CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Battle of Gallipoli took place at Gallipoli peninsula in Turkey from 25 April 1915 to 9 January 1916, during the First World War. A joint British Empire, most notably the Australians, and French operation was mounted to capture the Ottoman capital of Constantinople (now Istanbul), and secure a sea route to Russia. The attempt failed, with heavy casualties on both sides.

In Turkey, the campaign is known as the ÇANAKKALE SAVAŞLARI, after the province of ÇANAKKALE. In the United Kingdom, it is called the Dardanelles Campaign or Gallipoli. In France it is called Les Dardanelles. In Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland, it is known as the Gallipoli Campaign or simply as Gallipoli (James, Gallipoli, 1).

The Gallipoli campaign resonated profoundly among all nations involved. In Turkey, the battle is perceived as a defining moment in the history of the Turkish people a final surge in the defense of the motherland as the centuries-old Ottoman Empire was crumbling. The struggle laid the grounds for the Turkish War of Independence and the foundation of the Turkish Republic eight years later under ATATÜRK, himself a commander at Gallipoli.

In Australia and New Zealand, the campaign was the first major battle undertaken by a joint military formation, the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC), and is often considered to mark the birth of national consciousness in both of these countries. Anzac Day (April 25) remains the most significant commemoration of military casualties and veterans in Australia and New Zealand, surpassing Armistice Day/Remembrance Day.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Britain's declaration of war in 1914 on Germany and its allies, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, also committed the colonies and Dominions, which provided
invaluable military, financial and material support during the war. Soon after the outbreak of hostilities, Germany's overseas colonies in Africa were invaded and occupied, though German forces in German East Africa remained undefeated during the war. In the Pacific, Australia and New Zealand occupied German New Guinea and Samoa respectively. The contributions of Australian and New Zealand troops during the 1915 Battle of Gallipoli against the Ottoman Empire had a great impact on the national conscious at home, and marked a watershed in the transition of Australia and New Zealand from colonies to nations in their own right. The countries continue to commemorate this occasion on ANZAC Day.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general objectives of this research is to identify the strategy and tactics as well as ground level problems occurred in the Gallipoli campaign, anticipate its past and observe the effects of Gallipoli battles. The specific objectives of this study are:

- To identify the major issues and challenges of British in Gallipoli campaign.
- To identify the problems faced by alliance force in Gallipoli battles.
- To evaluate the strategy and tactics used in Gallipoli.
- To observe the effects of Gallipoli battles.

1.4 Methodology of Research

The study is primarily based on secondary data. For the study of the concern subject descriptive and analytical method has been chosen. Data collection technique for the study is basically from secondary sources. Secondary source include published books, research reports, seminars papers, academic and professional journals, news magazines, newspapers and film. The information available in the internet web sites have been used in the course of analysis.
CHAPTER-II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

There are sufficient of literatures on GALLIPOLI. Some of publications on GALLIPOLI are shown on references. Two books and a film have been referred for this research. Those special books, without consulting it would have not been possible to analyze the GALLOPOLI campaign are: GALLIPOLI by JAMES, ROBERT RHODES, and GALLIPOLI (drama) by ALAN MOOREHEAD.

The book entitled Gallipoli has collected the whole champion in 13 articles from various sources and organized them in four different parts such as Initiation, execution, attrition and culmination. Gallipoli published originally in 1965, it was the first history of the Dardanelles campaign to have access to the official papers covered by the fifty year rule. Drawing extensively on the wealth of first-hand sources, personal reminiscences of those who survived the conflict as well as letters and diaries, both published and un published, it re-examines all the political and military, strategically and tactical aspect of the most inspiring, infuriating, and heart breathing of all allied actions of Gallipoli campaign.

The book entitled Gallipoli (drama) has collected the whole plot in 17 sub-plots from private papers as well as official records from various sources and re-creates with extraordinary vividness the drama of Gallipoli with its tragic hesitations and missed opportunities. He describes the heroism of the British and Anzac troops who were hemmed with in a few terrible acres of beach and hillside and permanently under shellfire. Gallipoli published originally in 1997, it was provided the basis for the film Gallipoli and won the first Duff Cooper Prize for literature

Australian film entitled Gallipoli (1981), directed by Peter Weir and starring Mel Gibson and Mark Lee, about several young men from rural Western Australia who enlist in the Australian Army during the First World War. They are sent to Turkey, where they take part in the Battle of Gallipoli. During the
course of the movie, the young men slowly lose their innocence about the purpose of war. The climax of the movie occurs on the Anzac battlefield at Gallipoli and depicts the brutal attack at the Nek. Gallipoli provides a faithful portrayal of life in Australia in the 1910s — reminiscent of Weir's 1975 film Picnic at Hanging Rock set in 1900 — and captures the ideals and character of the Australians who joined up to fight, and the conditions they endured on the battlefield. It does, however, modify events for dramatic purposes.
CHAPTER-III

DETAILS OF THE BRITISH AT THE GALLIPOLI

3.1 Causes of Battles

The spring of 1915, combat on the Western Front had sunk into stalemate. Enemy troops stared at each other from a line of opposing trenches that stretched from the English Channel to the Swiss border. Neither opponent could outflank its enemy resulting in costly and unproductive direct attacks on well-fortified defenses. The war of movement that both sides had predicted at the beginning of the conflict had devolved into deadly stagnation.

Allied leaders, including Winston Churchill and Lord Kitchener, scoured their maps to find a way around the impasse. The Dardanelles Strait leading from the Mediterranean to Istanbul caught their eye. A successful attack in this area could open a sea lane to the Russians through the Black Sea, provide a base for attacking the Central Powers through what Churchill described as the "soft underbelly of Europe", and divert enemy attention from the Western Front.

The Campaign was a fiasco, poorly planned and badly executed. It began in February 1915 with an unsuccessful naval attempt to force a passage up the Dardanelles. The flotilla retreated after sustaining heavy damage from Turkish guns lining both shores and from mines strewn across the channel.

3.2 Preparations for Battles

- **Ottoman preparations (Turkish 5th Army)**
  
  The troops arrived from Britain, allowing Turkish forces time to prepare for a land assault. Ottoman commanders began to debate the best means of defending the peninsula. All agreed that the most effective form of defense was to hold the high ground on the ridges of peninsula, there was disagreement however as to where they believed the enemy would land, and hence where to concentrate their own forces. Mustafa Kemal, a 34 year old Lt.-Col., familiar with the Gallipoli peninsula from his operations against Bulgaria in the Balkan War, believed Cape Helles, the southern tip of the peninsula, and Gaba Tepe would be the two most
likely areas for landing. In the case of the former, Kemal perceived the British would use their navy to command the land from every side for the tip of the peninsula would allow. In Gaba Tepe, the short distance to the eastern coast meant forces could easily reach the Narrows.

Ultimately, Otto Liman von Sanders disagreed. In his view, the greatest danger posed was in Besika Bay on the Asiatic coast, where Sanders believed British forces would benefit from more accessible terrain and target the most important Ottoman batteries guarding the straits. As such, Sanders placed two divisions, a third of the total force of the fifth army, in this area. Two more divisions were concentrated at Bulair at the northern isthmus of the peninsula, where he believed that should the area be captured, vital supply and communications lines would be cut. Finally, At Cape Helles, on the tip of the peninsula, and along the Aegean coast, two more divisions were placed in the form of the Ninth and Nineteenth division, the latter of which was placed in command of Mustafa Kemal. For von Sanders, the bulk of the forces were to be held inland with minor coastal defences spread across the peninsula. The strategy drew complaints from Turkish commanders, including Mustafa Kemal, who believed Turkish forces were too widely dispersed and not in a position to drive the attackers immediately into the sea as soon as their invasion commenced.

The delay in landings by the British allowed Turkish officers to commence with preparing defenses. Von Sanders notes "The British allowed us four good weeks of respite for all this work before their great disembarkation...This respite just sufficed for the most indispensable measures to be taken." Roads were constructed, small boats assembled to carry troops and equipment across the narrows, beaches were wired and makeshift mines constructed from torpedo-heads. Trenches and gun emplacements were dug along the beaches whilst troops were regularly taken on long marches to avoid lethargy. Mustafa Kemal, whose Nineteenth division would become pivotal in the battle, observed the beaches and awaited signs of an invasion from his post at Boghali, near Maidos.

- **British And Alliance Force (Landings)**

The invasion plan of 25 April 1915 was for the 29th Division to land at Helles on the tip of the peninsula and then advance upon the forts at Kilitbahir. The Anzacs were to land north of Gaba Tepe on the Aegean coast from where they could advance across the peninsula and prevent retreat from or reinforcement of Kilitbahir. The small cove around and in which they landed became known as Anzac Cove. This sector of the Gallipoli Peninsula became known as 'Anzac';
the area held by the British and French became known as the 'Helles sector' or simply 'Helles'. The French made a diversionary landing at Kum Kale on the Asian shore before re-embarking to hold the eastern area of the Helles sector. There was also a diversion by the Royal Naval Division, including a one-man diversion by Bernard Freyberg, at Bulair. More over British and alliance force landing is shown in sketch “P”.

- **Cape Helles Landing Beaches.**

The Helles landing was made by the 29th Division under the command of Major-General Aylmer Hunter-Weston, on five beaches in an arc about the tip of the peninsula, designated from east to west as S, V, W, X and Y beach.

The commander of the Y Beach landing was able to walk unopposed to within 500 metres of Krithia village, which was deserted. The British never got so close again. Y Beach was eventually evacuated the following day as Turkish reinforcements arrived.

The main landings were made at V Beach, beneath the old Seddülbahir fortress, and at W Beach, a short distance to the west on the other side of the Helles headland.

At V Beach the covering force from the Royal Munster Fusiliers and Royal Hampshire was landed from a converted collier, SS River Clyde, which was run aground beneath the fortress so that the troops could disembark directly via ramps to the shore. The Royal Dublin Fusiliers would land at V Beach from open boats. At W Beach the Lancashire Fusiliers also landed in open boats on a small beach overlooked by dunes and obstructed with barbed wire. On both beaches the Turkish defenders were in a position to inflict appalling casualties on the landing infantry. The troops emerging one by one from the sally ports on the River Clyde presented perfect targets to the machine guns in the Seddülbahir fort. Out of the first 200 soldiers to disembark, only 21 men made it onto the beach.

As at Anzac, the Turkish defenders were too few to force the British off the beach. At W Beach, thereafter known as Lancashire Landing, the Lancashire were able to overwhelm the defences despite their dreadful losses, 600 killed or wounded out of a total strength of 1,000. The battalions that landed at V Beach suffered about 70% casualties. Six awards of the Victoria Cross were made
amongst the Lancashire at W Beach. Six Victoria Crosses were also awarded amongst the infantry and sailors at the V Beach landing and a further three were awarded the following day as they finally fought their way off the beach. After the landings, there were so few of the Dublin Fusiliers and Munster Fusiliers left that they were amalgamated into one unit, "The Dubsters". Only one Dubliner officer survived the landing; overall, of the 1,012 Dubliners who landed, only 11 would survive the entire Gallipoli campaign unscathed.

3.3 Execution

- Naval operations in the Dardanelles Campaign

On 19 February, the first attack on the Dardanelles began when a strong Anglo-French task force, including the British battleship HMS Queen Elizabeth, bombarded Turkish artillery along the coast. Many believed victory to be inevitable. Admiral Carden sent a cable to Churchill on March 4, stating that the fleet could expect to arrive in Constantinople within fourteen days. A sense of impending victory was heightened by the interception of a German wireless message which revealed the Ottoman Dardanelle forts were close to running out of ammunition. When the message was relayed to Camden, it was agreed a main attack would be launched on or around March 17. It transpired that Camden, suffering from stress, was placed on the sick list by the medical officer, meaning the fleet was now placed in command of Admiral de Robeck. More over all timeline of the battle of Gallipoli are shown in Appendix “A”.

On 18 March the main attack was launched. The fleet, comprising 18 battleships as well as an array of cruisers and destroyers, sought to target the narrowest point of the Dardanelles where the straits are just a mile wide. Despite some damage sustained by ships engaging the Ottoman forts, minesweepers were ordered to proceed along the straits. According to an account by the Turkish General Staff, by 2pm "All telephone wires were cut, all communications with the forts were interrupted, some of the guns had been knocked out...in consequence the arty fire of the defense had slackened considerably"(ibid, 63).

Things started to go bad however, when the French ship Bouvet exploded in mysterious circumstances, causing it to capsize with its entire crew aboard. Minesweepers, manned by civilians and under constant fire of Ottoman shells, retreated leaving the minefields largely intact. HMS Irresistible and HMS Inflexible both sustained critical damage from mines, although there was
confusion during the battle whether torpedoes were to blame. HMS Ocean, sent to rescue the Irresistible, was itself struck by an explosion and both ships eventually sunk.\textsuperscript{[12]} The French battleships Suffren and Gaulois were also badly damaged. All the ships had sailed through a new line of mines placed secretly by the defenders 10 days before.

The losses prompted the Allies to cease any further attempts to force the straits by naval power alone. Losses had been anticipated during the planning of the campaign, so mainly obsolete battleships had been sent which were unfit to face the German fleet, but many naval officers including de Robeck and Fisher did not consider the losses acceptable. The defeat of the British fleet had also given the Turks a morale boost, although their gunners had almost run out of ammunition before the British fleet retreated. The results of the decision to turn back are unclear— if the British had pushed forward with the naval attack, as Churchill demanded, then Gallipoli might not have been a defeat. On the other hand, it is possible that they would simply have trapped themselves in the Sea of Marmara, with force insufficient to take Constantinople and a minefield between themselves and the Mediterranean Sea.

### Invasion

After the failure of the naval attacks, it was decided that ground forces were necessary to eliminate the Turkish mobile artillery. This would allow minesweepers to clear the waters for the larger vessels. The British Secretary of State for War, Lord Kitchener, appointed General Sir Ian Hamilton to command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force that was to carry out the mission.

In early 1915, Australian and New Zealand volunteer soldiers were encamped in Egypt, undergoing training prior to being sent to France. The infantry were formed into the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC), which comprised the Australian 1st Division and the New Zealand and Australian Division. General Hamilton also had the regular British 29th Division, the Royal Naval Division (RND) (Royal Marines and hastily drafted naval recruits) and the French Oriental Expeditionary Corps (including four Senegalese battalions) under his command.

### The Early Battles

On the afternoon of 27 April Kemal launched a concerted attack to drive the Anzacs back to the beach. With the support of naval gunfire, the Turks were
held off throughout the night. On 28 April, the British, now supported by the French on the right of the line, intended to capture Krithia in what became known as the First Battle of Krithia. The plan of attack was overly complex and poorly communicated to the commanders in the field. The troops of the 29th Division were still exhausted and unnerved by the battle for the beaches and for Seddülbahir village, captured after heavy fighting on 26 April. The attack ground to a halt around 6 pm with a gain of some ground but the objective of Krithia village was not reached. After the battle, the Allied trenches lay about halfway between the Helles headland and Krithia village. With Turkish opposition stiffening by the day, the opportunity for the anticipated swift victory on the peninsula was disappearing. Helles, like Anzac, became a siege. Strong Turkish counter-attacks on the nights of 1 May and 3 May were repulsed despite breaking through the French defences.

The first attempt at an offensive at Anzac took place on the evening of 2 May when New Zealand and Australian Division commander, General Godley, ordered the Australian 4th Infantry Brigade, commanded by General John Monash, and the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, to attack from Russell's Top and Quinn's Post towards Baby 700. The troops advanced a short distance during the night and tried to dig in to hold their gains but were forced to retreat by the night of 3 May, having suffered about 1,000 casualties (Moorehead Alan, Gellopoli, 163).

Believing Anzac to be secure, Hamilton moved two brigades, the Australian Second Infantry Brigade and the New Zealand Infantry Brigade, to the Helles front as reserves for the Second Battle of Krithia starting on 6 May. This was the first major assault at Helles and gained about a quarter of a mile on a wide front at the now customary enormous cost in casualties.

The Turks launched a major assault at Anzac on 19 May—42,000 Turks attacked 17,000 Australians and New Zealanders—but the attack miscarried. Lacking sufficient artillery and ammunition, the Turks relied on surprise and weight of numbers for success but their preparations were detected and the defenders were ready. When it was over the Turks had suffered about 10,000 casualties. In comparison, the Australian casualties were a mere 160 killed and 468 wounded. The Turkish losses were so severe that a truce was organized for 24 May in order to bury the large numbers of dead lying in no man's land.

In May the British naval artillery advantage was diminished following the torpedoing of the battleship HMS Goliath on 13 May by Turkish torpedo boat
Muavenet-i Milliye. Shortly after German submarine, SM U-21 sank HMS Triumph on 25 May and HMS Majestic on 27 May. Following these losses much of the battleship support was withdrawn and those remaining would fire while under way, reducing their accuracy and effectiveness.

In the Third Battle of Krithia on 4 June all thought of a decisive breakthrough was gone and the plans for battle had reverted to trench warfare with objectives being measured in hundreds of metres. Casualties ran to around 25% for both sides; the British suffering 4,500 from an attacking force of 20,000.

In June, a fresh division, the 52nd Division, began to land at Helles in time to participate in the last of the major Helles battles, the Battle of Gully Ravine which was launched on 28 June. This battle advanced the British line along the left (Aegean) flank of the battlefield which resulted in a rare but limited victory for the Allies. Between 1 July and 5 July the Turks launched a series of desperate counter-attacks against the new British line but failed to regain the lost ground. Their casualties for the period were horrendous, estimated at in excess of 14,000.

One final British action was made at Helles on 12 July before the Allied main effort was north to Anzac. Two fresh brigades from the 52nd Division were thrown into an attack in the centre of the line along Achi Baba Nullah and sustained 30% casualties without making any significant progress (ibid.198).

- August offensive

A trench at Lone Pine after the battle, showing Australian and Turkish dead on the parapet the repeated failure of the Allies to capture Krithia or make any progress on the Helles front led Hamilton to pursue a new plan for the campaign which resulted in what is now called the Battle of Sari Bair. On the night of 6 August a fresh landing of two infantry divisions was to be made at Suvla, five miles (8 km) north of Anzac. Meanwhile at Anzac a strong assault would be made on the Sari Bair range by breaking out into the rough and thinly defended terrain north of the Anzac perimeter. The landing at Suvla Bay was only lightly opposed but the British commander, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stopford, had so diluted his early objectives that little more than the beach was seized. Once again the Turks were able to win the race for the high ground of the Anafarta Hills thereby rendering the Suvla front another case of static trench warfare.
The offensive was preceded on the evening of 6 August by diversionary assaults at Helles and Anzac. At Helles, the diversion at Krithia Vineyard became another futile battle with no gains and heavy casualties for both sides. At Anzac, an attack on the Turkish trenches at Lone Pine by the infantry brigades of the Australian 1st Division was a rare victory for the ANZACs. However, the main assault aimed at the peaks of Chunuk Bair and Hill 971 was less successful.

The force striking for the nearer peak of Chunuk Bair comprised the New Zealand Infantry Brigade. It came within 500 metres of the peak by dawn on 7 August but was not able to seize the until the following morning. This delay had fatal consequences for another supporting attack on the morning of 7 August; that of the Australian 3rd Light Horse Brigade at the Nek which was to coincide with the New Zealanders attacking back down from Chunuk Bair against the rear of the Turkish defences. The New Zealanders held out on Chunuk Bair for two days before relief was provided by two New Army battalions from the Wiltshire and Loyal North Lancashire Regiments. A massive Turkish counter-attack, led in person by Mustafa Kemal, swept these two battalions from the heights.

Of the 760 men of the New Zealanders' Wellington Battalion who reached the summit, 711 were casualties. Another planned attack on Hill 971 never took place. The attacking force of the Australian 4th Infantry Brigade (General J. Monash) and an Indian brigade was defeated by the terrain and became lost during the night. All subsequent attempts to resume the attack were easily repulsed by the Turkish defenders at great cost to the Allies.

The Suvla landing was reinforced by the arrival of the British 53rd and 54th Divisions along with the British 10th Division from Kitchener's New Army Divisions plus the dismounted yeomanry of the 2nd Mounted Division. The unfortunate 29th Division was also shifted from Helles to Suvla for one more push. The final British attempt to resuscitate the offensive came on 21 August with attacks at Scimitar Hill and Hill 60. Control of these hills would have united the Anzac and Suvla fronts but neither battle achieved success. When fighting at Hill 60 ceased on 29 August, the battle for the Sari Bair heights, and indeed the battle for the peninsula, was effectively over.

Following the landing at Suvla Bay, casualties among the opposing armies were particularly high, and the hot and humid weather made the stench of bodies especially nauseating. A day's truce was arranged to facilitate the removal of the dead and wounded; this momentary contact led to a strange camaraderie.
between the armies much like the Christmas truce of 1914. One old Turkish batman was regularly permitted to hang his platoon's washing on the barbed wire without attracting fire, and that there was a "constant traffic" of gifts being thrown across no-man's land: dates and sweets from the Turkish side, and cans of beef and cigarettes from the ANZAC side (ibid.272).
CHAPTER-IV

STRATEGY AND TACTICS

4.1 Evacuation

- Following the failure of the August Offensive, the Gallipoli campaign entered a hiatus while the future direction was debated. The persistent lack of progress was finally making an impression in the United Kingdom as contrasting news of the true nature of the campaign was smuggled out by journalists like Keith Murdoch and Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett discrediting Hamilton's performance. Disaffected senior officers such as General Stopford also contributed to the general air of gloom. The prospect of evacuation was raised on 11 October 1915 but Hamilton resisted the suggestion, fearing the damage to British prestige. He was dismissed as commander shortly afterwards and replaced by Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Monroe.

- The situation was complicated by the entry of Bulgaria into the war on the side of the Central Powers. On 5 October 1915 the British opened a second Mediterranean front at Salonika which would compete for reinforcements with Gallipoli. Also Germany would now have a direct land route to Turkey, enabling it to supply heavy siege artillery which would devastate the Allied trench network, especially on the confined front at Anzac.

- Having reviewed the state of his command, Monro recommended evacuation. Kitchener disliked the notion of evacuating the peninsula and made a personal visit to consult with the commanders of the three corps; VIII Corps at Helles, IX Corps at Suvla and Anzac. The decision to evacuate was made.

- Evacuation of 14 divisions in winter in proximity to the enemy would be difficult and heavy losses were expected. The untenable nature of the Allied position was made apparent when a heavy storm struck on 27 November 1915 and lasted for three days. There followed a blizzard at Suvla in early December. The rain flooded trenches, drowning soldiers and washing unburied corpses into the lines. The following snow killed more men from exposure.
Ironically the evacuation was the greatest Allied success of the campaign. Suvla and Anzac were to be evacuated in late December, the last troops leaving before dawn on 20 December 1915. Troop numbers had been progressively reduced since 7 December 1915 and cunning ruses, such as William Scurry's self-firing rifle, were used to fool the Turks and prevent them discovering that the Allies were departing. At Anzac, the troops would maintain utter silence for an hour or more until the curious Turks would venture out to inspect the trenches, whereupon the Anzacs would open fire. As the numbers in the trenches were thinned, rifles were rigged to fire by water dripped into a pan attached to the trigger.

Helles was retained in case the British wanted to resume the offensive. However, a decision to evacuate there too was made on 27 December. The Turks were now warned of the likelihood of evacuation and mounted an attack on 6 January 1916 but were repulsed. The last British troops departed from Lancashire Landing on 9 January 1916.

No troops were lost during the evacuation despite the warnings of 50% casualties from Sir Ian Hamilton

4.2 Aftermath

The Ottoman Empire had been dismissed by Tsar Nicholas I of Russia as "the sick man of Europe" but after victory over the Allies at Gallipoli, Turkey's visions of the empire were renewed. In Mesopotamia the Turks surrounded a British expedition at Kut Al Amara, forcing their surrender in 1916. From southern Palestine the Turks pushed into the Sinai with the aim of capturing the Suez Canal and driving the British from Egypt. Defeat at the Battle of Romani marked the end of that ambition and for the remainder of the war the British were on the offensive in the Middle East.

After the evacuation, Allied troops reformed in Egypt. The Anzacs underwent a major reorganization; the infantry were expanded and bound for the Western Front, the light horse were reunited with their horses and formed into mounted divisions for operations in the Sinai and Palestine. At the Battle of Beersheba they would finally achieve the decisive breakthrough victory that had eluded the Allies on Gallipoli.
Amongst the generals, Gallipoli marked the end for Hamilton and Stopford but Hunter-Weston was granted another opportunity to lead the VIII Corps on the first day of the Battle of the Somme. The competence of Australian brigade commanders, John Monash and Henry Chauvel, would be recognized with promotion to the command of divisions and ultimately corps. Lord Kitchener was too popular to be punished, but he never recovered his old reputation for invincibility and was increasingly sidelined by his colleagues until his death the following year.

On the Turkish side, the meteoric rise of Mustafa Kemal began at Gallipoli.

### 4.3 Political Repercussions

The failure of the landings had significant repercussions in the UK, which began even as the battle was still in progress. The First Sea Lord, John Fisher resigned in May after bitter conflict with Winston Churchill over the campaign. The crisis that followed forced the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith to end his single-party Liberal Government and form a Coalition Government with the Conservative Party.

Churchill was demoted from First Lord of the Admiralty as a prerequisite for Conservative entry to the coalition; although retained in the Cabinet, he was given the sinecure job of Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, from which he resigned at the end of 1915, departing for the Western Front where he commanded an infantry battalion early in 1916. Asquith was partly blamed for Gallipoli and other disasters, and was overthrown in December 1916 when David Lloyd George successfully split the Liberal Party in two. Lloyd George formed a new government, in which Churchill, active in the House of Commons again in late 1916, was not offered a place; he was eventually appointed Minister of Munitions in the middle of 1917, although he was not a member of the small War Cabinet and no longer had the influence over war strategy which he had earlier enjoyed.

The Dardanelles Commission was established in 1916 to investigate the failure of the expedition. Its final report was issued in 1919, concluding that the adventure had been badly planned and difficulties underestimated, and that government had exacerbated problems through its
procrastination. However its censures did not damage careers measurably further than they already had been.

- Some people, such as Winston Churchill, have also argued that the landings may have helped accelerate the alleged genocide of the Armenian population in the Ottoman Empire during 1915.

4.4 Conditions

The conditions at Gallipoli, on both sides, have become notorious. In the Summer, the heat was atrocious, and in conjunction with bad sanitation, led to so many flies that eating became extremely difficult. Corpses, left in the open, became bloated and stank. The precarious Allied bases were poorly situated and caused supply and shelter problems. A dysentery epidemic spread through the Allied trenches in both Anzac and Helles. Autumn and winter brought relief from the heat, but also led to gales, flooding and frostbite.

4.5 Casualties

In addition to the casualties listed in the Appex “B”. Many soldiers became sick due to the unsanitary conditions, especially from enteric fever, dysentery and diarrhea. It is estimated that 145,000 more British soldiers became ill during the campaign.

- Amongst the dead of the battle was the brilliant young physicist Henry Moseley. Also the poet Rupert Brooke, serving with the Royal Naval Division, died shortly before the invasion from a septic mosquito bite.

- No chemical weapons were used at Gallipoli, although they were used against Turkish troops in the Middle Eastern theatre two years later during the second and third battles of Gaza in 1917.

- There were allegations that Allied forces had attacked or bombarded Turkish hospitals and hospital ships on several occasions between the start of the campaign and September 1915. By July 1915, there were 25 Ottoman hospitals with a total of 10,700 beds, and three hospital ships in the area. The French Government disputed these complaints (made through the Red Cross during the war), and the British response was that if it happened then it was accidental. Russia in turn claimed that the Turks had attacked two of their hospital ships, Portugal and Vperiod, and the
Ottoman Government responded that the vessels had been the victims of naval mines.

- The Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) is responsible for developing and maintaining permanent cemeteries for all Commonwealth forces—United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, India, Newfoundland and others. There are 31 CWGC cemeteries on the Gallipoli peninsula: six at Helles (plus the only solitary grave), four at Suvla and 21 at Anzac. For many of those killed, and those who died on hospital ships and were buried at sea, there is no known grave. These men's names are each recorded on one of five "memorials to the missing"; the Lone Pine memorial commemorates Australians killed in the Anzac sector; whilst the Lone Pine, Hill 60 and Chunuk Bair Memorials commemorate New Zealanders killed at Anzac. The Twelve Tree Copse Memorial commemorates the New Zealanders killed in the Helles sector, and British and other troops (including Indian and Australian) who died in the Helles sector are commemorated on the memorial at Cape Helles. British naval casualties who were lost at sea, or buried at sea, are not recorded on these memorials, instead they are listed on memorials in the United Kingdom.

- There is only one French cemetery on the Gallipoli peninsula, located near Soroz Beach, which was the French base for the duration of the campaign.

- There are two more CWGC cemeteries on the Greek island of Limnos, the first in the town of Moudros and the second in the village of Portianou. Limnos was the hospital base for the Allied forces and most of the buried were among the wounded who didn't survive. In the Portianou village CWGC cemetery lies a grave with the name R.J.M. Mosley on it but it's rather unlikely to be the known physicist Henry Moseley.

- There are no large Turkish military cemeteries on the peninsula, but there are numerous memorials, the main ones being the Çanakkale Martyrs' Memorial at Morto Bay, Cape Helles (near S Beach), the Turkish Soldier's Memorial on Chunuk Bair and the memorial and open-air mosque for the 57th Regiment near Quinn's Post (Bomba Sirt). There is a number of Turkish memorials and cemeteries on the Asian shore of the Dardanelles, demonstrating the greater emphasis Turkish history places on the victory of March 18 over the subsequent fighting on the peninsula.
4.6 Popular Influence

- The significance of the Battle of Gallipoli is perhaps most strongly felt in Australia and New Zealand where it was the first great conflict experienced by these nations. Before Gallipoli the citizens of these countries were confident of the superiority of the British Empire and were proud and eager to offer their service. Gallipoli shook that confidence, and the next three years on the Western Front would damage it further. The ANZACs are revered as heroes and, in Australia are stereotyped as typical tough Australians betrayed by incompetent and callous British superiors, impressions re-affirmed by films such as Peter Weir's Gallipoli, even though "The scale of the tragedy of the Nek was mostly the work of two Australian incompetents, Hughes and Antill."[30] Popular Australian history asserts that while the Federation of Australia was born in 1901, the country's true psychological independence was only achieved at Gallipoli. ANZAC Day is commemorated every year on the landings' anniversary, 25 April, and is a national holiday in both Australia and New Zealand.

- In Turkey the battle, known after the port of Çanakkale where the Royal Navy was repulsed in March 1915, has become part of the legend of the nation's revered founder, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk.

- More widely, the battle is regarded as a symbol of military incompetence and catastrophe. The anti-war song "And The Band Played Waltzing Matilda", written by Eric Bogle, is about the campaign. The bestselling novel Tell England, first published in 1922, describes the Battle of Gallipoli from the point of view of a British junior sub-altern, who saw many of his friends, including his very best friend, perish at Gallipoli.

- The Sabaton song Cliffs of Gallipoli from their album The Art of War is about this battle, as is the song Gallipoli by Australian band Dungeon from their album The Final Chapter.
MAJOR FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Major Findings

On 19th February, 1915, the British attacked the Turkish forts at the Dardanelles. The assault started with a long range bombardment followed by heavy fire at closer range. As a result of the bombardment the outer forts were abandoned by the Turks. The minesweepers were brought forward and managed to penetrate six miles inside the straits and clear the area of mines.

Further advance up into the straits was now impossible. The Turkish forts were too far away to be silenced by the Allied ships. The minesweepers were sent forward to clear the next section but they were forced to retreat when they came under heavy fire from the Turkish batteries.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, became impatient about the slow progress that Admiral Sackville Carden was making and demanded to know when the third stage of the plan was to begin. Admiral Carden found the strain of making this decision extremely stressful and began to have difficulty sleeping. On 15th March, Carden's doctor reported that the commander was on the verge of a nervous breakdown. Carden was sent home and replaced by Vice-Admiral Sir John de Robeck, who immediately ordered the Allied fleet to advance up the Dardanelles Straits.

Vice-Admiral Sir John de Robeck now informed Winston Churchill that he could not capture the Gallipoli peninsula without the help of the army. General Ian Hamilton, commander of the troops on the Greek island of Lemnos, who had watched the failed navy operation, agreed and plans were now made for full-scale landings at Gallipoli.

The attack that began on the 25th April, 1915 established two beachheads at Helles and Gaba Tepe. Another major landing took place at Sulva Bay on 6th August. However, attempts to sweep across the peninsula ended in failure.

Hamilton was replaced by General Munro. After touring all three fronts Munro recommended withdrawal. Lord Kitchener, who arrived two weeks later, agreed that the 105,000 men should be evacuated. The operation began at Sulva Bay on 7th December. The last of the men left Helles on 9th January, 1916.
5.2 Conclusion

The Gallipoli campaign took place between 25 April 1915 and 9 January 1916. The offensive's ultimate aim was to push through the Dardanelles straits and capture Constantinople, the Turkish capital. If a breakthrough had been achieved, the Turks, who were allied with the central powers (Austria and Germany), would have been unable to prevent Britain and France from joining the Russians in the war against Austria-Hungary and Turkey. After the previous failure of the British and French naval fleets to take the Gallipoli peninsula, the allies felt there was little alternative but to attempt an amphibious landing.

This was supported by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (Anzacs) under General Sir William Birdwood was landed at what became known as Anzac cove, a mile north of their intended destination and surrounded by deep cliffs. The Anzacs were to move inland and seize the Sari Bari heights but soon met with a Turkish counter attack, commanded by Mustafa Kemal, the future president of the Turkish Republic. Anzacs had suffered casualties and were fighting to stay on the beach.

Much of the failure has been attributed to poor coordination and leadership from the British General Sir Ian Hamilton, who chose to command the whole operation from aboard a ship. The whole offensive was finally called off in December and troops evacuated. Although the campaign had taken some of the pressure off the Russian front, its overall failure encouraged Bulgaria to ally with the central powers.

The Gallipoli campaign was a disaster from beginning to end. The mission was ineptly commanded and poorly equipped. After nine months of deadlock and the loss of more than 100,000 lives the allies eventually withdrew their attack on the peninsula.

An Anzac commemorative location has been built at North Beach at Gallipoli in conjunction with the New Zealand government and with the approval of the Turkish government. The site is a focal point for visitors to this heritage area of special significance to Australians and New Zealanders. This section provides background on its design, engineering and construction.

Allied leaders, including Winston Churchill and Lord Kitchener, The Dardanelles Strait leading from the Mediterranean to Istanbul caught their eye. A successful attack in this area could open a sea lane to the Russians through the Black Sea, provide a base for attacking the Central Powers through what Churchill described as the "soft underbelly of Europe", and divert enemy attention from the Western Front.
COMPLETE TIMELINE

Prelude (August, 1914 – January, 1915)

August, 1914

- 2 - Politics: Ottoman Empire (Turkey) and Germany sign an alliance against Russia

- 3 - First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, confiscates two Turkish battleships under construction in the United Kingdom.

- 10 - German warships SMS Goeben and SMS Breslau, having evaded Royal Navy pursuit in the Mediterranean, reach the Dardanelles and are granted passage.

- 16 - The Goeben and Breslau are transferred to the Turkish Navy, retaining their German crews.

September, 1914

- 27 - Turkey closes the Dardanelles to all shipping following the interception of a Turkish torpedo boat by the Royal Navy.

October, 1914

- 28 - Turkish fleet raids Russian Black Sea ports including Odessa and Sevastopol.

November, 1914

- 2 - Politics: Russia declares war on Turkey.

- 3 - Naval operations: Royal Navy squadron, including the battlecruisers HMS Indomitable and HMS Indefatigable, bombard the Turkish forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

- 6 - Politics: The United Kingdom declares war on Turkey.
December, 1914

- 13 - Naval operations: British submarine B11 sinks the obsolete Turkish battleship Mesudiye in the straits south of Çanakkale.

January, 1915

- 13 - British War Council approves plans for a naval operation to force the Dardanelles.
- 15 - Naval operations: French submarine Saphir runs aground in the straits and is lost.

February, 1915

- 19 - Naval operations: First attack on the Dardanelles by battleships Cornwallis, Vengeance and French battleship Suffren.
- 25 - Naval operations: Second attack on the Dardanelles, led by Vice-Admiral John de Robeck aboard Vengeance.

March, 1915

- 10 - Naval operations: Night attack in the straits led by Commodore Roger Keyes and the battleship Canopus.
- 12 - General Sir Ian Hamilton is appointed commander of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force by the Secretary of State for War, Horatio Kitchener.
- 13 - Naval operations: Keyes conducts another night-time minesweeping operation with some success.
- 16 - Naval operations: Admiral Carden, commander of the Allied fleet, resigns due to nervous strain. Vice-Admiral de Robeck takes command.
- 18 - Naval operations: Turkey defeats the final attempt by the British and French fleet to force the straits. Three battleships are sunk by mines. Three battleships and the battle cruiser HMS Inflexible are badly damaged.
- 22 - At a conference between Hamilton and de Robeck aboard HMS Queen Elizabeth, it is decided to make an amphibious landing on the Gallipoli peninsula.

April, 1915

- 17 - British submarine E15 runs aground in the straits.
- 25 - British Empire and French forces make amphibious landings on the Gallipoli peninsula.
- **Landing at Cape Helles** made by the British 29th Division and elements of the Royal Naval Division.
- **Landing at Anzac Cove** made by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps (ANZAC).
- French forces make a diversionary landing at Kum Kale on the Asian shore.

- 26 - Naval operations: Australian submarine AE2 becomes the first Allied vessel to pass through the Dardanelles into the Sea of Marmara.
- 27 - Anzac: Under the command of Mustafa Kemal, the Turks mount a counter-attack but fail to drive the Anzacs into the sea.
- 27 - Naval operations: British submarine E14 passes through the Dardanelles to start a successful three-week tour.
- 28 - Helles: **First Battle of Krithia** British and French forces suffer 3,000 casualties for little gain.
- 28 - Anzac: The Anzac landing is reinforced by four battalions from the Royal Naval Division.

**May, 1915**

- 1 - Naval operations: French submarine Joule is mined and sunk in the straits.
- 6 - Helles: **Second Battle of Krithia** commences. British 42nd (East Lancashire) Division begins landing as reinforcements.
- 8 - Helles: **Second Battle of Krithia** ends.
- 12 -
  - Helles: HMS Goliath is sunk by the Turkish torpedo boat Muavenet.
  - Anzac: Australian 1st Light Horse Brigade arrives as reinforcements.
- 13 - Anzac: New Zealand Mounted Rifles Brigade arrives as reinforcements. Royal Naval Division battalions rejoin the rest of the division at Helles.
- 15 - Anzac: Major General W.T. Bridges, commander of the Australian 1st Division is mortally wounded in the leg by a Turkish sniper. He dies at sea three days later.
- 18 - Naval operations: British submarine E11 passes through the straits into the Sea of Marmara.
- 19 - Anzac: Turkish forces mount a massive attack using 42,000 men but are repulsed, suffering 10,000 casualties.
- 19 - Anzac: Australian stretcher-bearer John Simpson Kirkpatrick is killed near Steele's Post.
- 20 - Anzac: The Australian 2nd Light Horse Brigade arrives as reinforcements.
- 21 - Anzac: The Australian 3rd Light Horse Brigade arrives as reinforcements.
• 22 - Anzac: Negotiations commence to arrange an armistice in order to bury the dead in no man's land.
• 24 - Anzac: An armistice is declared from 7.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. in which time Turkish and Anzac dead are buried.
• 25 -
  o Anzac: HMS Triumph is sunk by German U-boat U-21.
  o Naval operations: E11 torpedoes Turkish transport Stamboul in the Bosphorus, causing panic in Constantinople.
• 27 - Helles: HMS Majestic is sunk by U-21.

**June, 1915**

• 4 - Helles: **Third Battle of Krithia** British and French forces mount a limited attack but still fail to reach their objectives.
• 28 - Helles: **Battle of Gully Ravine** starts.

**July, 1915**

• 5 - Helles: **Battle of Gully Ravine** ends with the British repelling a large Turkish counter-attack.
• 12 - Helles: British 52nd (Lowland) Division and Royal Naval Division attack along Achi Baba Nullah.

**August, 1915**

• 3 - Anzac: Reinforcements for the forthcoming offensive begin landing, including the British 13th (Western) Division.
• 6 - **Battle of Sari Bair**, also known as the **August Offensive**, commences.
  o Helles: **Battle of Krithia Vineyard** diversion commences with an attack by the 88th Brigade of the British 29th Division.
  o Anzac: **Battle of Lone Pine** diversion commences at 6.00 p.m. with the Australian 1st Division capturing Turkish trenches. Fighting continues for six days in which time seven Victoria Crosses are awarded.
  o Suvla: At 10.00 p.m. the British 11th (Northern) Division, part of IX Corps, begins landing.
  o Anzac: Under cover of darkness, two columns of Anzac, British & Indian troops break out to the north, heading for the heights of Chunuk Bair and Hill 971.
• 7
  o Anzac: **Battle of the Nek** At 4.30 a.m. another futile diversion virtually wipes out two regiments of the 3rd Light Horse Brigade.
Suvla: The British 10th (Irish) Division begins landing.
Helles: Fighting at Krithia Vineyard continues with an attack by the 42nd Division.
Anzac: After a lengthy delay, the New Zealand Infantry Brigade attempts to capture Chunuk Bair but fails.

- 8
  - Anzac: **Battle of Chunuk Bair** Attacking at 3.00 a.m., New Zealand and British infantry gain a foothold on Chunuk Bair.
  - Naval operations: British submarine E11 torpedoes the Turkish battleship Hayreddin Barbarossa off Bulair.
- 9 - Anzac: A general attack by the Allies on the heights of Chunuk Bair, Hill Q and Hill 971 fails.
- 10
  - Anzac: **Battle of Chunuk Bair** ends when the Turks, led by Mustafa Kemal, drive the Allies off the heights.
  - Suvla: British 53rd (Welsh) Division attacks Scimitar Hill, suffering heavy casualties.
- 12 - Anzac: **Battle of Lone Pine** ends.
- 13 - Helles: **Battle of Krithia Vineyard** ends.
- 15 - Suvla: General Sir Frederick Stopford is sacked as commander of IX Corps.
- 21 - Final British offensive of the campaign launched to consolidate Anzac and Suvla landings.
  - Suvla: **Battle of Scimitar Hill** IX Corps makes a final attempt to seize Scimitar and W Hills.
  - Anzac: **Battle of Hill 60** begins.
- 29 - **Battle of Hill 60** ends.

**September, 1915**

- 12 - The **26th Infantry Battalion** at ANZAC arrives as reinforcements, deployed to **Taylor's Hollow**.
- 19 - The Royal Newfoundland Regiment arrives as reinforcements.

**October, 1915**

- 15 - General Sir Ian Hamilton is sacked as commander of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.
- 28 - General Sir Charles Monro arrives to assume command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force.
• 30 - Naval operations: French submarine Turquioise runs aground while returning through the Dardanelles and is captured.
• 31 - Suvla: Destroyer HMS Louis runs aground in a storm and is wrecked.

November, 1915

• 6 - Naval operations: British submarine E20 is ambushed and sunk in the Sea of Marmara by German U-boat U-14.
• 15 - Field Marshal Horatio Kitchener, the Secretary of State for War, visits Gallipoli.
• 22 - Kitchener recommends evacuation of Anzac and Suvla.
• 27 - A fierce storm and blizzard, lasting three days, strikes the peninsula.

December, 1915

• 7 - Politics: The British Cabinet orders the evacuation of Anzac and Suvla.
• 18 - Start of final evacuation of Anzac and Suvla.
• 20 - Evacuation of Anzac and Suvla completed before dawn.
• 28 - Politics: The British Cabinet orders the evacuation of Helles.

January, 1916

• 7 - Helles: British garrison reduced to 19,000. Turkish assault launched along Gully Spur.
• 9 - Helles: Last British troops depart the Gallipoli peninsula.
### Gallipoli casualties

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Died</th>
<th>Wounded</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total Allies</strong></td>
<td>44,072</td>
<td>97,037</td>
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<tr>
<td>- The United Kingdom</td>
<td>21,255</td>
<td>52,230</td>
<td>73,489</td>
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<tr>
<td>- France (estimated)</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Australia</td>
<td>7,594</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>- New Zealand</td>
<td>2,701</td>
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<td>- India</td>
<td>1,358</td>
<td>3,421</td>
<td>4,779</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Newfoundland</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>93</td>
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<td><strong>Ottoman Empire</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total (both sides)</strong></td>
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Sketch “P”
(Landing)
Sketch "Q"

(Attack plan)
Sketch “R”

(Direction of attack)
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