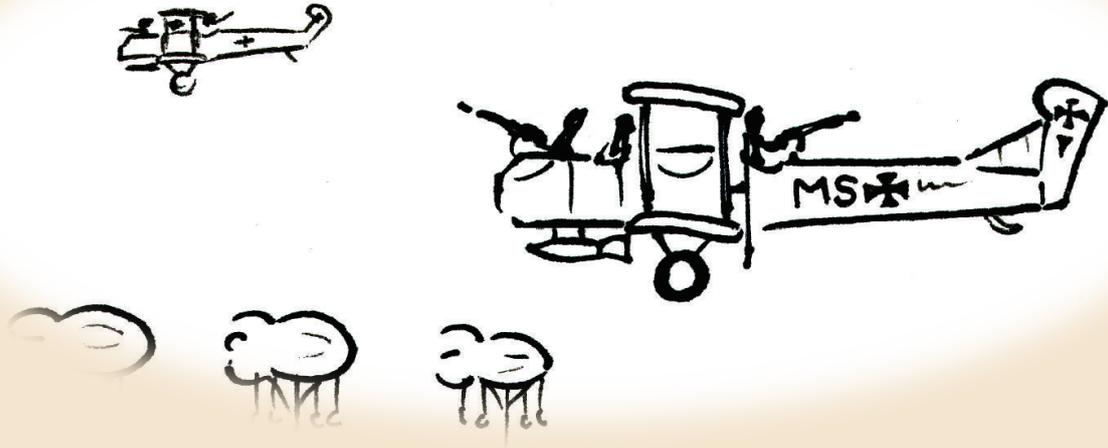


Home Front 1914-18



Dave Chisholm

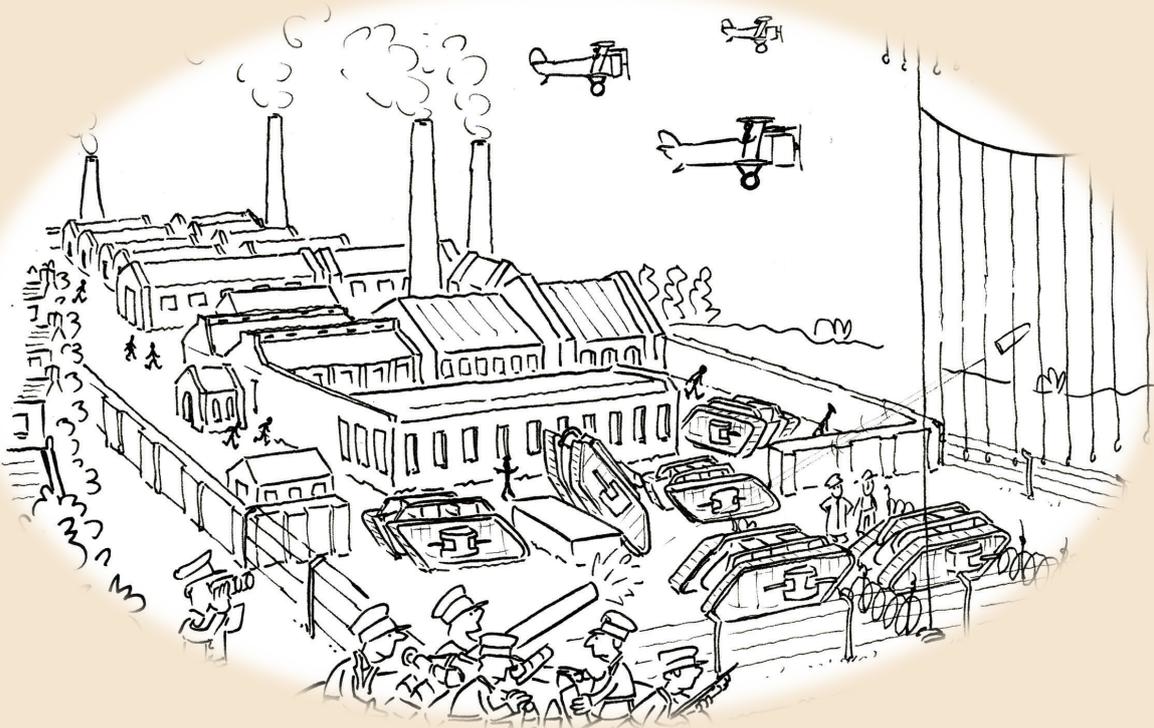
THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

German airmen in Gotha bombers.

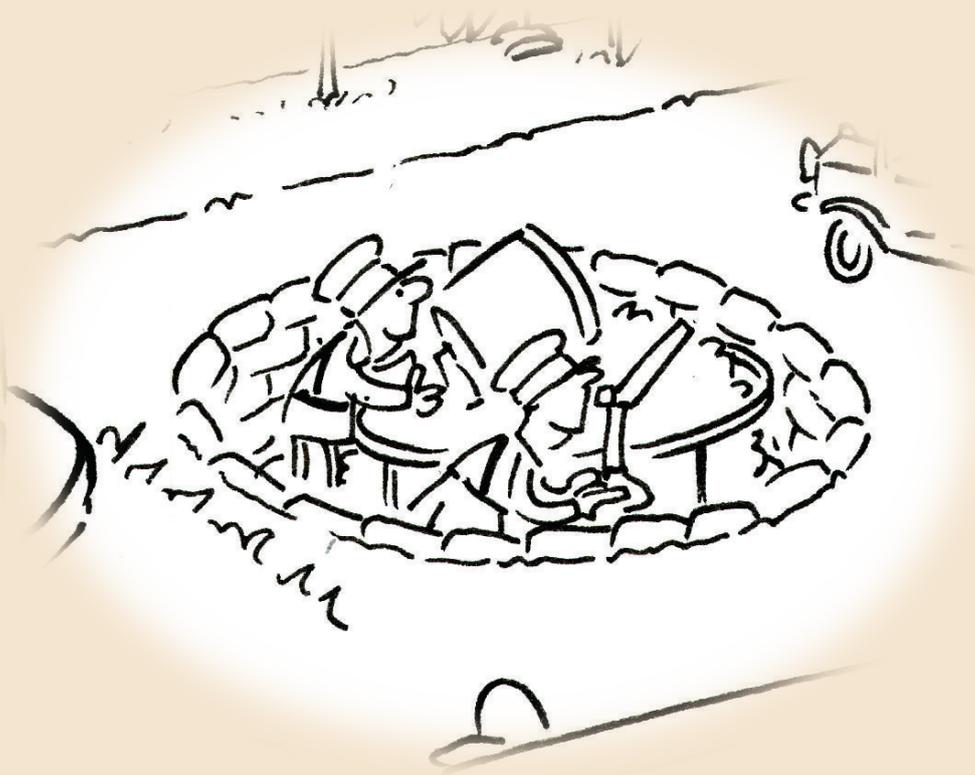
THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Tank factory workers.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Searchlight battery team.

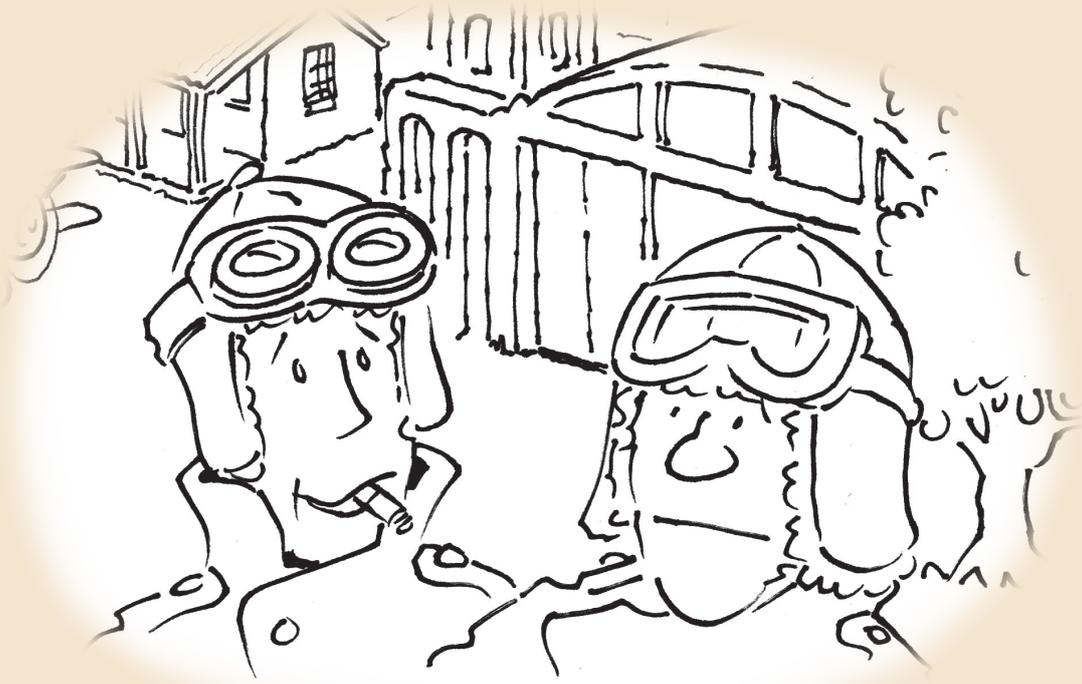
THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Anti-aircraft battery team.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Royal Flying Corps pilots.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Royal Flying Corps ground crew.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Searchlight unit on The Common.

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By Air: Air Defence

Reconstruction drawing of Lodge Hill anti-aircraft battery.

© Historic England c197_001

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By Air: Air Defence

Tank factory. © IWM (Q 14520)

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Duxford aerodrome. © IWM (Q 114046)

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

The Balloon Apron. By Frank Dobson.
© IWM (Art.IWM.Art2001)

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18



By Air: Air Defence

Gotha bomber. Author Unknown

The Air War

The Royal Flying Corps (RFC) was the air arm of the British Army until it merged with the Royal Naval Air Service to become the Royal Air Force in 1918.

In France, at the start of the war, the RFC was used by the army to observe the enemy defences and to pass this information to the artillery (the big guns). As aircraft became better armed they became involved in duels against enemy aircraft.

At home there were air raids by Zeppelin airships on British towns and cities. Later in the war there were bombing raids by Gotha and giant Zeppelin Staaken R.VI bomber planes too.

Anti-aircraft guns and searchlights were introduced to help detect and stop the raiding aircraft.

New airfields called 'aerodromes' were built to provide bases for Home Defence squadrons, groups of planes that could fight off these attacks.

The Avro 504 and the Sopwith Camel were two of the best British fighter aircraft in the First World War.

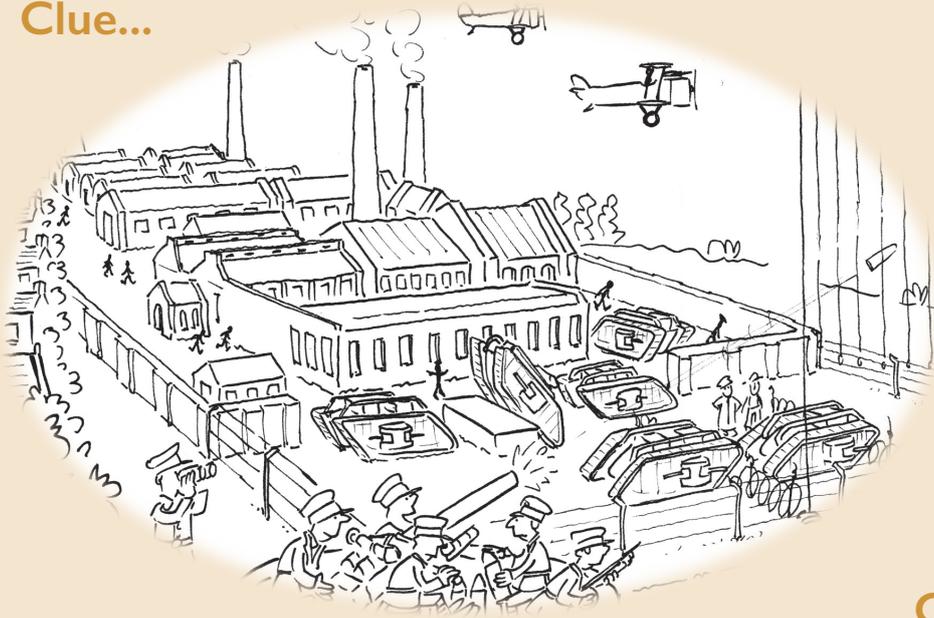


THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



By Air: Site Type - tank factory.

Clue:-

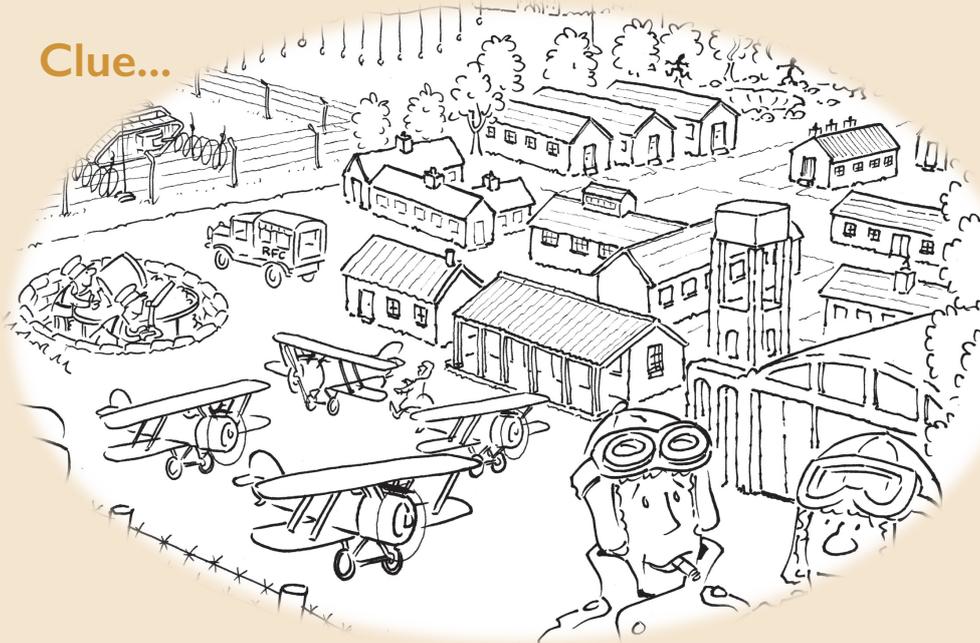
T _ _ _ F _ _ _ Y

Clue:- Factories were turned into war factories. For example some factories making agricultural machinery started making tanks.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



By Air: Site Type - airfield.

Clue:-

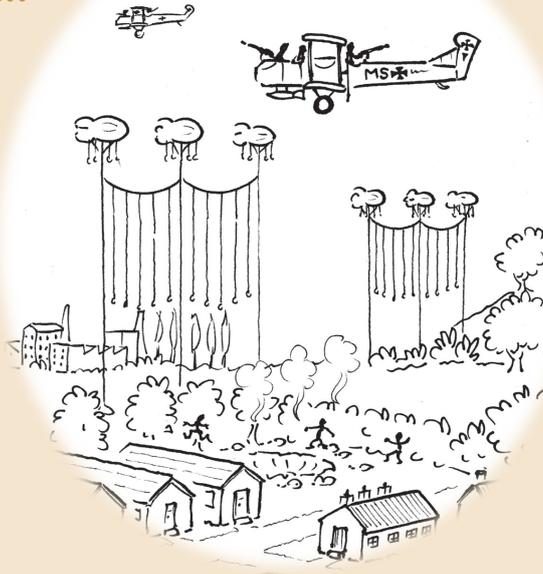
A _ _ _ _ _ D

Clue:- Airfields were built for Home Defence.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



By Air: Site Type - bomb crater.

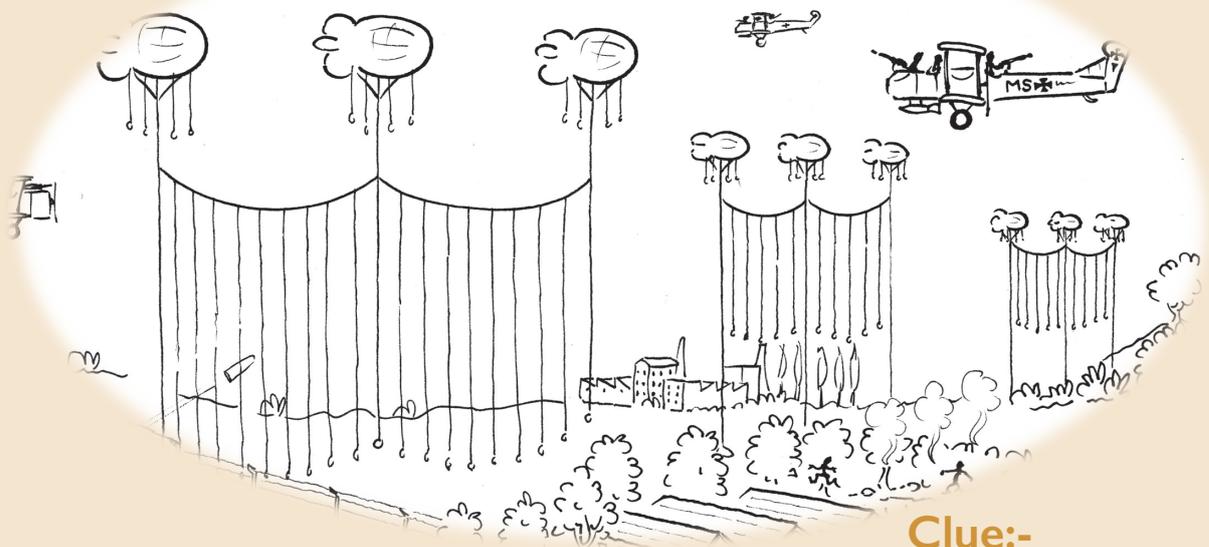
Clue:-
B _ _ B CR _ _ _

Clue:- Air raids caused considerable damage and casualties.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



By Air: Site Type - barrage balloon site.

Clue:-
B _ _ _ B _ _ _ N S _ _ E

Clue:- Barrage balloons were used to help prevent enemy aircraft reaching their targets.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



Clue:-

By Air: Site Type - anti-aircraft battery.

A _ _ _ _ _ T B _ _ _ _ Y

Clue:- Guns were placed to fire at enemy aircraft.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR HOME FRONT 1914-18

Can you identify this type of First World War building or site?

Clue...



Clue:-

By Air: Site Type - searchlight emplacement

S _ _ _ _ _ T

Clue:- Searchlights were used to spot aircraft at night.