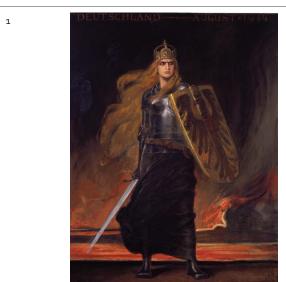


Press pictures

1914-1918. The First World War

29 May to 30 November 2014



Germania
Friedrich August von Kaulbach, Oil on canvas
Germany 1914
© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum



German flag
German Empire 1914
© bpk / Paris, Musée de l'Armée
The flag was left behind in France by German troops.
It bears testimony to the illusion of a rapid German victory in 1914.





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Steel helmet of a British officer, taken as booty by Ernst Jünger

Great Britain before 1917 © Deutsches Litaraturarchiv Marbach, Photo: Mathias Michaelis

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"The Enemy of Mankind" Anti-German poster Russia 1915

© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

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English soldiers as prisoners of war France April 1917 © Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

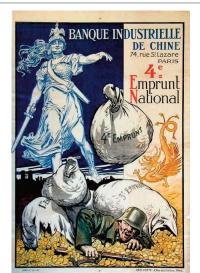
6





The picture of atrocities committed by the German army against the Belgian civilian population was supposed to motivate British soldiers to fight against the German Empire.

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Poster advertising the sale of French war bonds

Paris 1918

© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

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Refugees evacuated from Kovel Ukraine 1916 © Österreichische Nationalbibliothek

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Civilians registered by the German occupiers in Poland, Poland 1917/1918

© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

The photo served to make identification cards, which were supposed to facilitate the control of the population

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Child Death Hinrich Ehmsen, Germany 1917/1918 © Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum



Chleba naszego powszedniego... (Our daily bread..) Józef Rapacki, Poland 1916 © Polnisches Militärmuseum, Warschau



Field box with more than 2,000 letters and postcards of a German officer and his wife German Empire/France between 1914 and 1918 © Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum, Photo: Sebastian Ahlers



Arm Prosthesis after 1918 © Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum, Photo: Sebastian Ahlers

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Surgical instruments from a military hospital Germany 1914

© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum, Photo: Sebastian Ahlers

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Fighting near Tanga
Fritz Grotemeyer, Oil on Convas, Germany 1918
© Bayerisches Armeemuseum Ingolstadt,
Photo: Christian Stoye

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Bell of the chairman of the Sevastopol Workers' and Soldiers' Council

Russia 1917

© Museum für Zeitgenössische Geschichte, Moskau After the abdication of the Czar, governmental power lay in the hands of the liberal Provisional Government. It had to share power with the socialist Workers' and Soldiers' Councils that grew up throughout the country.

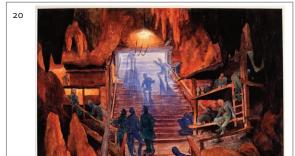


Multostat

Germany around 1918

© Medizin- und Pharmaziehistorische Sammlung Kiel, Photo: Sönke Ehlers

Device for electrotherapy with which "war tremblers" were treated.



Život u rojnoj pruzi (Life in underground fortifications)

Bogumil Car, Aquarelle, At the Isonzo 1917 © Kroatisches Historisches Museum, Photo: Ivana Asić Italian and Austro-Hungarian troops had been fighting each other at the Isonzo and in the Alps since 1915. There, with great effort, the soldiers dug into the mountains to make underground fortifications.



Armistice Day Gifford Beal, USA 1918 © William Lowe Bryan Memorial, Indiana University Art Museum, 57.53, Photo: Michael Cavanagh, Kevin Montague

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