

Anzacs The Media And The Great War

[#Anzacs World War 1](#) [#War Media Reporting](#) [#Great War Propaganda](#) [#Anzac Public Perception](#) [#Military History Journalism](#)

Explore the pivotal role media played in shaping the public perception and historical narrative of the Anzacs throughout the Great War. This analysis delves into war reporting, propaganda efforts, and the broader influence of communication on national identity, offering crucial insights into military history and the enduring legacy of World War I.

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Anzacs, the Media and the Great War

Historian and photographer Williams (Germanic studies, U. of New South Wales) looks at how the media during World War I glorified the prowess and exaggerated the successes of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corp as part of the country's war effort, and how later historians and the public have mistaken the propaganda for journalism. US distribution by ISBS. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Private Wars

Greg Kerr's second book with Oxford retraces the journey of the Australian and New Zealand troops from Gallipoli in 1915 to the final penetration of the Hindenburg Line in 1918. Although the author covers the general strategic course of the war and the success or otherwise of each campaign, his primary concern is with the 'personal' human factor of combat and its aftermath. Gregg Kerr traces the experiences of about sixty figures in the Great War: officers, privates, and nurses. The authentic, alternately hopeful and suffering voice of the Anzacs is captured in judicious and uncensored extracts from soldiers' letters and diaries. Several figures reappear throughout the book and many convey the terror and pathos of this long and calamitous war. As in Gregg Kerr's highly acclaimed book about his forebears at Gallipoli, *Lost Anzacs: the Story of Two Brothers*, the material is engrossing, and raw. At Gallipoli, an ex-miner from Broken Hill defiantly smokes a cigarette in view of the enemy; a lieutenant likens the slaughter to a wallaby drive; while a sergeant suggests that Gallipoli would make a good sheep run. None of the photographs or extracts has appeared in other military books or journals. *Private Wars* thus preserves, for the first time, invaluable private records of Australia's participation in one of the century's most remarkable events.

Lieutenant Martin's Letters

This book is a moving account of World War I through the eyes of a young soldier, Frederick William Scott Martin, a Queenslander whose life was drastically changed by conflict. His life was cut short in 1917 and his moving letters to his family back home reveal the hell of the trenches and also the lighter side of an officer's life. -- back cover.

The Great War

The course of events of the Great War has been told many times, spurred by an endless desire to understand 'the war to end all wars'. However, this book moves beyond military narrative to offer a much fuller analysis of the conflict's strategic, political, economic, social and cultural impact. Starting with the context and origins of the war, including assassination, misunderstanding and differing national war aims, it then covers the treacherous course of the conflict and its social consequences for both soldiers and civilians, for science and technology, for national politics and for pan-European revolution. The war left a long-term legacy for victors and vanquished alike. It created new frontiers, changed the balance of power and influenced the arts, national memory and political thought. The reach of this account is global, showing how a conflict among European powers came to involve their colonial empires, and embraced Japan, China, the Ottoman Empire, Latin America and the United States.

New South Wales and the Great War

When the Great War began in August 1914, the people of New South Wales took up the call to arms. NSW sent more people than any other state to serve overseas and many more worked and volunteered to support the war effort. But the economic, political and emotional strains of war, and the loss of so many young men, and some women, in the service of their country, fanned social and political divisions and wrought lasting changes to the society to which serving men and women would return. *New South Wales and the Great War* is an authoritative history that uses the rich visual and written records of the marvelous repositories of our collective past to reveal the impact of war on the ordinary citizens of NSW, in theatres of combat and at home in our cities, towns and rural communities.

Anzac, The Unauthorised Biography

Raise a glass for an Anzac. Run for an Anzac. Camp under the stars for an Anzac. Is there anything Australians won't do to keep the Anzac legend at the centre of our national story? But standing firm on the other side of the Anzac enthusiasts is a chorus of critics claiming that the appetite for Anzac is militarising our history and indoctrinating our children. So how are we to make sense of this struggle over how we remember the Great War? *Anzac, the Unauthorised Biography* cuts through the clamour to provide a much-needed historical perspective on the battle over Anzac. It traces how, since 1915, Australia's memory of the Great War has declined and surged, reflecting the varied and complex history of the Australian nation itself. Most importantly, it asks why so many Australians persist with the fiction that the nation was born on 25 April 1915.

Captive Anzacs

Captive Anzacs explores the experiences of the 198 Australians who became prisoners of the Ottomans during the First World War. Kate Ariotti intertwines rich detail from letters, diaries and other personal papers with official records to provide a comprehensive, nuanced account of this aspect of Australian war history.

The Broken Years

Uses the diaries and letters of a thousand Australian soldiers to reconstruct with great sensitivity the valour and the tragedy of their experience. Shows how and why the Great War was to have profound effects on the attitudes and ideals of Australia as a nation.

World War I Media, Entertainments & Popular Culture

Entertainments and popular cultures played a major part in the lives of those experiencing the First World War. This collection of studies spans the role of newspapers, films, posters and music and much more, looking at the different ways, different media entertainments were produced and consumed during the war.

Where Are Our Boys?

In 1914, the newspaper map or newsmap began to supply readers with the geographical backdrop to the Great War, an important tool in explaining the progress of the war to the public at home. Day by day, for every campaign and battle, readers across the nation were deluged with maps, both in the pages of newspapers and pasted up in town and city streets, allowing them to follow Australian and Allied exploits. Drawn from scant news cables, out of date cartography, and the writer's imagination, a semi-fictional war story emerged, of ANZAC successes and, sometimes, disasters. Our boys were

in Egypt, Palestine, Gallipoli, Belgium, Germany and France, in towns and villages most Australians had never heard of. Soon, these places were being discussed, with growing expertise, over maps in homes, pubs, churches and clubs. Those following the war at home were never allowed too close, as censorship rules dictated when maps could be published. Yet 'Where Are Our Boys?' is not simply about propaganda. Maps in newspapers tracked the war's many campaigns and the exploits of our boys, but most importantly allowed those at home to feel close to their brothers, husbands, fathers, uncles, neighbours and cousins. Maps naturally became central to commemorating events, people and places. The war produced more maps than any time before in history, giving us along the way some of the most beautiful, and sometimes misleading, maps ever published. 'Where Are Our Boys?' tells the story of how the war was fought and won from the opening salvos in 1914 to Gallipoli and victory on the Western Front. In the end, though, these maps were needed most to help understand the conflict and to comprehend the great human costs.

The Making of the First World War

Nearly a century has passed since the assassination of Austria-Hungary's Archduke Ferdinand, yet the repercussions of the devastating global conflict that followed echo still. In this provocative book, historian Ian Beckett turns the spotlight on twelve particular events of the First World War that continue to shape the world today. Focusing on episodes both well known and scarcely remembered, Beckett tells the story of the Great War from a new perspective, stressing accident as much as strategy, the small as well as the great, the social as well as the military, and the long term as much as the short term. *The Making of the First World War* is global in scope. The book travels from the deliberately flooded fields of Belgium to the picture palaces of Britain's cinema, from the idealism of Wilson's Washington to the catastrophic German Lys offensive of 1918. While war is itself an agent of change, Beckett shows, the most significant developments occur not only on the battlefields or in the corridors of power, but also in hearts and minds. Nor may the decisive turning points during years of conflict be those that were thought to be so at the time. With its wide reach and unexpected conclusions, this book revises—and expands—our understanding of the legacy of the First World War.

The Great War

The legacy of war is complex. From the late twentieth century as we moved closer to the centenary of the start of the First World War, Australia was swept by an 'Anzac revival' and a feverish sense of commemoration. In this book, leading historians reflect on the commemorative splurge, which involved large amounts of public spending, and also re-examine what happened in the immediate aftermath of the war itself. At the end of 1918, Australia faced the enormous challenge of repatriating hundreds of thousands of soldiers and settling them back into society. Were returning soldiers as traumatised as we think? What did the war mean for Indigenous veterans and for relations between Catholics and Protestants? Did war unify or divide us? The country also faced major questions about its role in the world order that emerged after Versailles. How has the way we commemorate the war skewed our view of what really happened? Provocative and engaging essays from a diverse group of leading historians discuss the profound ways in which the Great War not only affected our political system and informed decades of national security policy but shaped — and continues to shape — our sense of who we are, for better or worse. This book reminds us that we live with the legacies of war still, in ways we may not see. 'The Great War: Aftermath and commemoration is a tour de force. It presents cutting-edge scholarship on the impact of the Great War on Australian society and on the war's commemorative landscape and legacy, which, in Australia today, are both more pronounced and more contested than anywhere else on earth. Thoughtful and provocative, this book is required reading for all those drawn to the war as the defining moment of the last 100 years.' — Jay Winter 'What were the legacies of the Great War in Australia? In this new book, our leading historians contemplate the aftermath — for individuals, politics, the arts — and provide much-needed critical reflection on its commemoration across the course of a century.' — Christina Twomey

Witnesses To War

Witnesses to War is a landmark history of Australian war journalism covering the regional conflicts of the nineteenth century to the major conflicts of the twentieth: World War I, World War II, Vietnam and Bosnia through to recent and ongoing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Fay Anderson and Richard Trembath look at how journalists reported the horrors and politics of war, the rise of the celebrity journalist, issues of censorship and the ethics of 'embedding'. Interviews with over 40 leading journalists and

photographers reveal the challenges of covering wars and the impact of the violence they witness, the fear and exhilaration, the regrets and successes, the private costs and personal dangers. *Witnesses to War* examines issues with continued and contemporary relevance, including the genesis of the Anzac ideal and its continued use; the representation of enemy and race and how technology has changed the nature of conflict reporting.

Warfare and Culture in World History

It has long been acknowledged that the study of war and warfare demands careful consideration of technology, institutions, social organization, and more. But, for some, the so-called "war and society" approach increasingly included everything but explained nothing, because it all too often seemed to ignore the events on the battlefield itself. The military historians in *Warfare and Culture in World History* return us to the battlefield, but they do so through a deep examination of the role of culture in shaping military institutions and military choices. Collected here are some of the most provocative recent efforts to analyze warfare through a cultural lens, drawing on and aggressively expanding traditional scholarship on war and society through sophisticated cultural analysis. With chapters ranging from an organizational analysis of American Civil War field armies to the soldiers' culture of late Republican Rome and debates within Ming Chinese officialdom over extermination versus pacification, this one volume provides a full range of case studies of how culture, whether societal, strategic, organizational, or military, could shape not only military institutions but also actual battlefield choices.

Warfare and Culture in World History, Second Edition

An expanded edition of the leading text on military history and the role of culture on the battlefield. Ideas matter in warfare. Guns may kill, but ideas determine when, where, and how they are used. Traditionally, military historians attempted to explain the ideas behind warfare in strictly rational terms, but over the past few decades, a stronger focus has been placed on how societies conceptualize war, weapons, violence, and military service, to determine how culture informs the battlefield. *Warfare and Culture in World History, Second Edition*, is a collection of some of the most compelling recent efforts to analyze warfare through a cultural lens. These curated essays draw on, and aggressively expand, traditional scholarship on war and society through sophisticated cultural analysis. Chapters range from an organizational analysis of American Civil War field armies, to an exploration of military culture in late Republican Rome, to debates within Ming Chinese officialdom over extermination versus pacification. In addition to a revised and expanded introduction, the second edition of *Warfare and Culture in World History* now adds new chapters on the role of herding in shaping Mongol strategies, Spanish military culture and its effects on the conquest of the New World, and the blending of German and East African military cultures among the Africans who served in the German colonial army. This volume provides a full range of case studies of how culture, whether societal, strategic, organizational, or military, could shape not only military institutions but also actual battlefield choices.

Propaganda and Censorship During Canada's Great War

They expected the brave and Christian conquering heroes manufactured by the opinion-makers, rather than the combat-scarred, weary, and often embittered men who disembarked back in the Dominion. It took another decade of less-filtered information - ten years of pain and dislocation for returned veterans - before the Great War imagined by Canadian noncombatants began to resemble the war really experienced by Canadians overseas.

What's Wrong with ANZAC?

In recent years Anzac an idea as much as an actual army corps has become the dominant force within Australian history, overshadowing everything else. The commemoration of Anzac Day is bigger than ever, while Remembrance Day, VE Day, VP Day and other military anniversaries grow in significance each year.

Our Corner of the Somme

An analysis of the memorialisation of Australia's role in the Somme and the Anzac mythology that contributes to Australia's identity.

The Landings at Suvla Bay, 1915

This work is an extensive analysis of the 1915 British landing at Suvla Bay, one of the most mismanaged and ineffective operations of World War I. Chapters examine the events that led to the landings on the Gallipoli peninsula, provide a comprehensive report on the landings themselves, and analyze the events and decisions contributing to their failure. Appendices provide first-hand accounts of the landings from period news articles, military documents and personal correspondence.

Climax at Gallipoli

Gallipoli: the mere name summons the story of this well-known campaign of the First World War. And the story of Gallipoli, where in August 1915 the Allied forces made their last valiant effort against the Turks, is one of infamous might-have-beens. If only the Allies had held out a little longer, pushed a little harder, had better luck—Gallipoli might have been the decisive triumph that knocked the Ottoman Empire out of the First World War. But the story is just that, author Rhys Crawley tells us: a story. Not only was the outcome at Gallipoli not close, but the operation was flawed from the start, and an inevitable failure. A painstaking effort to set the historical record straight, *Climax at Gallipoli* examines the performance of the Allies' Mediterranean Expeditionary Force from the beginning of the Gallipoli Campaign to the bitter end. Crawley reminds us that in 1915, the second year of the war, the Allies were still trying to adapt to a new form of warfare, with static defense replacing the maneuver and offensive strategies of earlier British doctrine. In the attempt both the MEF at Gallipoli and the British Expeditionary Force on the Western Front aimed for too much—and both failed. To explain why, Crawley focuses on the operational level of war in the campaign, scrutinizing planning, command, mobility, fire support, interservice cooperation, and logistics. His work draws on unprecedented research into the files of military organizations across the United Kingdom and Australia. The result is a view of the Gallipoli Campaign unique in its detail and scope, as well as in its conclusions—a book that looks past myth and distortion to the facts, and the truth, of what happened at this critical juncture in twentieth-century history.

Transnational Tourism Experiences at Gallipoli

This book offers a fresh account of the Anzac myth and the bittersweet emotional experience of Gallipoli tourists. Challenging the straightforward view of the Anzac obsession as a kind of nationalistic military Halloween, it shows how transnational developments in tourism and commemoration have created the conditions for a complex, dissonant emotional experience of sadness, humility, anger, pride and empathy among Anzac tourists. Drawing on the in-depth testimonies of travellers from Australia and New Zealand, McKay shines a new and more complex light on the history and cultural politics of the Anzac myth. As well as making a ground breaking, empirically-based intervention into the culture wars, this book offers new insights into the global memory boom and transnational developments in backpacker tourism, sports tourism and “dark” or “dissonant” tourism.

The British Army in Battle and Its Image 1914-18

understood." --Book Jacket.

Reconsidering Gallipoli

In Australia, Anzac Day, the anniversary of the first landings at Gallipoli, is one of the most important dates in the national calendar. Yet in Britain, the campaign is largely forgotten. The key to this contrast lies in the way in which the campaign's history has been recorded. To many Australians, the Anzac legend is a romantic war myth that proclaims the prowess of Australian participants in the campaign. It is an exercise in nation-building. In Britain, the campaign is also remembered in romantic terms, but the purpose here is to assuage the pain of defeat. *Reconsidering Gallipoli* broadens the debate over the cultural history of the First World War beyond the Western Front. The final chapter traces the influence of the early accounts on subsequent portrayals including Alan Moorehead's 1956 book, Bean's post 1965 rehabilitation, Peter Weir's 1981 film, and revisionist attacks on the legend.

Reporting from the Front

When the war was declared in August 1914, one of the first acts to be implemented by the politicians and military was a strict censorship on the newspapers. As the poacher turned gamekeeper, Winston Churchill said: The war is going to be fought in a fog a

The Great War, 1914-1918

A collection of evocative photographs and quotations honouring the memory of those who served in the first world war.

ANZAC Memories

John Williams describes himself as 'an historian who makes pictures and a photographer who writes history' finding no real distinction between the two. This lavish production represents the history of Williams' photographic career from 1958 to 2003 in 130 black-and-white images taken all over the world.

Line Zero

The Great War of 1914-1918 was fought on the battlefield, on the sea and in the air, and in the heart. Museums Victoria's exhibition World War I: Love and Sorrow exposed not just the nature of that war, but its depth and duration in personal and familial lives. Hailed by eminent scholar Jay Winter as "one of the best which the centenary of the Great War has occasioned"

Museums, History and the Intimate Experience of the Great War

Armed only with rifles, bayonets and raw courage, the men of the 3rd Light Horse Brigade left the shelter of their rocky trenches to storm The Nek, a narrow stretch of ridge held by the Ottoman Turks. The first wave of attackers were cut down almost as soon as they stood up. Those that followed knew they were going to die. Yet they too charged without question, stumbling over the bodies of their fallen comrades before they also fell. The commander of the 10th Light Horse Regiment attempted to have the third wave cancelled, claiming that 'the whole thing was nothing but bloody murder', but he could not convince the Brigade Major. Using the letters and diaries of those who fought and died in this famously futile action, award-winning journalist and best-selling author, John Hamilton takes the reader on a journey from the rush to recruit in August 1914 when war was declared, through the training camps to the unforgiving terrain of Gallipoli and the unbending Turkish defenders, and finally to that fateful morning and that fatal charge. Part of a trilogy by John Hamilton, this title was first published in 2004 by Pan Macmillan Australia, only being sold in the Australian and New Zealand markets, under the title Goodbye Cobber, God Bless You: The Fatal Charge of the Light Horse, Gallipoli, August 7th, 1915.

Fatal Charge at Gallipoli

Fighting Anzacs have metamorphosed from flesh and blood into mythic icons. The war they fought in is distant and the resistance to it within Australia has been forgotten. In the Shadow of Gallipoli corrects this historical amnesia by looking at what was happening on the Australian home front during WWI. It shows that the war was a disaster, and many Australians knew it. Discontent and dissent grew into major revolt. Bollard considers the wartime strike wave, including the Great Strike of 1917, alongside the impact of international political events including the Easter Rising in Ireland and the Russian Revolution. The first year of peace was tumultuous as strikes and riots involving returned Anzacs shook Australia throughout 1919. This book uncovers the history that has been obscured by the shadow of Anzac. This is history from below at its best.

In the Shadow of Gallipoli

This book is a collection of essays arising out of the OCyZealandiaOCOs Great WarOCO conference organised by the New Zealand Military History Committee in November 2003. In 32 essays by distinguished military historians from New Zealand and around the world, various aspects of New ZealandOCOs involvement in World War One are discussed. Subjects include the Pioneer Maori Battalion, women who opposed the war, the early years of the RSA, Gallipoli, the infantry on the Somme, New ZealandOCOs involvement in the naval war, prostitution and the New Zealand soldier, the Home Defence, religion in the First World War, and the Armistice. New ZealandOCOs Great War is a fascinating miscellany of informed comment on and insight into the event that did most to shape New Zealand as a nation. Contributors include New ZealandOCOs own Chris Pugsley, Glyn Harper, Terry Kinloch, Monty Soutar, Megan Hutching, Vincent Orange and Bronwyn Dalley, as well as Peter Dennis, Jeffrey Grey, Jennifer Keene, Jenny McLeod, Pierre Purseigle, Peter Stanley and Gary Sheffield from overseas."

New Zealand's Great War

The cinema has transmitted the Anzac legend with extraordinary emotive power. Here is the first extended study of how the Great War Anzac legend has been portrayed in Australian film and television productions over 80 years. *Celluloid Anzacs* traces the evolving image from its origins as a derivative of British military myths to the controversial early days of its Australian identity in the years between the world wars, when the legend adopted its comic, lean bushman as its archetypical hero, and then into the nationalistic fervour of the 1980s, where the legend finally acquired its exclusively Australian identity and sharp anti-British edge. By building the story into the broader Australian context, the book shows how films have shaped, and been shaped by, one of Australia's most cherished defining national mythologies.

Celluloid Anzacs

The Anzac Experience strips away the myth of the Anzacs being natural soldiers who only had to pick up a rifle to be superb fighters in battle. It tells the gripping story of New Zealanders, Australians and Canadians at war – from the Boer War in South Africa to the Empire's involvement in the cataclysmic struggle of 1914-18. This is the story of citizen armies becoming professional as they learned the lessons of the Gallipoli landings and applied these to the battles of Western Front in France and Flanders. By trial and error these colonial forces became expert in the business of war, so that by 1918 they were the fighting elite in the British Armies in France. Christopher Pugsley – author of the seminal *Gallipoli: The New Zealand Story* – assesses who was first among equals and how the crucible of war shaped New Zealand and Australian identity forever. Richly illustrated with historical photographs and plentiful maps, *The Anzac Experience* is a rare blend of social analysis and military history, examining the conduct of war, the characters of the men who took part, and the impact their actions had on the young societies they sought to defend.

The ANZAC Experience

Canada and the Great War explores the military and socio-cultural history of World War I, adding new dimensions not only to the history of Canada's role in the war but to the war's role in shaping Canada. The topics covered are wide-ranging and eclectic, and include, among others, studies of the Battle of Amiens, the Halifax explosion, Charlie Chaplin and wartime propaganda in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, Newfoundland's contribution to the war effort, the leadership capabilities of Brigadier General Griesbach, and the wartime poetry of John McRae. Contributors include Major John Armstrong (ret.), author many articles on military history and an administrative specialist in the Canadian Forces for thirty-two years, including stints as an instructor in history at the Royal Military College; Laura Brandon, curator of war art at the Canadian War Museum and co-author of *Canvas of War: Painting and the Canadian Experience, 1914-1918*; Patrick Brennan, associate professor of history at the University of Calgary; Tim Cook, archivist at the National Archives of Canada; Owen Cooke, independent researcher and former chief archivist at the Directorate of History, Canadian Department of National Defence; Andrew Horrall, archivist in charge of military records at the National Archives of Canada; John Hurst, retired administrator from the University of Guelph and head of the Ontario Branch of the WFA; Jeff Keshen, associate professor of history at the University of Ottawa; David Parsons, Lt. Colonel with the Canadian Forces in Korea and chair of the Newfoundland Branch of the WFA; Roger Sarty, director of Historical Research and Exhibit Development at the Canadian War Museum; Christopher J. Terry, director, Canada Science and Technology Museums and chair of the Aviation Museum Group of the International Association of Transportation Museums; and Sidney F. Wise, professor emeritus in history and former dean of Graduate Studies and Research at Carleton University.

Canada and the Great War

On 21 September 1918, with retreating German forces on their last legs, the 1st Battalion of the AIF was ordered to return to the front just as they were being relieved and preparing for a well-earned rest. It wasn't just the Germans who were on their last legs; the Australians were depleted and exhausted. In what was the largest such instance of mass 'combat refusal' in the AIF's history, the men of one company in the 1st Battalion defied the order. The 'mutiny' spread to other companies, and when the battalion did eventually comply with the order, over 100 men were absent. The circumstances surrounding this mutiny have long been a matter of embarrassment for the AIF, and of fascination for military historians. While historians have approached the issue in purely military terms – the men as soldiers, over-extended service, rates of wounding, promotions, and so on – this book approaches

these 100 plus men as human beings. *Mutiny on the Western Front* traces how these events played out in the context of the exhausting demands placed upon a unit that had seen practically continuous front-line action for weeks, if not months, in the war's final, decisive stages. Author Greg Raffin considers what happens to men's hearts and minds in the course of a prolonged conflict like the Great War. This story, which will surprise readers – is not just about a group of exhausted and war weary Australian soldiers in 1918, it is a story about humanity in war: about what men do in war, and what war does to men.

Mutiny On The Western Front

A collection of evocative photographs and quotations honouring the memory of those who served in the First World War. A photographic journey through images and mateship.

Anzac Memories

While the Great War raged, Australians were twice asked to vote on the question of military conscription for overseas service. The recourse to popular referendum on such an issue at such a time was without precedent anywhere in the world. The campaigns precipitated mass mobilisation, bitter argument, a split in the Labor Party, and the fall of a government. The defeat of the proposals was hailed by some as a victory of democracy over militarism, mourned by others as an expression of political disloyalty or a symptom of failed self-government. But while the memory of the conscription campaigns once loomed large, it has increasingly been overshadowed by a preoccupation with the sacrifice and heroism of Australian soldiers—a preoccupation that has been reinforced during the centennial commemorations. This volume redresses the balance. Across nine chapters distinguished scholars consider the origins, unfolding, and consequences of the conscription campaigns, comparing local events with experiences in Britain, the United States, and other countries. A corrective to the 'militarisation' of Australian history, this book is also a major new exploration of a unique and defining episode in Australia's past. *** "...will prove valuable reading for anyone with a serious interest in the history of conscription." --The NYMAS Review, Autumn 2017 (Series: Australian History) [Subject: History, Australian Studies, Military History]

The Conscription Conflict and the Great War

World War I (1) - Gallipoli - Churches and the war - Empire loyalty - Women at war - Sport and war in Australia - Australia Imperial Forces abroad - German Australians - Rural Australia and the war.

The Australian People and the Great War

This book explores how print journalism was a powerful and persistent influence on public attitudes to, and memories of, the First World War in a range of participant nations, including Britain, France, Germany, Ireland, the United States and Australia. With contributions from an international group of history, journalism and literary studies scholars, the book identifies and analyses five distinct roles played by the print media: producing and narrating histories of the war or its constituent episodes; serialising and reviewing memoirs or fictional accounts written by participants; reporting and framing the rituals and ceremonies of local and national commemoration; providing a platform for various war-related advocacy groups or campaigns, from veterans' associations to early Civil Rights movements; and using the war as a lens through which to interpret future conflicts. This innovative collection demonstrates the significance of journalism in shaping the public understanding of the First World War after 1918, and shows how the representations and narratives of the conflict reflected the political and social changes of the post-war decades. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Journalism Studies*.

Writing the First World War after 1918

The First World War was a turning point in history. It marked the birth of the modern era and established the pattern for large-scale violence, devastation and genocide throughout the wars of the 20th century. Old empires disintegrated and new nations emerged in the maelstrom of the war and its aftermath. The peace settlements reshaped national boundaries, leaving tensions and rivalries between nation states and people that resonate to the present day. Historians continue to explore and challenge many assumptions and perceptions surrounding the conflict, from its origins and causes, to the responsibility for its conduct, the reasons for Allied victory over the Central Powers, and the consequences and long-term outcomes of that victory. This book is a collection of the latest research findings by scholars from a number of nations, many of them renowned specialists in their field. They

gathered for an international conference, 1918 YEAR OF VICTORY, convened by the Australian War Memorial in Canberra in November 2008 to mark the 90th anniversary of the end of the war and to share their insights into issues surrounding the ending of the war, its memory and continuing impact. Lively, authoritative and wide-ranging, the chapters span the themes of war strategy and planning; the problems of raising, training and maintaining armies in the field; developments in technology and weapons systems; the role of command; the evolution of tactics and the use of combined arms; the development of war economies; and the exploitation of human and material resources in war on the home front, on land, at sea and in the air. CONTRIBUTORS Jay Winter Yale University, USA Robin Prior University of Adelaide, Australia Gary Sheffield University of Birmingham, UK Robert Foley University of Liverpool, UK Elizabeth Greenhalgh University of New South Wales, Australia Meleah Ward University of Adelaide, Australia Ashley Ekins Australian War Memorial Peter Pedersen Australian War Memorial Glyn Harper Massey University, New Zealand Tim Cook Canadian War Museum, Canada David Stevens Defence Sea Power Centre, Australia James Goldrick Australian Defence College Peter Hart Imperial War Museum, London, UK Trevor Wilson University of Adelaide, Australia Martin Crotty University of Queensland, Australia Stephen Badsey University of Wolverhampton, UK

1918 Year of Victory