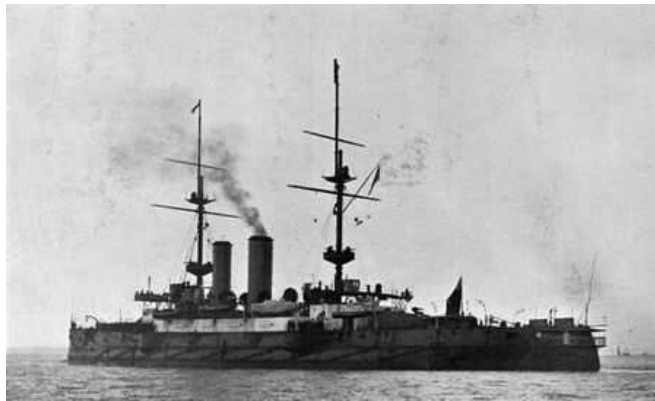




Dewsbury Sacrifices

Illustrated Time Line of the Great War 2 1915

1st January H.M.S. Formidable sunk by German submarines in the English Channel



8th January Battle of Soissons begins



19th January First airship raid on England



19th February

Allied naval attack on the Dardanelles forts commences



26th February Liquid Fire (later known as flame throwers) first used by the Germans



10th March Battle of Neuve Chapelle begins



12th March General Sir Ian Hamilton appointed Commander – in Chief, Mediterranean (Dardanelles) Expeditionary Force



14th March Light cruiser “Dresden” the last German cruiser left at sea sunk by British warships in Chilean Waters off San Fernandez



17th April Capture of Hill 60 (Ypres)



22nd April Second Battle of Ypres commences



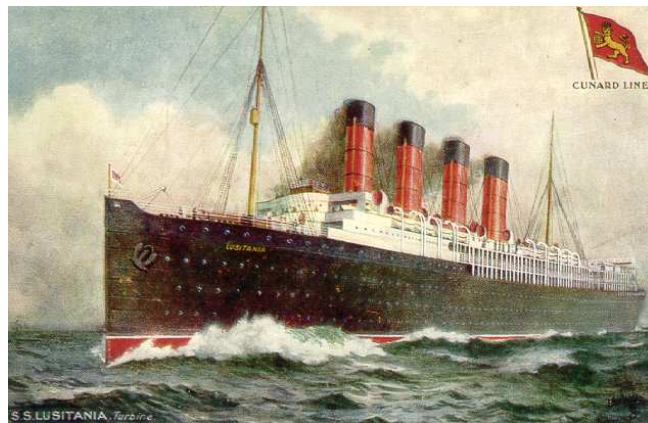
Also on 22nd April the first German gas cloud attack was performed



25th April Allied Forces effect land in Dardanelles



7th May Lusitania sunk by German Submarine U-20 off Queenstown



9th May The Battle of Aubers Ridge begins



15th May The Battle of Festubert begins



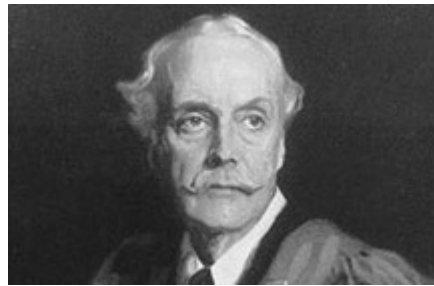
24th May the Battle of Bellewaerde Ridge (Ypres) begins



27th May H.M.S. Majestic sunk by submarine at the Dardanelles. Mr Winston Churchill resigns of First Lord of the Admiralty



28th May Arthur Balfour appointed First Lord of the Admiralty



Also Sir Henry Jackson appointed First Sea Lord



4th June Third Battle of Krithia (Dardanelles)



7th June Airships “L.Z – 37” destroyed in mid air by Lieutenant Warneford RNAS the first time a Zeppelin was successfully attacked by an aeroplane



28th June, action at Gully Ravine (Dardanelles) commences



6th August: - Operations of the landing at Suvla (Dardanelles) begin



25th September: - Allied Autumn Offensive begins – Battle of Loos commences as does Third Battle of Artois and Second Battle of Champagne



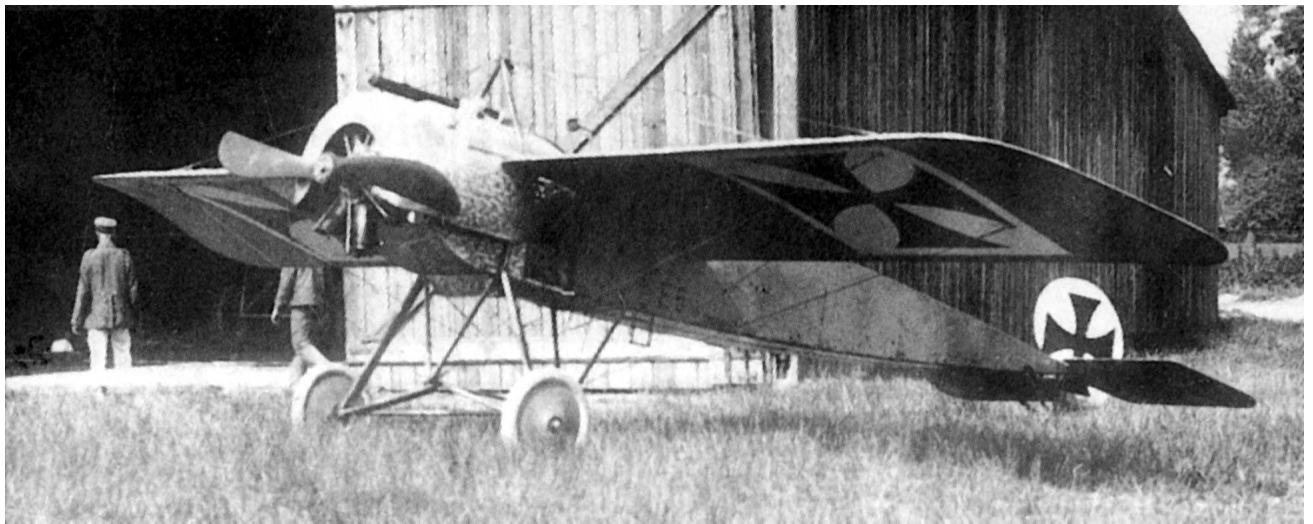
26th September: - following the resignation of General Sir J. Wolfe Murray as Chief of the Imperial General Staff Lieutenant General Sir A.J. Murray is appointed in his place



30th September: - Lord Derby assumes control of recruiting in Great Britain



1st October beginning of the period when the Germans obtained mastery in the air on the Western Front due to the Fokker machine



3rd October: - First German merchant vessel S.S. Livonia sunk by British submarine in the Baltic



12th October: - Nurse Edith Cavell shot by order of a German Court Martial in Brussels



16th October: - General Sir Charles Monro appointed to succeed Sir Ian Hamilton as Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean Expeditionary Force



17th October General Sir William Birdwood takes over temporary command of the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from Sir Ian Hamilton



22nd November General S H. Smith-Dorrien appointed Commander-in-Chief of British forces in East Africa (di not take over command owing to illness)



3rd December General Joffre chief of the French General Staff appointed Commander-in-Chief French Armies



8th December evacuation of Suvla and Anzac ordered



15th December: - Field Marshall Sir John French resigns as Commander-in-Chief of the British Armies in France



19th December, Sir Douglas Haig appointed to take the place of Field Marshal French



22nd December Lieutenant-general Sir W. Robertson resigns as Chief of Staff of the BEF and is succeeded by Lieutenant- General L.E Kiggel Robertson was appointed CIGS a day later



29th December order issued for the evacuation of the rest of the Gallipoli Peninsula

