Key Question: What were the different ways Canada contributed to the war effort?

Key terms:
- reconnaissance   - Billy Bishop   - aces
- sharpshooters   - Red Baron

The War in the Air

Biplanes	Airplanes were still a new invention. Being a pilot was very dangerous as parachutes weren't introduced until late in the war. The average pilot could expect to live several weeks! The primary use of planes in WWI was **reconnaissance**, photographing enemy location and movement. Later, planes were equipped with guns and used to drop bombs on the enemy. Pilots who survived were **sharpshooters**. Pilots engaged in elaborate spins and rolls in the air, known as dogfights.
Air Aces	Pilots who shot down **at least five enemy aircraft** were known as aces. The most famous Canadian ace was **Billy Bishop**. He is credited with 72 "kills". The top ace of the war was the **Red Baron** of Germany who is credited with 80 kills.

1. (p.64) What percentage of pilots in the British Air Force were Canadian? Why did these young men sign up for this particular job? (two reasons)

The War at Sea

Key terms: - U-boats   - Convoys   - Lusitania

Merchant Marine	The **Naval Services Ac**t was introduced in 1910. Canada agreed to manufacture warships for her navy, but turn control over to Britain if war broke out. This created tension as French- Canadians didn't think Canada should automatically support Britain in a war. The **Merchant Marine** was significant in supporting the war effort. It was a collection of civilian ships that were used to transport **food, weapons & munitions** to troops on the front lines in Europe. It was a dangerous but important job, and many lost their lives when their ships were attacked crossing the Atlantic.
Submarine Warfare The *Luisitania*	Germany U-Boats were **dangerous submarines** that could travel underwater without being detected. They were equipped with torpedoes used to sink Allied merchant ships and warships. The Allies, however, were eventually able to reduce the threat of the U-Boats. First, they developed SONAR, which is an **underwater** listening device. This helped them to locate and destroy the U-Boats. Second, they used **convoys** - ships travelled in groups with an armed destroyer to defend them if attacked. In 1915, a U-Boat sunk the ***Lusitania*** killing 1200 people. The *Lusitania* was a British passenger liner, but Americans and Canadians were among those lost. In 1917, the Germans announced they would sink any vessel entering the warzone around Britain. This restriction, and the *Lusitania* are two factors that resulted in the United States entering the war.

1. Why was control of the sea-lanes (in the Atlantic) so important? (p.65)

2. Why is the sinking of the Luisitania significant? (p.65)

3. Summarize: what are the different ways Canada contributed to the war effort?