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| <p>1. <b>Advantages of artillery</b></p>    | <p>Quick to respond to requests for fire, practically unlimited ammo, impacts are easily adjustable, they do damage to a larger area and they can shoot rounds with different types of fuses like a delay round made to penetrate thin vehicles or crappy fighting position or timed fuses which can give you an air burst which can rain down shrapnel on enemy troops or trenches.</p>   | <p>8. <b>Advantages of Trench Warfare</b></p>   | <p>Trenches were easy to make, easy to defend, cheap to build, and don't need lots of men to defend them. Trenches were dug in a zigzag pattern so that if an enemy entered the trench, he could not fire straight down the line. Some offered more conveniences, such as beds, furniture and stoves.</p>  |
| <p>2. <b>Advantages of gas</b></p>          | <p>Quiet It is colourless (advantage because no one can detect it) and takes 12 hours to take effect Effects include: blistering skin, vomiting, sore eyes, internal and external bleeding. Death can take up to 5 weeks! Poison gas was designed to suffocate soldiers and kill them. Chlorine gas causes a burning sensation in the throat and chest pains. Death is painful - you suffocate!</p>  | <p>9. <b>Disadvantages of artillery</b></p>     | <p>Negatives include lack of knowledge of who is in the area. I can think of are limited range, accuracy can leave something to be desired and the pieces are not very mobile. The wrong coordinates could result in deaths of soldiers or innocent people.</p>  |
| <p>3. <b>Advantages of machine guns</b></p> | <p>The effect was that a machine gun could generate the same fire power associated with around 30 men! Because it was belt fed, the machine gun could also maintain this rate of fire for some time. So, where previously you may have had 100 men hold the trench line, you could use only three machine guns for the same defensive effect. 3 machine guns are definitely not a lot compared to how much other weapons the soldiers depended on.</p> | <p>10. <b>Disadvantages of gas</b></p>          | <p>The problem with chlorine gas is that the weather must be right. If the wind is in the wrong direction it could end up killing your own troops rather than the enemy (disadvantage)</p>   |
| <p>4. <b>Advantages of planes</b></p>       | <p>could be used as aerial surveillance. They could safely scout the enemy's movements from the sky, as well as spot targets for the artillery.</p>  | <p>11. <b>Disadvantages of machine guns</b></p> | <p>They were very bulky and weighed a lot This meant they were not easy to transport The mobility of these guns was a serious issue for soldiers as you can imagine. They weighed between 30kg and 60kg, which wasn't too bad for holding a position defensively. But, they were terrible for troops during an advance. They caused more death to the offense in these cases due to the slow movement and exposure. Furthermore, machine guns needed 4-6 men to work them and had to be on a flat surface even though they had the fire-power of 100 guns.</p> |
| <p>5. <b>Advantages of submarines</b></p>   | <p>undetectable<br/>could stay out for 2 months at a time<br/>could slip past most naval blockades<br/>cheap to produce (Compared to surface ships)</p>  | <p>12. <b>Disadvantages of planes</b></p>       | <p>they were dangerous. They were too cramped to carry parachutes. They were time consuming and difficult to construct. They were expensive.</p>   |
| <p>6. <b>Advantages of Tanks</b></p>        | <p>There aren't really many pros to the side of World War 1 tanks but it did have an extreme physiological warfare against the enemy because half the time the enemy would need to retreat against these behemoths and they never knew what to do against them. They were very mobile. They were able to traverse even the most broken ground and crush wire entanglements etc.</p>  | <p>13. <b>Disadvantages of submarines</b></p>   | <p>had to surface to fire torpedoes<br/>limited space<br/>had to reload torpedoes by hand<br/>It should also be noted that Germany was the only major power to use submarines for offensive operations. All other countrys used submarines exclusively for reconisance and mine-laying.</p>  |
| <p>7. <b>Advantages of torpedoes</b></p>    | <p>One perfectly shot torpedo could sink any ship, It was in the sky too, so it has an advantage as the ship is on the water. It is a bit like the men who drop the bombs are in full control of the target they are trying to hit</p>   |   |  |

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14. **Disadvantages of tanks** They were poorly built. Many of them were stuffy inside and cramped to the point where the crew would nearly choke on the fumes and the tracks would constantly fall off and the engine would break down right in the middle of the battlefield making it very vulnerable. The tanks were very slow and would often get ditched in trenches that were too wide. They were also extremely slow (the speed around 3mph), They were quite unreliable too. Also, they weren't so good in rough terrain. Therefore wide trenches or steep hills could pose a problem for tanks.
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15. **Disadvantages of torpedoes** You were also carrying around with you a very sensitive bomb that could sink your ship just as easily. If your torpedo does not hit a ship perfectly then you lose that bomb and soldiers couldn't afford to do that. It was in the sky too, so it has an advantage as the ship is on the water. It is a bit like the men who drop the bombs are in full control of the target they are trying to hit.
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16. **Disadvantages of Trench Warfare** Unfortunately trenches are wet, cold, and hard to get in and out of without being seen by the enemy. They were also very dirty and unhygienic because there was no running water or flushing toilets.
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17. **Trains and Railroad advantages** Dependable. Least affected by weather conditions such as rains, fog etc. compared to other modes of transport. It was helpful when transporting supplies and materials close to the front was necessary. Capable of carrying a large number of people and equipment in a short period of time.
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18. **Trains and Railroad disadvantages** Since trains were limited to railroads (tracks), they were more vulnerable to bombers and artillery.
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