it deserves from this war. As Prime Minister it is your job to also make sure the government still functions and that the Italian people support the war. Forza Italia!

United States of America

General John Pershing

As John “Black Jack” Pershing you have been put in charge of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF). You are an experienced General, having lead the United States army in raids on the Mexican border a few years prior, but you have never seen warfare on a scale as this before. It is your job to make sure that American soldiers stay under your leadership and not put under the control of European Generals. Currently you only have a small force under your personal command. How will you lead your troops ‘Over There’ in the Great War? The choice is up to you General.

Secretary of State Robert Lansing

America didn’t start this war, but it sure will finish it. As Secretary of State of the United States it is your job to represent America on the world stage. As part of the Wilson Administration you firmly believe in Wilson’s 14 points for a new peace after the war. You stand for the dismantling of Austria-Hungary, the right for every peoples to have a nation, no more secret treaties, and most importantly the creation of the League of Nations. As America’s chief diplomat you have the ability to communicate with other neutral nations and report back to the United States government. Make sure that America’s agenda is heard on the World Stage and not get lost by the bickering of larger powers.

Belgium

King Albert

First Soldier of Belgium, you King Albert lead your small nation against the terrible war machines of the Central Powers. Over 90% of your country is currently occupied by the German Empire, yet the moral of your army could never be higher, for they serve directly under your command. Your army is small and under equipped, but your presence on the battlefield gives hope for the occupied Belgian people. You also have control of the massive Congo Colony in Africa to draw resources and men from. Liberate your nation and make sure that Belgium can survive this terrible war. You are also a calm person and wish to see peace as soon as possible and for all the killing to stop.

Greece

Prime Minister Venizelos

At the start of the war Greece had declared neutrality. King Constantine I was Pro-Central powers, while you were Pro-Allies. In the years before Greece's entry to the war you were able to get the King to resign and for you to take power of the Greek Government. This allowed you to have Greece formally join the war on the side of the Allies. Currently your government and army are a mess, with many experienced military officers leaving the country after the exile of the King Constantine I. It is your job to make sure that the Greek people are ready to fight the war, that the Greek economy can arm your troops and that your small army is prepared to go against the Central Powers. The Greek homeland is right on the frontline and if you are not careful Greece will be occupied like Serbia and Romania. You are large proponent of the Megali Idea, the idea that all Greek peoples will be united under one flag and nation, currently there are still ethnic Greeks living in Bulgaria and Ottoman Empire. Your main goal is to get land stretching from Thrace, to the city of Constantinople, and all the way to the Ionie on the coast of Anatolia. Greece will have to fight hard to prove to the Allies that it deserves these concessions, but Greece has known adversity before and under your leadership anything is within grasp.

Japan

General Yui Mitsue

Japan is a rising power on the global stage since having defeated the Chinese in the Sino-Japanese War in 1898 and the Russians in the Russo-Japanese War 1905. You have served as a successful general in those wars and have a comprehensive understanding on how to fight a modern war. Now another war has come, and it is time for Japan to show its strength to the world powers. Currently Japan's role in the war has been minimal with Japan occupying German holdings in the Pacific Ocean and helping patrol the Mediterranean ocean. With Russia now caught up in a civil war uncertainty and opportunity lay next to Japan's borders. The Emperor has assigned you an army task force. It is up to your discretion on how to use this task force. Will you send it to the plains of Siberia to help with the Russian Civil war or will you send it to the Middle East to aid the British in their fight against the Ottomans. After this war you want to make sure that Japan is respected as a world power and that Japan will make its demands known to the world. No longer will Japan and its people be disrespected by the white Imperial powers of the west. The sun is fading on the Empires of Europe, but in Japan the sun is just rising.

Serbia

General Petar Bojovic

You are Chief of Staff of the Serbian Army. The Serbian army did well to hold off against two invasions from Austria-Hungary in late 1914. In 1915 with the help of the Germans and the treacherous Bulgarians, Serbia was invaded a third time causing your army to crumble and retreat to the Greek city of Thessaloniki. With the help of the Allied powers your army has been reequipped and supplied, yet you are still undermanned. It is your job to lead the Serbian army and liberate your homeland from its Austrian occupiers. Once Serbia is liberated you will then seek your revenge. It is not only the dream of you, but all south Slavic people to have nation you can call home. A nation that expands from Macedonia, to the coast of Dalmatia, and to the hills of Slovenia. In order to achieve this dream, you have to defeat and push back the Austrian oppressors and create one united Slavic kingdom under your king.

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