



TIMELINES Gallipoli – Worksheet

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1. Why were the allied warships trying to break through the straits of the Dardanelles in February 1915?

2. What happened on 25 April 1915?

3. How successful was the Allied effort in the months that followed 25 April, 1915?

4. On May 24, 1915 a truce was called and fighting stopped briefly. What did this allow forces on both sides to do?

5. Following months of heavy fighting, Allied troops were still unable to advance. To break the stalemate, Allied troops tried a new landing at Suvla Bay. When was this landing made?

6. On September 25, 1915 attacks stopped on what side?

7. When did the final Allied troops leave Gallipoli?

8. How long did the Gallipoli campaign run?

You can add events to the Timeline by clicking "Create Event" or "Search Events".

Gallipoli Campaign Scavenger Hunt

ANSWERS:


1. Winston Churchill believed the Allies could cripple Germany by defeating the Ottoman Empire, Germany's ally. Churchill planned to open the strait of the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople, the Ottoman capital.
2. Allied troops attacked Turkey's Gallipoli Peninsula.
3. For months Allied and Turkish forces fought against each other but little ground was made. Massive losses were made on each side.
4. To clear the dead from the battlefields near Anzac Cove.
5. August 6, 1915.
6. The Allies stopped attacking.
7. 9 January, 1916.
8. 25 April 1915 – 9 Jan 1916 = 8.5 months

Gallipoli Campaign

From 1915 to 1916

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Event Date	Event Description	Note
Feb. 19, 1915	Turkish defenses stopped Allied warships trying to break through the strait of the Dardanelles.	In the first months of World War I, brutal trench warfare on the Western Front (across Belgium and northeastern France) killed hundreds of thousands of soldiers. The carnage—and lack of success—led Allied leaders to look for other ways to defeat Germany. Winston Churchill, serving as the British first lord of the Admiralty, believed the Allies could cripple Germany by defeating the Ottoman Empire, a German ally. Churchill planned to open the strait of the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople, the Ottoman capital.
Mar. 18, 1915	Turkish defenses stopped a second Allied attempt to open the strait of the Dardanelles by sea.	In Turkey, March 18 is remembered as Martyrs' Day, a patriotic holiday to honor the Gallipoli campaign and its fallen soldiers.
 Apr. 25, 1915	Allied troops attacked Turkey's Gallipoli Peninsula. At that time, Turkey was part of the Ottoman Empire, a German ally.	British (and later, French) troops landed on the peninsula at Cape Helles. Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC) troops landed at Gaba Tepe—an area that would later become known as Anzac Cove. April 25 is remembered as Anzac Day, a patriotic holiday to honor Australians and New Zealanders who served in their

		country's armed forces
May 1915 - September 1915	For months, Allied and Turkish troops repeatedly attacked each other, but little ground was exchanged. Tens of thousands of soldiers were killed.	.
May 24, 1915	Allied and Turkish troops called a truce, stopping the fighting long enough to clear many of the dead from the battlefields near Anzac Cove.	
Aug. 6, 1915	Unable to advance inland from Anzac Cove or Cape Helles, Allied troops tried a new landing at Suvla Bay. Repeated Allied attacks there also failed.	
Sep. 25, 1915	Allied attacks stopped as thousands of troops were withdrawn from Gallipoli to fight in Greece.	
Dec. 19, 1915 - Dec. 20, 1915	Allied troops evacuated Anzac Cove and Suvla Bay.	
Jan. 9, 1916	The last Allied troops left Cape Helles, ending the Gallipoli campaign.	During the course of the Gallipoli campaign, some 500,000 Allied troops saw action. Turkish numbers also reached 500,000. Turkey suffered more than 250,000 casualties, including 87,000 dead. Allied casualties were about the same, with more than 40,000 killed. In Turkey, the Gallipoli campaign is considered one of the nation's greatest victories. The campaign was a disaster for the Allies, and it became a symbol of the futility of the war.
Apr. 25, 1916	Anzac Day was first observed to commemorate the anniversary of the Gallipoli landing.	-