



DEUTSCHES  
HISTORISCHES  
MUSEUM

## PRESS KIT

### 1914–1918. The First World War

May 29 to November 30, 2014



## **Contents**

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<b>Press talk</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Facts and dates</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Exhibition texts</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Accompanying programme</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Photo credits</b>	

## Press talk on the exhibition on 27 May, 2014 at 2 pm

In remembrance of the beginning of the First World War a hundred years ago the German Historical Museum is presenting the only exhibition in Germany that will provide an overview of the "Great War" in its European context and global dimension. The focus of the exhibition lies on the escalation of the violence. The experience of violence changed not only subsequent wars, but also political thought and action in the 20th century.

Taking 14 salient places as points of departure, the exhibition offers a geographical-chronological survey of the war. These places represent specific battlefields – such as Verdun, Tannenberg, German East Africa or Gallipoli – but also political-cultural centres like Petrograd or Berlin as well as occupied cities such as Brussels. All of the places stand for important stations and situations during the war. They point to overriding developments: the modernisation of war technology with its physical and psychological consequences for the people, the worldwide wartime economy, the global escalation of the fighting as well as the totalisation of the war on the "home front". With exponents from Germany and international loans the exhibition will show a multifaceted picture of the "*ur-catastrophe*", the primal disaster of the 20th century, displayed over a surface area of more than 1000 square meters.

A companion volume to the exhibition takes a closer look at the First World War on the basis of 100 objects from the collections of the German Historical Museum. A programme with scholarly lectures, expert panel discussions and readings supplements the exhibition. In cooperation with the Federal Agency for Civic Education (bpb) the Zeughauskino offers a film series and a media workshop for young people.

A multimedia guide offers visitors the possibility of planning their own individual access to the exhibition. Special tours and informational material for schoolchildren facilitate their access to the topic.

### **Speakers (tbc):**

**Prof. Dr. Alexander Koch**, President of the Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

**Dr. Juliane Haubold-Stolle**, Project coordination, Curator

**Andreas Mix**, Curator

## Facts and dates

<b>Venue</b>	Deutsches Historisches Museum Exhibition hall, basement
<b>Duration</b>	May 29 to November 30, 2014
<b>Opening time</b>	daily 10am–6pm
<b>Entrance fee</b>	Admission free under 18 Day ticket 8 €, reduced 4 €
<b>Information</b>	Deutsches Historisches Museum Unter den Linden 2   10117 Berlin Tel. +49 30 20304-444   E-Mail: info@dhm.de
<b>Internet</b>	<a href="http://www.dhm.de/ausstellungen">www.dhm.de/ausstellungen</a>
<b>Exhibition space</b>	1.100 m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Exhibited objects</b>	About 500 objects
<b>Director</b>	Prof. Dr. Alexander Koch
<b>Idea</b>	Dr. Dieter Vorsteher-Seiler
<b>Concept</b>	Dr. Juliane Haubold-Stolle, Andreas Mix, Dr. Sven Lüken
<b>Project coordination</b>	Dr. Juliane Haubold-Stolle
<b>Curators</b>	Dr. Juliane Haubold-Stolle (Galizien, Brüssel, Gorlice/Tarnow, Verdun), Dr. Kristiane Janeke (St. Petersburg), Dr. Sven Lüken (Somme, Seekrieg, Amiens), Andreas Mix (Eingangsbereich, Isonzo, Globaler Wirtschaftskrieg), Maja Peers (exit room), Dr. Arnulf Scriba (Tannenberg, East Africa/Berlin), Dr. Thomas Weißbrich (Marne, Ypern, Gallipoli) sowie als wissenschaftliche Volontäre Rouven Janneck (soldier's daily life) and Cosima Götz (prisoners of war)
<b>Collaborators</b>	Agnes Fuchsloch, Marcel Kellner, Dr. Christin Pschichholz, Dr. Barbara Segelken, Victoria Louisa Steinwachs, Dr. Tim Urban

<b>Head of the exhibition</b>	Ulrike Kretzschmar
<b>Exhibition design</b>	Werner Schulte, Nadine Rasche
<b>Publication</b>	Der Erste Weltkrieg in 100 Objekten 240 pages, 130 pictures, Hardcover Theiss Verlag ISBN 978-3-8062-2967-7 24,95 €
<b>Advisory board</b>	Prof. Dr. Helmut Altrichter, Prof. Dr. Ute Daniel, Prof. Dr. Etienne François, Prof. Dr. Oliver Janz, Prof. Dr. Stefan Karner, Prof. Dr. Birgit Klein, Prof. Dr. Herfried Münkler, Prof. Dr. Horst Müller, Prof. Dr. Susanne Popp, Dr. Gerd Quaas, Dr. Rainer Rother, Prof. Dr. Martin Sabrow, Prof. Dr. Jutta Scherrer, Prof. Dr. Andreas Wirsching
<b>Sponsors</b>	The German Federal Government Commissioner for Culture and the Media
<b>Partners</b>	First World War Centenary Die WELT-Gruppe / EPOS (App) Stage Entertainment: Gefährten / War horse
<b>Media partners</b>	Cicero Inforadio (rbb) Der Tagesspiegel

## Exhibition texts

### 1914–1918. The First World War

The war that began 100 years ago in Europe has determined the history of the 20th century as fundamentally as almost no other event. Starting with 14 salient places that stand for important developments in the war, the exhibition leads us through the years 1914 to 1918.

It examines central topics: the failure of the original war plans in 1914 and the worldwide expansion of the conflict; the new forms of propaganda and war technology; industrialised warfare and the global economic war. As a result of the war the political order of Europe collapsed. Out of the lost empires arose new national states in the eastern and southeastern parts of Europe.

For millions of people the war brought wounds and death, hunger and disease, flight and internment, revolutions und border changes. The experience of violence, which grew in the course of the war to an unprecedented degree, brought about a lasting change in European societies and influenced all further political thought and action.

### The Modern World of Yesterday

At the beginning of the 20th century the German Empire was considered the most dynamic state in Europe. The population was growing rapidly, many companies exported their products throughout the world, and German art and culture enjoyed an excellent international reputation.

At the same time there were domestic social and political conflicts. National minorities and large sectors of the work force were opposed to the authoritarian state dominated by Prussia. Members of the aristocracy occupied the most important positions of political power.

Under Kaiser Wilhelm II the empire began around 1890 to expand its claim to power by acquiring colonies. As a result, it came into conflict with the other powerful nations in Europe. The competition for spheres of influence and foreign markets led to diplomatic crises and massive arms build-ups in all European countries.

The ensuing tensions consolidated the two opposing alliances formed by the Great Powers. Many political and military decision-makers therefore believed that a war in the near future was inevitable.

## Marne: The Shock of the New War

Alfred von Schlieffen, the German Chief of General Staff, had already developed a plan in 1905 in case the German Empire should get involved in a dreaded two-front war against France and Russia. It provided the basis for the advance of the German armed forces in August 1914. According to the plan, France should first be defeated, followed by a transfer of the armies to the east against Russia.

The German troops advanced through Belgium into northern France. But the planned wide-ranging encirclement of Paris did not succeed. With British support the French armed forces were able to stop the German advance at the Marne in September 1914.

New weapons such as machineguns and rapid-fire artillery led in the first weeks of the war to unanticipated heavy losses. The idea of a quick end to the war proved to be an illusion. Instead, from the autumn of 1914 on, the front came to a standstill in a dense system of trenches reaching from the coast of the English Channel to the Swiss border.

## Brussels: Occupiers and Occupied

On 4 August 1914, a few days after the declaration of war, German troops marched into neutral Belgium. Unexpectedly, the Belgians put up fierce resistance. Out of fear of being ambushed the German soldiers and officers reacted with brutal reprisals. More than 6,500 Belgian civilians were murdered by the German forces, villages and towns were arbitrarily torched and destroyed.

These atrocities were the central theme of the allied propaganda. In the German Empire, on the other hand, the invasion provoked a debate about the possible annexation of large areas of Belgium and about Germany's war aims altogether.

German troops occupied almost the whole of Belgium. They confiscated raw materials and food. As a result the civilian population in Belgium suffered hunger. The border was closed off by a fence, compulsory registration was instituted and identity cards were issued in order to control the population. In 1916 some 60,000 Belgians were deported for forced labour.

Brussels remained an occupied city throughout the war. While the Belgian population suffered under the occupation, the German soldiers found diversion and recreation in the Belgian capital.

## Tannenberg: “War Hero” and Propaganda

In 1914 two Russian armies occupied extensive parts of East Prussia, more rapidly than the German General Staff had expected. Under the command of Paul von Hindenburg and Erich Ludendorff the Russian troops were driven back and defeated by September 1914. A previously unprecedented personality cult grew up around Hindenburg as “Victor of Tannenberg” and “Liberator of East Prussia”. It quickly spread with the help of postcards and everyday objects bearing his portrait.

For Hindenburg this heroic status became the fundament in 1916 to help furnish the German Supreme Army Command (Oberste Heeresleitung, OHL), headed by himself and Ludendorff, who provided many of the ideas, with far-reaching authoritarian powers. The OHL now reinforced its efforts to control the German propaganda, which had developed independently of state guidance. In contrast to the anti-German “atrocity propaganda” of the Entente, the German imagery remained far less sensational until 1918.

Propaganda posters with pictorial content were first produced in Germany in 1916. Hindenburg also used his portrait to promote the war effort. As victorious commander he himself was the opposite pole to the anonymity of the industrialised war, which otherwise left little room for the emergence of personified heroes. Therefore a new type of “war hero” began to find its way into the propaganda: the combat-ready, nameless front soldier.

## Galicia: The Search for the “Enemy Within”

In the autumn of 1914 Austria-Hungary suffered a major defeat. Russian troops occupied extensive territories in the region of Galicia. Austria-Hungary’s military strategies had also previously failed on the Serbian front in August 1914.

By the end of 1914 some 467,000 soldiers had been killed or taken prisoner and another 490,000 wounded. The immense losses could hardly be replaced. During the Russian occupation the civilian population was subjected to assaults by Russian forces. But the soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian army also took brutal action against unarmed people during the fighting in Galicia and Serbia.

Civilians who were considered suspicious because of their language or religion were publicly executed as alleged spies. Others were dragged from their homes and interned in the hinterland in order to prevent espionage and sabotage. In this way the Austro-Hungarians were conducting the war against sections of their own population.

## East Africa: Europe's War in Africa

After the outbreak of war in 1914 most of the German colonies fell comparatively quickly into the hands of the opposing troops. The Kiautschou Bay concession in China and the German colonial acquisitions in the Pacific region were already under Japanese, Australian or New Zealand administration by autumn 1914.

In Africa the Germans had to concede Togo in 1914, South-West Africa in 1915 and Cameroon at the beginning of 1916 to the enemy. Only in German East Africa and the neighbouring territories did the fighting drag on until November 1918 when the war ended. The Germans wanted to tie down enemy troops in Africa so that they would not be able to be deployed in the European theatres of war. The Germans therefore avoided an open battle with the British, Belgian and Portuguese units and instead used the tropical forests in particular for a guerrilla war.

In East Africa the British depended primarily on soldiers from India and the Union of South Africa. Besides the indigenous fighters, all sides in the conflict also needed indigenous porters, who were forcefully recruited by the hundreds of thousands. The war devastated huge areas and caused famine and epidemics. An estimated 500,000 people died there as a result of the war.

## Ypres: The Horrors of Poison Gas Warfare

In an attempt to break through the Western Front, which had bogged down in the trenches, on 22 April 1915 the German troops employed chlorine gas for the first time near Ypres in Belgium. The gas, blown out of steel cylinders by the wind, burnt the lungs and eyes of the allied soldiers, killing thousands. But the new weapon did not bring the hoped-for decisive victory.

The Allies soon employed their own chemical weapons. The protection of the soldiers and the use of other poison gases occupied not only the military, but also scientists and industrialists. German chemists such as Fritz Haber and Otto Hahn played a decisive role in the development of chemical weapons.

The use of poison gas was a determinant factor in the conduct of the First World War. By 1918 almost every third grenade or artillery shell was filled with chemical agents. Although the protective measures were improved in the course of the war, the gases and their means of dispersion also became more and more dreadful. The psychological effects of the chemical weapons were just as horrendous as the physical injuries. The invisible poison gases spread fear and terror among the soldiers.

## Gallipoli: New Front in the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire joined the alliance of the Central Powers by declaring war on the Entente in October 1914. By blocking ships of the Entente from entering the Dardanelles – the Turkish strait leading to Constantinople and the Black Sea – the Ottoman Empire cut Russia off from getting supplies from the Mediterranean.

In order to support Russia and to motivate further Balkan states to enter the war on the side of the Entente, troops from France and the British Empire landed on the Dardanelles side of the Gallipoli peninsula on 25 April 1915.

Supported by German military advisers, the armed forces of the Ottoman Empire beat back the allied invasion. By the time the endeavour to land was broken off at the end of 1915, both sides had incurred heavy losses. A great many soldiers from the British dominions of Australia and New Zealand fought on the side of the Allies for the first time at Gallipoli. The European conflict grew into a global war.

From autumn 1914 the Ottoman Empire also fought in the Caucasus against Russia and in the Mesopotamian desert and in Palestine against the Western Allies. The First World War left deep traces in all these territories.

## Gorlice and Tarnów: The German Occupation Forces in the East

In May 1915 the armies of the Central Powers broke through the front between the towns of Gorlice and Tarnów. The Russian army withdrew its forces deep into the interior of the country, whereby it destroyed villages, streets and fields to slow down the advance of the enemy armies. Thousands of people were on the run to avoid the destruction.

German and Austro-Hungarian troops therefore took over territories whose infrastructure and economic supply had been destroyed: parts of Belarus, the Baltic territories, the Ukraine and all of Poland. In the north the Germans set up the military state known as “Ober Ost” under the Supreme Commander of the German forces in the East and in the south they established a civil administration in Warsaw known as the “Generalgouvernement”. For the soldiers these multi-ethnic states appeared foreign. Prejudice against the “backward East” deepened and continued to affect attitudes in the German Reich after the war.

As in the West, new forms of occupation were introduced: bureaucratic control of the population and forced labour. The aim was an effective exploitation of the resources. The inhabitants of the territories that had been destroyed and occupied in the war suffered from hunger and the spread of epidemics and diseases.

## Verdun: The Industrialised War

In February 1916 a German offensive was launched in Verdun that was supposed to undermine France's "war will" and bring about a decisive victory. By the end of 1916, twenty-six million explosive grenades and 100,000 poison gas grenades had bombarded this very small area.

Terrible injuries to body and psyche, death and dying, were everywhere to be seen. The German and French soldiers called the place the "blood mill" and "hell" of Verdun. For France the defence of the city took on ever greater symbolic significance. Still no side had gained victory by December 1916.

Verdun became an example of military calculation in which people were seen only as "materiel". Some 500,000 German and French soldiers died there. With such battles of materiel a new phase in the industrialised war began: the decisive factor now depended on which country was able to mobilise more soldiers and produce more weapons and ammunition.

## Somme: The Disaster of the Offensive

In order to relieve the embattled French forces at Verdun, British units started an offensive in June 1916. Before they could begin, it had been necessary to mobilise an army of volunteers, which had never existed in this dimension in British history. The aim was to break through the front at the Somme River in northern France.

The artillery prepared the attack with a week-long barrage. But the British were unable to destroy the German positions. The first assault of the British infantry on 1 July 1916 ended in the German barbed wire and fire of the machineguns. Almost 20,000 British soldiers died, many in the first minutes of the offensive. Never before had the British army suffered such losses in one day.

The Battle of the Somme developed into a war of attrition. By the time the fighting was broken off in the autumn of 1916 more than a million soldiers had died. The blood-drenched failure of the major British offensive showed that under the conditions of modern warfare the defenders had a tactical advantage.

## Isonzo: The War in the Mountains

Although Italy was originally allied with the German Empire and Austria-Hungary, the country remained neutral after the beginning of the war in August 1914. There had been considerable tension in the alliance for a long time because Italy laid claim to regions belonging to the Habsburg empire.

In order to get the Italians to enter the war on their side, the Entente powers promised them extensive territories at the cost of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Italy thereupon declared war on Austria-Hungary on 23 May 1915, followed by a declaration of war against the German Empire in August 1916.

The new front in southern Europe threatened the weakened forces of the Habsburg monarchy. However, the superior Italian forces did not succeed in advancing across the Isonzo River in the direction of Austria. The front extended hundreds of kilometres along the karst landscape of the Isonzo on into the Tyrolean mountains.

The rough terrain in these regions made it difficult to carry on the war. It required great logistical and physical effort to bring soldiers, weapons, munitions and supplies to the front. War in the high mountains entailed a number of dangers. Avalanches, extreme cold and rockslides triggered by explosions were a permanent threat to the soldiers.

## Petrograd: Revolutions in Russia

The war aggravated the political and social problems in Russia. The longer it took, the greater were the disturbances and protests. They culminated in 1917 in the February Revolution. The Czar was forced to abdicate. The new liberal Provisional Government shared power with the socialist Workers' and Soldiers' Councils.

The government continued to fight in the war on the side of Russia's allies. This caused them to lose the support of the war-weary population. Prolonged supply shortages fuelled the revolutionary mood. The October Revolution brought Lenin and his followers to power.

In December 1917 Russia stopped its participation in the war. However, before the peace treaty was signed in Brest-Litovsk, war-related events flared up again at the beginning of 1918. The separate peace signed by the new socialist government with the German Empire created tension between Russia and the Entente states.

The breakdown of the country led to a brutal civil war in which Great Britain and France intervened in June 1918 on the side of the troops loyal to the Czar and against the newly founded Red Army. The civil war finally came to an end in 1922. The Czarist Russian empire had become a new state, the Soviet Union.

## The War at Sea

Naval forces were considered an instrument to be used for an active foreign policy. Therefore all the Great Powers began building up their war fleets even before 1914. As the greatest naval power in the world, Great Britain in particular felt challenged by the build-up of the German High Seas Fleet.

However, the decisive naval battle expected in 1914 did not take place. Instead, the English fleet established a far-reaching blockade of the North Sea, cutting off the German Empire from international trade. As a consequence, the German navy concentrated its efforts increasingly on its new weapon, the submarine, or U-boat. Soon the subs were not only ordered to sink war ships, but also merchant ships in order to prevent supplies from reaching the Allies. However, this tactic backfired. The U-boat war isolated the German Empire diplomatically and accelerated the entry of the United States into the war.

## Global Economic War

In 1914 no country was economically prepared for a long war. The rapidly increasing need for weapons and munitions forced all of the governments to redirect their economic policies towards the demands of the war. Governmental measures were effected to assure the production of armaments, to guarantee the supply of the soldiers and the general public, and to regulate the employment of the work forces in companies essential to the war effort.

The countries of the Entente had more resources at their disposal because they had access by sea to commodities and financial markets. By contrast, the Central Powers were cut off from international trade by the British naval blockade and had to exploit their own production forces to a greater degree in the war effort. The superiority of the Entente powers was further enhanced by the entry of the United States into the war in 1917. The US economic strength contributed significantly to the outcome of the war.

## Berlin: The Exhausted Metropolis

The war changed social norms as well as attitudes toward morality. Unlike life in the countryside, the daily routine in big cities like Berlin was marked by the concurrence of extreme antitheses: scarcity and abundance, hunger and unsated craving for pleasure.

The people suffered from hunger in all the warring countries. But in Germany the hunger was more drastic than in France or Great Britain because of the British naval blockade. Here hundreds of thousands died of the consequences of undernourishment. From 1916 on most food was strictly rationed. Crimes against property soared during the war. Prostitution also flourished to an unprecedented degree because women had to feed themselves and their children.

While the destitute hungered, the privileged few could purchase enough food on the flourishing black market. The feeling of injustice therefore grew in the big cities. War-weariness increased perceptibly in the German Empire from 1916 on. At the end of January 1918 a massive political strike was called, joined by a million German people throughout the country. Their demands culminated in the call for "Peace and bread!"

## Amiens: Victory and Defeat

By the beginning of 1918 the resources of the Central Powers were almost exhausted. Although troops were freed to fight in the west through the forced armistice with Russia, the newly recruited American soldiers tipped the already uneven balance of power in favour of the Entente.

The German Supreme Army Command (OHL) decided to concentrate all their forces in a final offensive and to advance toward Paris and the principal ports on the English Channel that supplied the Allies. To this end the Germans put their efforts into the further development of the infantry and artillery, while the Allies banked on the new tank weapon.

In the Spring Offensive launched on 21 March 1918 the German army made considerable territorial gains, but the hoped-for victory failed to materialise. The well-supplied and numerically superior allied forces were able to beat back the exhausted German troops at Villers-Cotterêts and Amiens in the summer, thanks to the American reinforcements. Masses of German soldiers surrendered and were taken prisoner. The German Supreme Army Command recognised that it was senseless to continue the fighting and demanded that the government should negotiate a ceasefire with the Allies to end the war. In this way the military shifted the responsibility for the defeat onto the new government of the German Reich.

## Life on the Front

Soldiers experienced the war in very different ways, depending on their place of operation, function and rank. However, their everyday life had much in common.

The place of operation was divided into different areas: the trenches of front lines were followed by rear positions where the artillery, reserves, field hospitals and quarters were located. In the hinterland, far from the front, was the supply area.

As a rule there were long breaks in the fighting for the troops in the trenches, but the fight against dirt, vermin and rats went on day after day. Phases of extreme tension were followed by periods of great boredom. The soldiers had such distractions as games and reading, cigarettes and alcohol. The supply area was a place of rest and recreation for the troops. It connected them with the homeland. But even in this area military drill was the order of the day, miles away from the embattled front lines.

## Soldiers as Prisoners of War

The number of prisoners of war grew to new dimensions in the First World War. Eight to nine million soldiers were taken prisoner between 1914 and 1918; many returned home only years later. The warring states created camp systems of unprecedented size and global extent. The bulk of the prisoners had to carry out forced labour. Some were also objects of political strategies and scientific research.

It is difficult to grasp the experiences felt by individual soldiers. Many pictures show a whole mass of prisoners of war or portray them as representatives of other cultures. Neither the one nor the other does their individuality justice. Prisoners were booty; to portray them was often a second act of subjugation. Nevertheless, there were personal stories behind every picture.

## The Unresolved War

The First World War ended on 11 November 1918. The revolution had forced Wilhelm II to abdicate. The end of the German Empire and the proclamation of the Republic had cleared the way for a ceasefire. More than 15 million people – soldiers and civilians – had died in the war, and further millions were left with permanent injuries.

Not only the German Empire, but also that of Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire and the vast empire of the Russian Czar had collapsed. New national states emerged from the multi-ethnic empires. The peace treaties concluded in Paris in 1919 and 1920 changed the political landscape of Europe. The new order of states and the founding of the League of Nations raised hopes for a lasting peace. But civil wars, border conflicts and disputes about ethnic minorities endangered the post-war order.

The consequences of the war weighed heavily on the first German parliamentary democracy, the Weimar Republic. War debts and reparation claims strained the economy. Putsch attempts from the right and the left destabilised the Republic. This schism in society was further deepened by the opposing viewpoints from which the war was remembered.

## Accompanying programme

### Panel discussions

June 19., 19 Uhr

Zeughauskino

**Der eine Krieg und das trennende Gedenken**

**1914–1918. Der Erste Weltkrieg**

02.07., 19 Uhr

Schlüterhof

**Ist Neutralität Friedensbeitrag oder Trittbrettfahrerei? Das Beispiel Schweiz**

16.09., 19 Uhr

Zeughauskino

**Geisteswissenschaft im Dialog: Eine Diskussion zum Thema „Der Erste Weltkrieg“**

### Lectures

18.06., 18 Uhr

Auditorium

**Mit der Kamera bewaffnet. Krieg, Fotografie und Propaganda 1914–1918**

Dr. Anton Holzer, Fotohistoriker und Herausgeber der Zeitschrift

„Fotogeschichte“, Wien

09.07., 18 Uhr

Auditorium

**Großbritannien, Europa und der lange Schatten des Ersten Weltkriegs**

Prof. Dr. David Reynolds, Professor für europäische Zeitgeschichte, britische und amerikanische Geschichte an der University of Cambridge

In Kooperation mit der Botschaft von Großbritannien

23.07., 18 Uhr

Auditorium

**Das „Große Trauern“: Die Erinnerung an den Ersten Weltkrieg in Frankreich 1914–2014**

Dr. Nicolas Beaupré, Dozent für Zeitgeschichte an der Université

Blaise Pascal Clermont-Ferrand

In Kooperation mit dem Institut français Deutschland

10.09., 18 Uhr

Auditorium

**Belgien, 1914–1918: Die Erste Okkupation**

Dr. Emmanuel Debruyne, Belgien  
In Zusammenarbeit mit Wallonie-Brüssel International und seiner Vertretung  
in Berlin

24.09., 18 Uhr  
Auditorium

**Jenseits der Wahrnehmung. Österreich-Ungarns letzter Krieg**

Prof. Dr. Manfred Rauchensteiner, Wien  
Mit Unterstützung des Österreichischen Kulturforums Berlin

08.10., 18 Uhr

**Japan und der Erste Weltkrieg**

Dr. Jan P. Schmidt, Universität Bochum

15.10., 18 Uhr

**Die Ukraine und der Erste Weltkrieg**

Dr. Andrii Portnov, Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine  
In Kooperation mit der Botschaft der Ukraine

22.10., 18 Uhr

**Der Erste Weltkrieg und die Literatur**

Prof. Dr. Bernd Hüppauf, New York/Berlin

29.10., 18 Uhr

**Über Polens Unglück und Polens Glück im Ersten Weltkrieg**

Prof. Dr. Jan Rydel, Krakau  
In Kooperation mit der Botschaft der Republik Polen

## Film program, Zeughauskino

01.07., 20 Uhr

**Westfront 1918**

D 1930, Regie: Georg Wilhelm Pabst

02.07., 20 Uhr / 04.07., 21 Uhr

**Uomini contro / Bataillon der Verlorenen**

I/YUG 1970, Regie: Francesco Rosi (OmeU)

11.07., 19 Uhr

**Morgenrot**

D 1933, Regie: Gustav Ucicky

13.07., 18 Uhr

**1914 – Die letzten Tage vor dem Weltbrand**

D 1930, Regie: Richard Oswald



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19.07., 18.30 Uhr

**All Quiet on the Western Front**

USA 1930, Regie: Lewis Milestone (OF)

22.07., 20 Uhr / 26.07., 21 Uhr

**E la nave va / Fellinis Schiff der Träume**

I 1983, Regie: Federico Fellini (OmU)

26.07., 18.30 Uhr

**Stoßtrupp 1917**

D 1934, Regie: Ludwig Schmid-Wildy, Hans Zöberlein

27.07., 19 Uhr

**Padurea spanzuratilor / Der Wald der Gehenkten**

RO 1965, Regie: Liviu Ciulei (OmeU)

15.08., 21 Uhr / 17.08., 21 Uhr

**The Halfmoon Files**

D 2007, Regie: Philip Scheffner

23.08., 19.30 Uhr

**The Big Parade**

USA 1925, Regie: King Vidor

Information: [www.dhm.de/zeughauskino](http://www.dhm.de/zeughauskino)

## Guided tours

in english Fr 3 pm

60 minutes

Information:

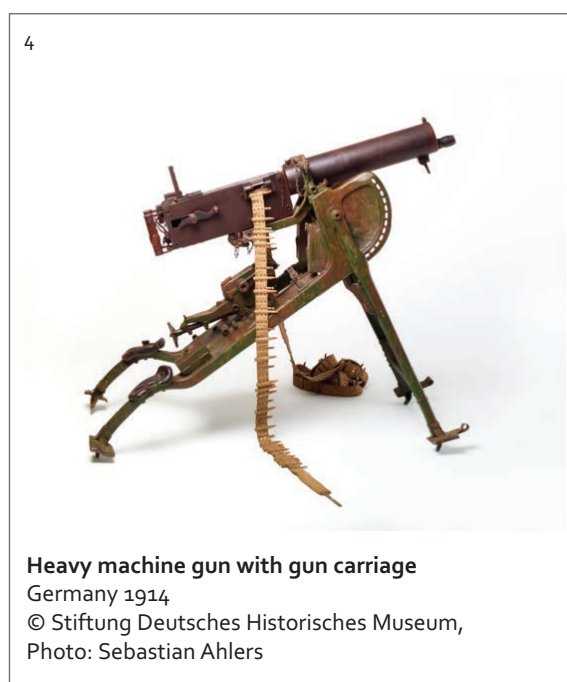
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## Press pictures

### 1914–1918. The First World War

29 May to 30 November 2014



**Download of press photos:** [www.dhm.de/presse](http://www.dhm.de/presse)

The press photos may be used exclusively within the framework of current reporting on the exhibition "1914–1918. The First World War" and only with acknowledgement of the complete source of the photos.

5



**Steel helmet of a British officer, taken as booty by Ernst Jünger**  
Great Britain before 1917  
© Deutsches Literaturarchiv Marbach,  
Photo: Mathias Michaelis

6



**Poster promoting the enlistment of soldiers**  
Great Britain  
1914–1916  
© Stiftung  
Deutsches  
Historisches  
Museum

*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.*

7



**"The Enemy of Mankind"**  
Anti-German poster  
Russia 1915  
© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

8



**Poster advertising the sale of French war bonds**  
Paris 1918  
© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

9



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

10



**Refugees evacuated from Kovel**  
Ukraine 1916  
© Österreichische Nationalbibliothek

**Download of press photos:** [www.dhm.de/presse](http://www.dhm.de/presse)

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11



**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.*

12



**Chleba naszego powszedniego... (Our daily bread..)**

Józef Rapacki, Poland 1916

© Polnisches Militärmuseum, Warschau

13



**Hand puppet "Death"**

German Eastern Front around 1915

© Staatliche Kunstsammlung Dresden, Puppentheatersammlung, Photo: Alexandra Löser  
*Puppet made by German soldiers on the Eastern Front out of pieces of branch and cloth.*

14



**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

15



**Child Death**

Hinrich Ehmsen, Germany 1917/1918

© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum

16



**Arm Prosthesis**

after 1918

© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum, Photo: Sebastian Ahlers

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17



**Surgical instruments from a military hospital**  
Germany 1914  
© Stiftung Deutsches Historisches Museum,  
Photo: Sebastian Ahlers

18



**Multostat**  
Germany around 1918  
© Medizin- und Pharmaziehistorische Sammlung Kiel,  
Photo: Sönke Ehlers  
*Device for electrotherapy with which "war tremblers" were treated.*

19



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

20



**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.*

21



**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.*

22



**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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