

Canadian Command & Leadership in the First World War

- **Sam Hughes**, the Minister of Militia, generally ensured that Canadians were well-trained and prepared to fight in their own divisions, although with mixed results such as the Ross Rifle.
- **Julian Byng** (British) commanded the CEF from 1916-17. He was promoted after the success of Vimy Ridge.
- **Arthur Currie** (Can) commanded the Canadian Army after the promotion of Julian Byng. He was mostly responsible for the success at Vimy. He was known for careful planning and was a fierce advocate for the safety & cohesion of Canadian soldiers.
- As Prime Minister of Canada during the First World War, **Robert Borden** transformed his government to a wartime administration, passing the *War Measures Act* in 1914. Borden was also responsible for the *Military Services Act* and the *Conscription Crisis of 1917*. In world affairs, Borden demanded that Canada have its own seat at the *Paris Peace Conference* and represented the country as a nation entirely independent from the British Empire.

Key Terms/Events

Militarism
Alliances
Imperialism
Nationalism
Dreadnought
Black Hand
Triple Alliance
Triple Entente
Blank Cheque
Schlieffen Plan
Ross Rifle
Stalemate
Trench warfare
No man's land
Western Front
War of Attrition

Lusitania
Halifax Explosion
War Measures Act
Income Tax
Victory Bonds
Propaganda
Conscription
Khaki election 1917
Military Service Act
"Hundred Days"
Paris Peace Conference
Treaty of Versailles
War Guilt Clause

Key Battles:

(Battle of the Marne)
Second Battle of Ypres
(Battle of Verdun)
Battle of the Somme
Battle of Vimy Ridge
Passchendaele