The Somme is one of the most iconic battles of the First World War. 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 Kitchener’s 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 were first sent into action and it was a battlefield where many of the dreams and aspirations of a nation, hopeful of victory, were agonizingly dashed.

The battle was fought between the Allied and the German armies along a 12-mile stretch of the Somme River. The Allies’ main goal was to capture the German-held high ground along the Somme, but the Germans had fortified their positions with barbed wire, bunkers, and machine guns, making the advance extremely difficult.

On 15 September 1916 during the Battle of the Somme, tanks — one of the decisive weapons of twentieth-century warfare — were sent into action for the first time. In his previous books, Middlebrook has discussed the role of tanks in conflict transformation. He argues that the presence of tanks on the battlefield marked a significant shift in the nature of warfare, as they enabled armies to break through enemy lines and pummel the enemy with massive firepower.

Middlebrook’s latest book, *Tanks on the Somme*, is a comprehensive study of the battle. He notes that the Somme was a “watershed moment” in the history of warfare, as it marked the first time that tanks were used in a major battle. The book is an essential read for anyone who is familiar with Middlebrook’s previous studies of the subject and for anyone who wants to follow in the tracks of the tanks as they lumbered across the battlefield nearly 100 years ago.

Middlebrook demonstrates how commemoration works to reproduce the intracommunal conflicts that it claims to have overcome and interrogates its nuanced cross-communal reorientation of commemoration, particularly of the First World War, has been widely heralded as signifying new forms of reconciliation and a greater “maturity” in conflict.

Once assumed to be a driver or even cause of conflict, commemoration during Ireland’s Decade of Centenaries came to occupy a central place in peacebuilding efforts. The inclusive and participatory approach of the Decade was seen as a model for post-conflict reconciliation and a new form of social and political inclusion.

In *The Sixteen Trees of the Somme*, Middlebrook explores the complex legacy of the battle. He notes that the Somme was a “dress rehearsal” for the First World War, with both sides learning invaluable lessons in modern warfare. The Battle of the Somme was the most brutal battle of World War I, with over a million casualties, and it remains seared into the national consciousness, conjuring up images of muddy trenches and young lives tragically wasted.

Middlebrook argues that the Somme battlefields are a site of collective memory and identity, with each side seeking to remember the battle in its own way. He notes that the battle was a watershed moment in the history of warfare, as it marked the first time that tanks were used in a major battle. The book is an essential read for anyone interested in military history, commemoration, and the legacy of the First World War.

In *The Battle of the Somme*, Middlebrook provides a detailed account of the battle, including the strategies and tactics employed by both sides. He notes that the battle was a “watershed moment” in the history of warfare, as it marked the first time that tanks were used in a major battle. The book is an essential read for anyone interested in military history, commemoration, and the legacy of the First World War.
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
armed and how their weapons were used. In some cases it is even possible to discover what they were saying. This painstaking exercise in historical reconstruction will be compelling
view of the battle and of the Great War itself. Yet this book is the first in-depth study of this historic film, and it is the first to relate it to the surviving battleground of the Somme. The
had a huge impact when it was shown in Britain during the war. Since then images from it have been repeated so often in books and documentaries that it has profoundly influenced our
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 authors have
steadily towards the German lines opposite. It was 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;
A joint operation between Britain and France in 1916, the Battle of the Somme was an attempt to gain territory and dent Germany's military strength. By the end of the action, very little
Our Corner of the Somme

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
But, more than that, as Lloyd George recognized, 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

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Acces PDF The Somme

The Somme book of promise, a page-turner as it is a reflective journey into selfhood, history, life's meaning and individual moral responsibility - Mika Provata-Carlone, Bookanista

Forgotten Voices of the Somme

On 1 July 1916, after a stupendous seven-day artillery preparation, the British Army finally launched its attack on the German line around the River Somme. Over the next four and half months, more than a million men from both sides became casualties in the long and bitter struggle on the Somme in 1916. This book tells this story through the unique collections of IWM. Using artefacts, medals, letters, diaries, photographs, and sound recordings, it makes the story of the Somme vivid and accessible. It provides evidence of how the Somme was experienced by the men who lived it, and it conveys the reality of what happened on that long and bitter day. It is the story of the Somme, told by the Somme.

A provocative reinterpretation of a defining World War I battle argues that it provided crucial information to British and French forces to ending the war by shaping period understandings.
The Somme 1916

STOPPED. Breakdown brings an entirely new perspective to bear on one of the iconic battles of the First World War.

...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.

...the total numbers who were taken out of action 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.

...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. 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.

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...shell shock... 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 the early hours of 1 July 1916, the British General staff placed 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 attempts to understand the carnage, using the voices of the British and German soldiers who lived through that awful day.

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 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 byword for the futility of war ever since.