

Писатели которые отражали события I мировой войны

ИСМАИЛОВ СЕРГЕЙ

1898-1970



Эрих Мария Ремарк – немецкий писатель.

Эрих Ремарк родился в городе Оснабрюк 22 июня 1898 года. Первое образование в биографии Ремарка было получено в церковной школе. Затем он учился в католической семинарии. В 1916 пошел на войну, был ранен. В послевоенное время в биографии Эриха Ремарка было испробовано несколько профессий. Он был журналистом и корреспондентом, а кроме того испытал себя в роли библиотекаря, учителя, бухгалтера. Первые произведения Ремарка были написаны в 1916 году. Позже писатель взял псевдоним Эрих Мария Ремарк – в честь умершей матери. Свои впечатления от жестокости войны Ремарк изобразил в произведении «На западном фронте без перемен» в 1929. Среди других известных произведений Эриха Мария Ремарка: «Три товарища», «Время жить и время умирать», «Чёрный обелиск», «Жизнь взаимы» и многие другие.

Эриха Ремарка
22 Июня 1898 – 25 Сентября 1970 гг. (72 года)

- Год публикации: 1928
- На Западном фронте без перемен»

ЭРИХ МАРИЯ
РЕМАРК

На Западном фронте
без перемен



✦ ЗАРУБЕЖНАЯ КЛАССИКА ✦

Роман «На Западном фронте без перемен» Ремарка был написан в 1928 году. Книга повествует о Первой мировой войне, принесшей немало страданий, а также о «потерянном поколении» молодых людей, так и не сумевших найти себя в условиях мирной жизни.

ЭРИХ МАРИЯ
РЕМАРК

Три товарища



← ЗАРУБЕЖНАЯ КЛАССИКА →

«Три товарища»

Над написанием романа «Три товарища» Ремарк трудился четыре года и завершил его в 1936 году. Поначалу это было небольшое произведение под названием «Пат», которое спустя время трансформировалось в полноценную книгу о любви, декорацией к которой послужила послевоенная Германия.

Для читательского дневника и для подготовки к уроку литературы рекомендуем читать онлайн краткое содержание «Три товарища» по главам, а также пройти тест для проверки полученных знаний.

«Три товарища»

Над написанием романа «Три товарища» Ремарк трудился четыре года и завершил его в 1936 году.



Алексей Толстой

10 Января 1883 – 23 Февраля 1945 гг.

10 Января 1883 – 23 Февраля 1945

Г Алексей Толстой (1883–1945 гг.) – русский и советский писатель из знаменитого графского рода Толстых – автор романов «Петр Первый», «Хождение по мукам», «Хлеб». Также его перу принадлежат научно-фантастические повести и рассказы. Именно он познакомил детей СССР с историей Пинокио, адаптировав её для русского читателя в «Золотой ключик, или Приключения Буратино».

Хождение по мукам

Книга «Хождение по мукам» А.Н. Толстого была окончательно завершена в 1941 году. Книга представляет собой трилогию, повествующую о судьбе русской интеллигенции непосредственно перед, во время и после событий 1917 года. Трилогия состоит из романов «Сестры» (1922 год), «Восемнадцатый год» (1928 год) и «Хмурое утро» (1941 год).

100 великих романов

Алексей ТОЛСТОЙ

ХОЖДЕНИЕ ПО МУКАМ



Хождение по мукам

Книга «Хождение по мукам» А.Н. Толстого была окончательно завершена в 1941 году.



Михаил Афанасьевич Булгаков

(3 мая 1891 года -10 марта 1940 года)

1891–1940 гг.

Михаил Афанасьевич Булгаков (1891–1940 гг.) – русский писатель, драматург, режиссер, один из лучших авторов первой половины XX века. Создатель гениальных романов «Мастер и Маргарита», «Белая гвардия», «Собачье сердце». Его пьесы пользовались огромным успехом с середины 1920-х годов, однако романы оценили по достоинству только после его

«Белая гвардия»

«Белая гвардия» — первый роман

*Михаила Булгакова, описывающий события
Гражданской войны на Украине в конце 1918 года.*

*Роман повествует о семье русских
интеллигентов и их друзьях, которые
переживают социальный катаклизм
гражданской войны. Роман во многом
автобиографичен, почти у всех персонажей есть
прототипы — родственники, друзья и знакомые
семьи Булгаковых.*



МИХАИЛ АФАНАСЬЕВИЧ

БУЛГАКОВ

*Книги, изменившие мир.
Писатели, объединившие
поколения.*

БЕЛАЯ ГВАРДИЯ

р у с с к а я к л а с с и к а

Белая гвардия

*Роман «Белая гвардия» Михаила Булгакова – первое произведение
автора в этом жанре. Произведение было написано в 1923 году, а
опубликовано в 1925. Книга написана в традициях реалистической
литературы XIX века.*

"Орленок"

Эта песня была написана в 1936 году Яковом Шведовым и Виктором Белым для спектакля "Хлопчик", посвященного Гражданской войне. Я помню, как мы разучивали "Орленка" в школе, и что-то такое постоянно отзывалось в душе, когда мы пели его хором...





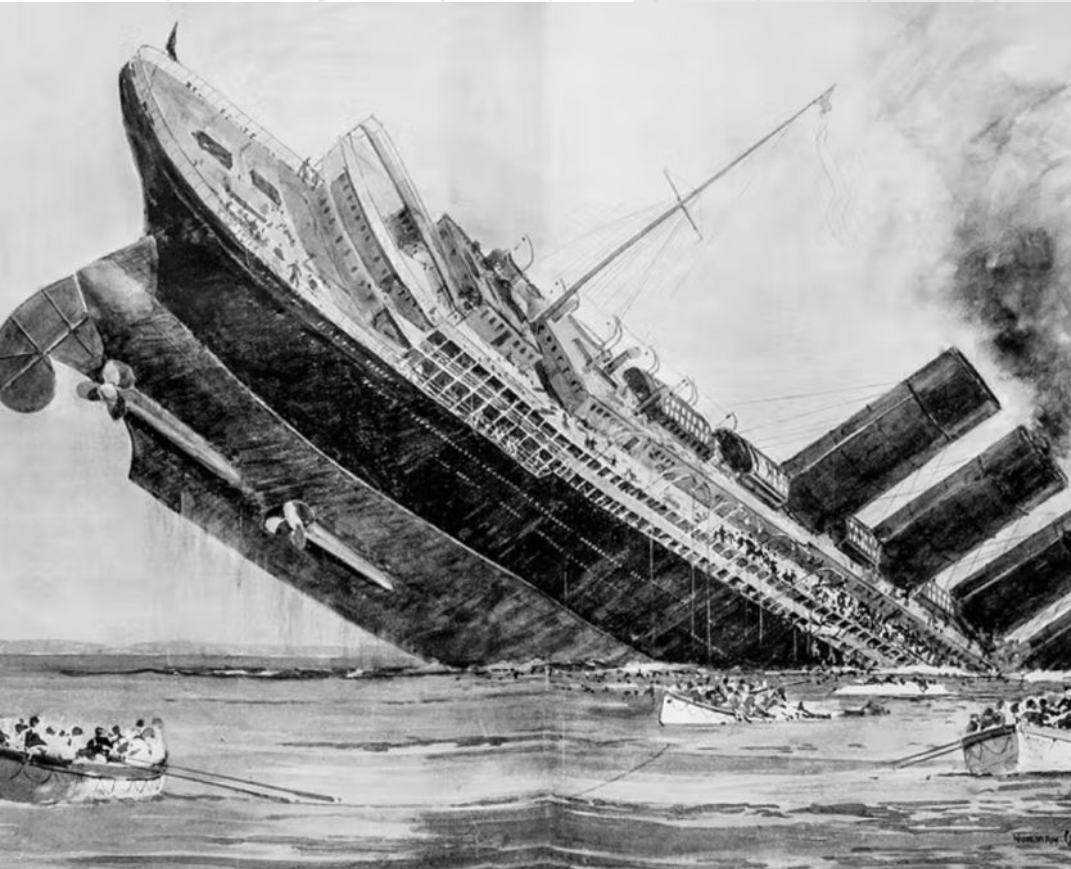
Within a week most of
Europe was at war.

MAY 7, 1915

German submarine sank a British passenger liner

On May 7, 1915, a German submarine sank the British passenger liner Lusitania. The ship had been carrying some ammunition, and Germany felt justified in treating it as a legitimate target in a declared war zone.

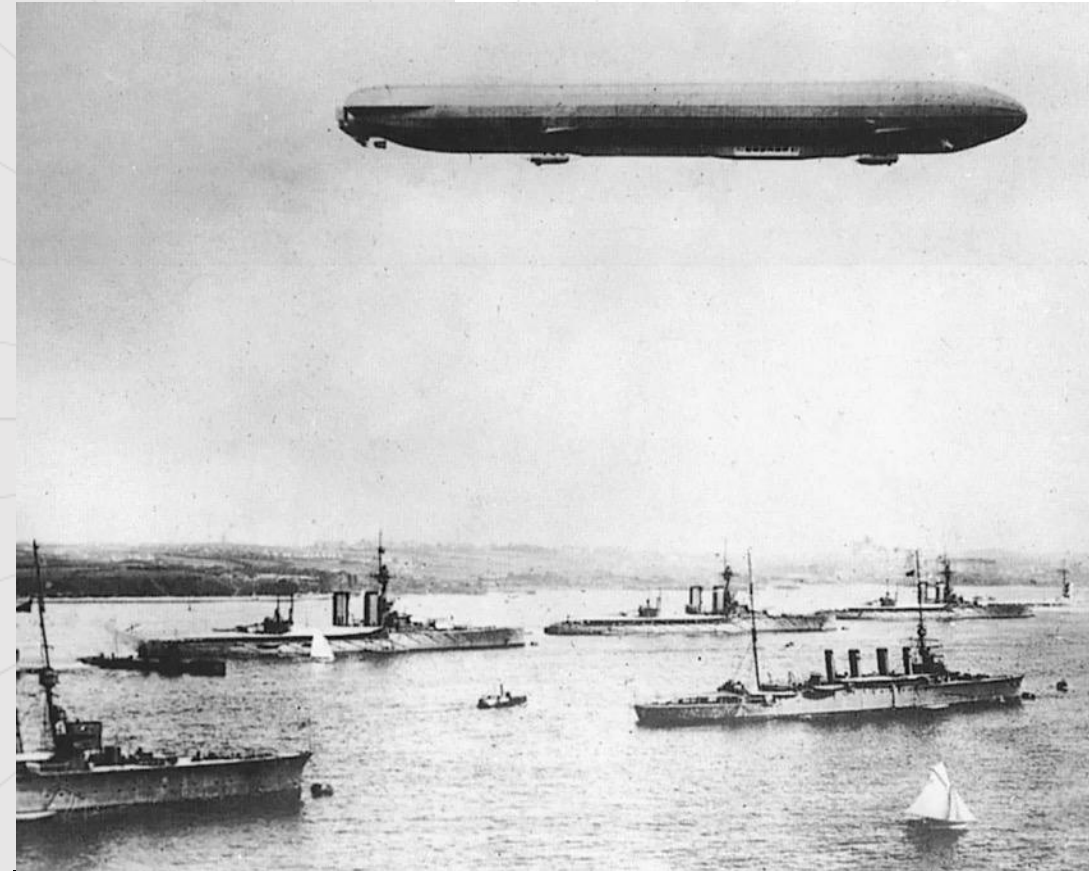
President Wilson demanded an apology from Germany. The Germans agreed to stop attacking civilian ships but later resumed unlimited submarine attacks to cut off supplies coming into Great Britain.



The tragedy at sea captured by a London Illustrated News artist Norman Wilkinson

Improved technologies

New and improved technologies, such as machine guns, air warfare, tanks, and radio communications, made fighting more deadlier than ever before and led to massive numbers of casualties.



Zeppelin

A cigar-shaped German zeppelin flies over warships anchored in the harbor at Kiel, Germany, during a World War I maneuver. They were named for their designer, Count Ferdinand von Zeppelin.

Source: Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.



Gas masks at the Second Battle of Ypres

Australian soldiers wearing gas masks during the Second Battle of Ypres, 1915.

Image: Asset Management/World History Archive/age fotostock

Second Battle of Ypres

The Germans introduced chemical weapons, using poison gas in the Second Battle of Ypres in western Belgium. By war's end both sides had used massive quantities of chemical weapons, causing an estimated 1,300,000 casualties, including 91,000 fatalities.

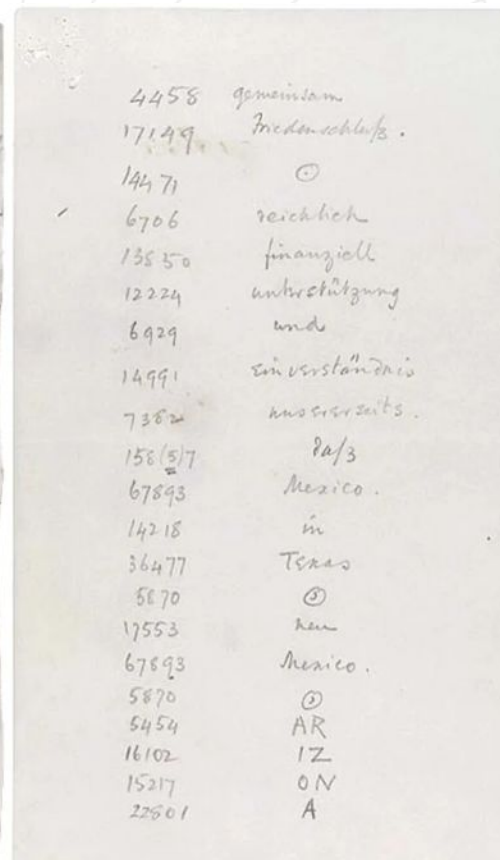
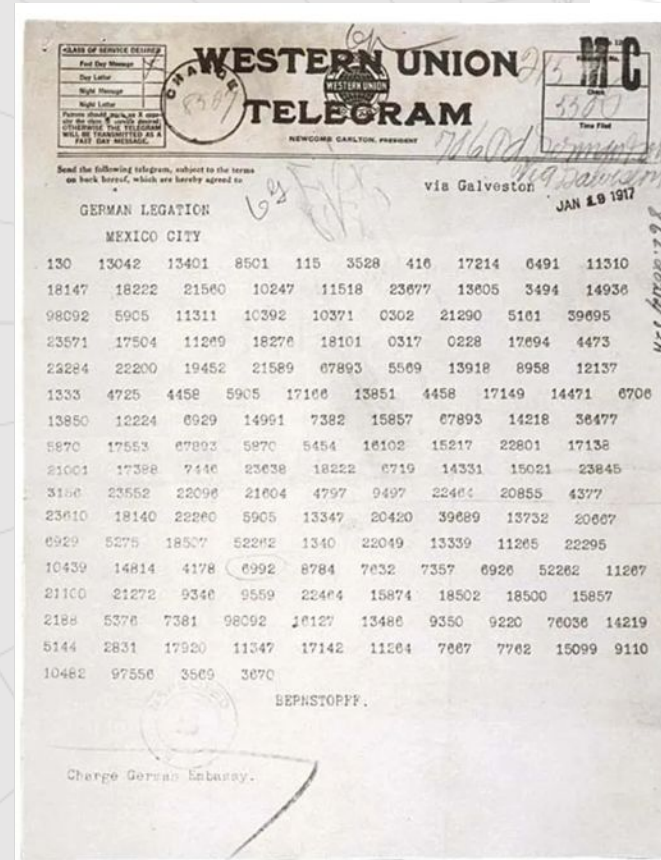


Second Battle of Ypres, (April 22–May 25, 1915), second of three costly battles in World War I at Ypres (now Ieper), in western Flanders. The battle marked the Germans' first use of poison gas as a weapon. Although the gas attack opened a wide hole in the Allied line, the Germans failed to exploit that advantage.

JAN 16, 1917

Arthur Zimmermann

On January 16, 1917, German foreign minister Arthur Zimmermann secretly sent a telegram to the German minister in Mexico. It instructed the German minister to propose a Mexican-German alliance should the United States enter the war.



Zimmermann Note

Encoded text of the "Zimmermann Note," sent January 16, 1917, in which Germany proposed a military alliance with Mexico against the United States.

National Archives, Washington, D.C.



APRIL 6, 1917

United States enters the war

After Germany resumed unrestricted submarine warfare and following the discovery of the Zimmermann Telegram, the United States entered the war on April 6.

AEF

The United States established the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), headed by General John J. Pershing, to fight in Europe.



John J. Pershing, 1917.

Image: Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

THE TEXT OF THE FOURTEEN POINTS

PRESIDENT WILSON'S *Fourteen Points*, as set forth in an address made before the joint session of Congress, on January 8, 1918.

- 1 Open covenants of peace openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.
- 2 Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action or the enforcement of international covenants.
- 3 The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.
- 4 Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.
- 5 A free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.
- 6 The evacuation of all Russian territory, and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest cooperation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy, and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing; and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their goodwill, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.
- 7 Belgium, the whole world will agree must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.
- 8 All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.
- 9 A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.
- 10 The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.
- 11 Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered upon.
- 12 The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.
- 13 An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.
- 14 A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

The Fourteen Points were a proposal made by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson in a speech before Congress on January 8, 1918, outlining his vision for ending World War I in a way that would prevent such a conflagration from occurring again.

JANUARY 8, 1918

Fourteen Points for peace

On January 8, 1918, President Wilson presented to Congress his outline of Fourteen Points for peace.

The Points, Summarized

1. Open diplomacy without secret treaties
2. Economic free trade on the seas during war and peace
3. Equal trade conditions
4. Decrease armaments among all nations
5. Adjust colonial claims
6. Evacuation of all Central Powers from Russia and allow it to define its own independence
7. Belgium to be evacuated and restored
8. Return of Alsace-Lorraine region and all French territories
9. Readjust Italian borders
10. Austria-Hungary to be provided an opportunity for self-determination
11. Redraw the borders of the Balkan region creating Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro
12. Creation of a Turkish state with guaranteed free trade in the Dardanelles
13. Creation of an independent Polish state
14. Creation of the League of Nations

Second Battle of the Somme

On March 21 the Germans launched the Second Battle of the Somme in France and advanced more than 40 miles (64 kilometers) westward. The Germans continued their offensive push over the next couple of months but were stopped by American counterattacks.



Second Battle of the Somme

Second Battle of the Somme, also called Battle of Saint-Quentin, (March 21–April 5, 1918), partially successful German offensive against Allied forces on the Western Front during the later part of World War I.

Whippets going off to battle tank.

Image: www.forces-war-records.co.uk



Armistice

Bulgaria signed an armistice on September 29. The Ottoman Empire surrendered on October 30. Austria-Hungary was granted armistice on November 3.

The final offensive

Allied forces began attacks at Meuse-Argonne, the final offensive of the war. The battles of the Meuse-Argonne continued from September 26 until November 11. The Allies repeatedly attacked the German defensive line, forcing the Germans to retreat.



World War I; chemical weapon

U.S. soldiers using gas equipment and receiving telephone instructions during the Meuse-Argonne offensive, Varennes-en-Argonne, France, 1918.

Source: National Archives, Washington, D.C.



Negotiations for peace

The November 11 Armistice between Germany and the Allies ended the fighting, and negotiations for peace began.

JAN, 1919

The Paris Peace Conference

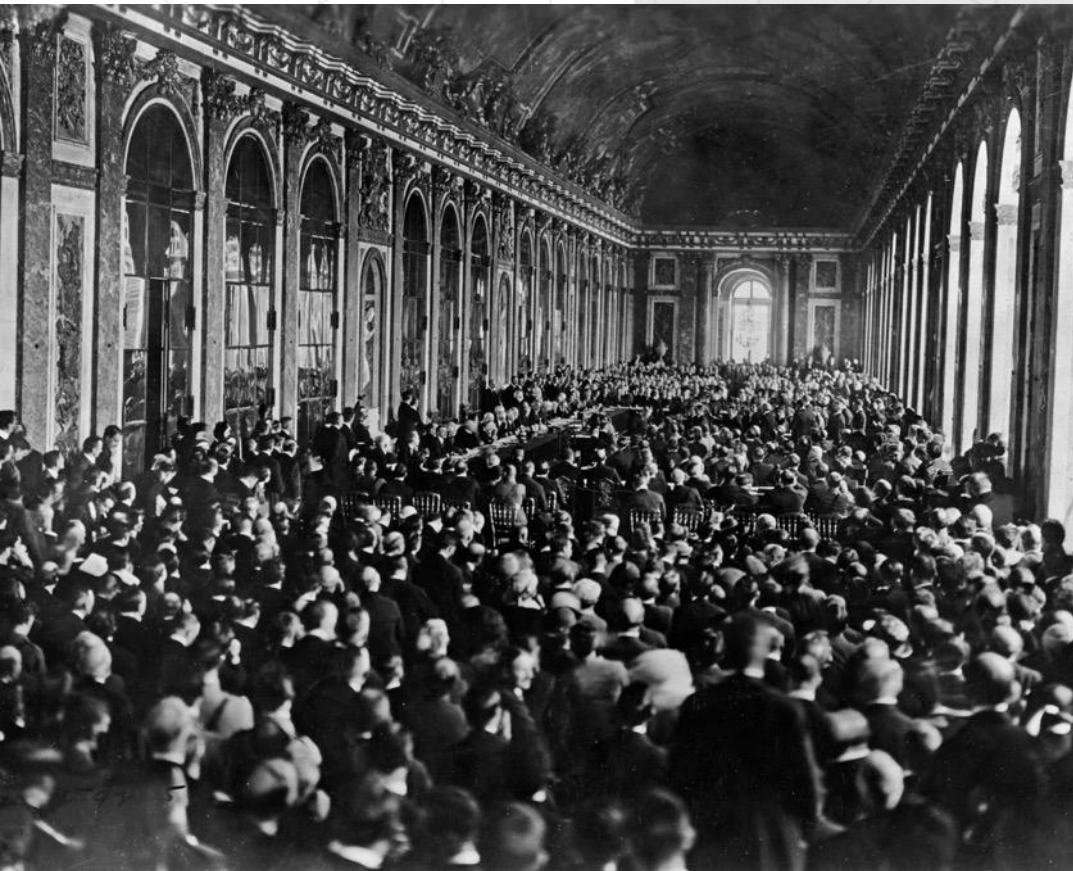
The Paris Peace Conference began in January 1919 in Paris. The conference inaugurated the international settlement after World War I.



Paris Peace Conference

Johannes Bell of Germany is portrayed as signing the peace treaties on 28 June 1919 in The Signing of Peace in the Hall of Mirrors

Source: William Orpen - Imperial War Museum London



Treaty of Versailles

A major product of the Paris Peace Conference was the Treaty of Versailles, signed in June 1919 at the Palace of Versailles in France. Under the agreement, Germany was forced to accept blame for Allied losses and to pay major reparations. Also formulated at the Paris Peace Conference was the League of Nations, an organization for international cooperation established by the Allies.

Treaty of Versailles

Dignitaries gathering in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles, France, for the signing of the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919.

Image: Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

WW1

World War I Timeline

They key facts of WW1 in timeline mode



World War I Timeline



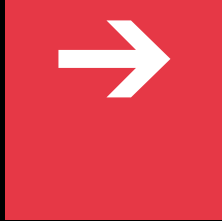
June 28, 1914

Archduke **Franz Ferdinand** of Austria and his wife, Sophie, are **assassinated** on a visit to **Sarajevo** by a Bosnian Serb nationalist.



July 28, 1914

World War I begins when **Austria-Hungary** declares war on **Serbia**. A chain of threats and mobilizations soon results in a general war between the **Central** and **Allied** powers.



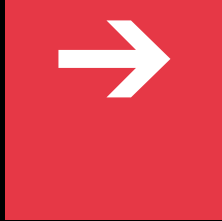
September 6, 1914

The **First Battle of the Marne** begins. The Germans advance to within 30 miles (48 kilometers) of Paris but are stopped by the British and the French. **Trench warfare** begins.



November 5, 1914

Britain and France declare war on the **Ottoman Empire**.



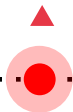
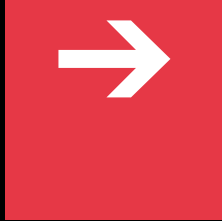
April 22, 1915

The **Second Battle of Ypres** begins. The German army initiates the modern era of **chemical warfare** by using chlorine gas as a weapon on Allied trenches. Some 5,000 French and Algerian troops are killed.



April 25, 1915

Allied forces land on the **Gallipoli Peninsula** of the Ottoman Empire, beginning the nine-month-long **Gallipoli Campaign**. The campaign is a disaster almost from the beginning. Altogether, the Allies suffer more than 200,000 casualties and fail to capture the Ottoman capital of Constantinople (now Istanbul).



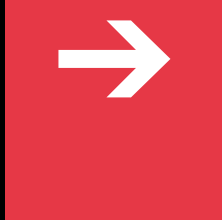
May 7, 1915

A German U-boat sinks the British ocean liner **Lusitania** off the southern coast of Ireland during the ocean liner's crossing from New York to England. Nearly **1,200 people are killed**, including 128 U.S. citizens.



February 21, 1916

The **Battle of Verdun** begins. Over the next 10 months, French and German armies at Verdun, France, suffer more than **700,000 casualties**, including some 300,000 killed.



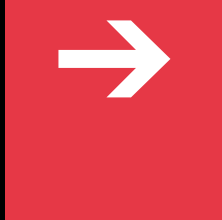
May 31, 1916

The **British** and **German** fleets meet 60 miles (97 kilometers) off the coast of Jutland, Denmark, marking the start of the **Battle of Jutland**. It is the war's only major battle between the world's two largest sea powers. The clash of the battleships is largely indecisive.



July 1, 1916

The first day of the **First Battle of the Somme** marks the single **bloodiest day** in the history of the British army, with nearly 20,000 British soldiers killed in action. By the time the Somme campaign ends, some four and a half months later, the combined **casualties of both sides surpass 1,000,000**.



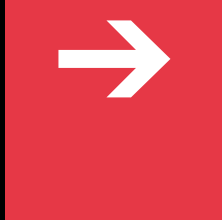
March 15, 1917

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia abdicates the throne after a week of riots in the Russian capital of St. Petersburg. The **Russian Revolution** will ultimately place the **Bolsheviks** in power.



April 6, 1917

The **United States declares war** on Germany. By June, American forces arrive in France.



November 20, 1917

A British offensive at **Cambrai**, France, marks the first large-scale use of **tanks** in combat. British advances are short-lived, however. **British forces are driven back** almost to their original positions two weeks later.



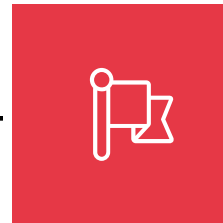
September 26–November 11, 1918

The battles of the **Meuse-Argonne** take place. The battles are the final confrontations on the Western Front in northeastern France in World War I. The Argonne Forest is cleared of German troops by the end of October, and the Allies soon advance to the town of Sedan, France. The **Armistice** is declared on November 11, before a final offensive against Germany itself can begin.



June 28, 1919

The Allied and associated powers and Germany sign the **Treaty of Versailles** peace agreement.





“ This is a war to
end all wars ”

|
WOODROW WILSON, 1917

WW1

Transition slide

A beautiful and artsy template to inspire
yourself and others

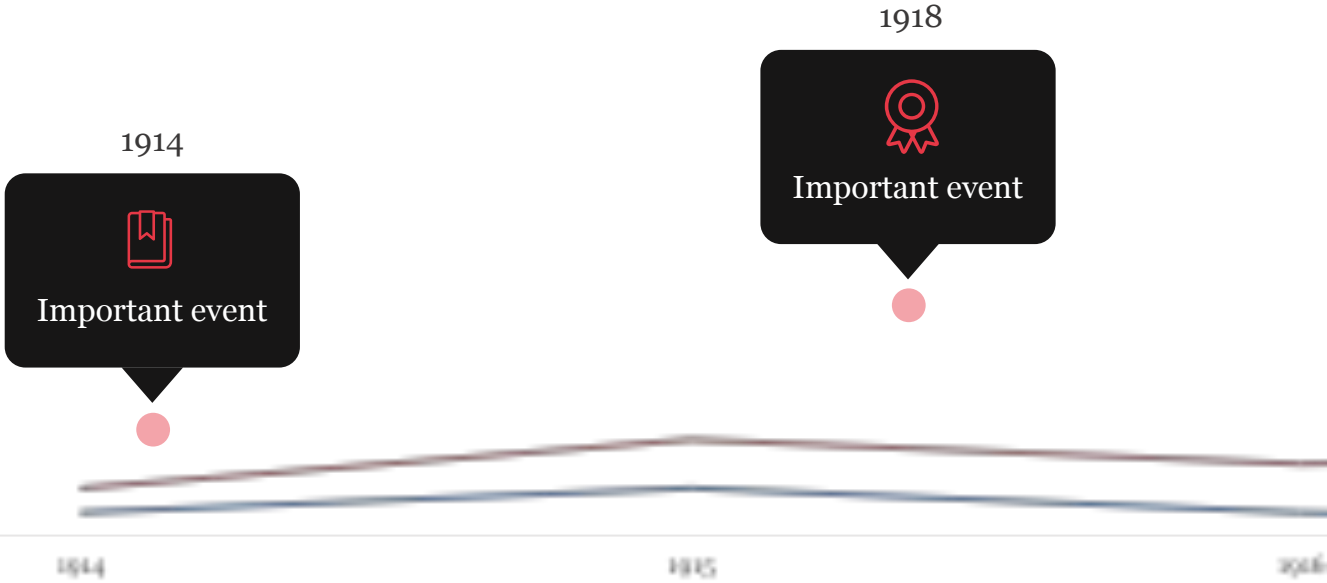


NEXT CHAPTER

Chronology editbale template (excel)

Suspendisse quis facilisis tempus massa. In eleifend volutpat porttito scelerisque, ipsum ac pretium pretium.

- Data name one
- Data name two



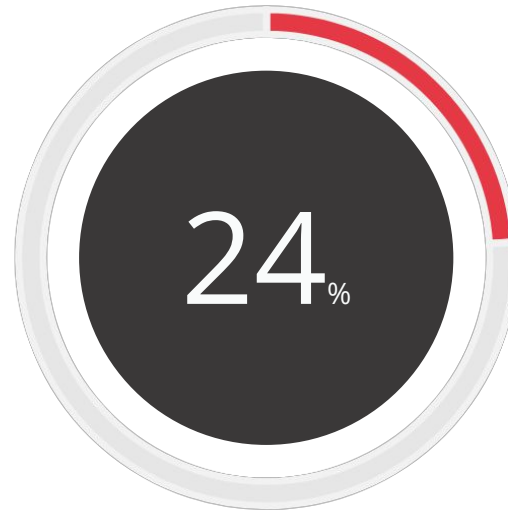
Social editbale template (excel)

POPULATION



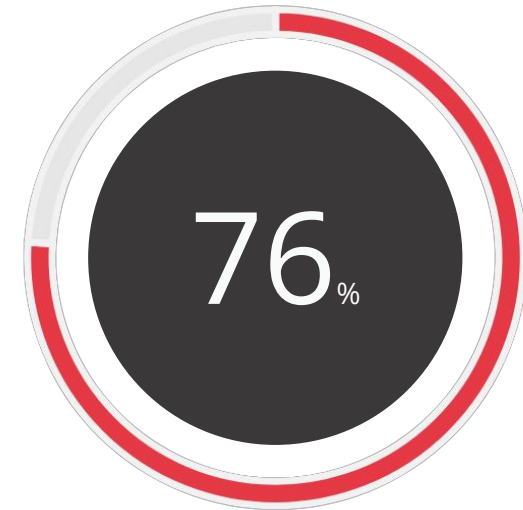
■ Social group 1
■ Social group 2

ARMY



■ Social group 1
■ Social group 2

DIPLOMACY

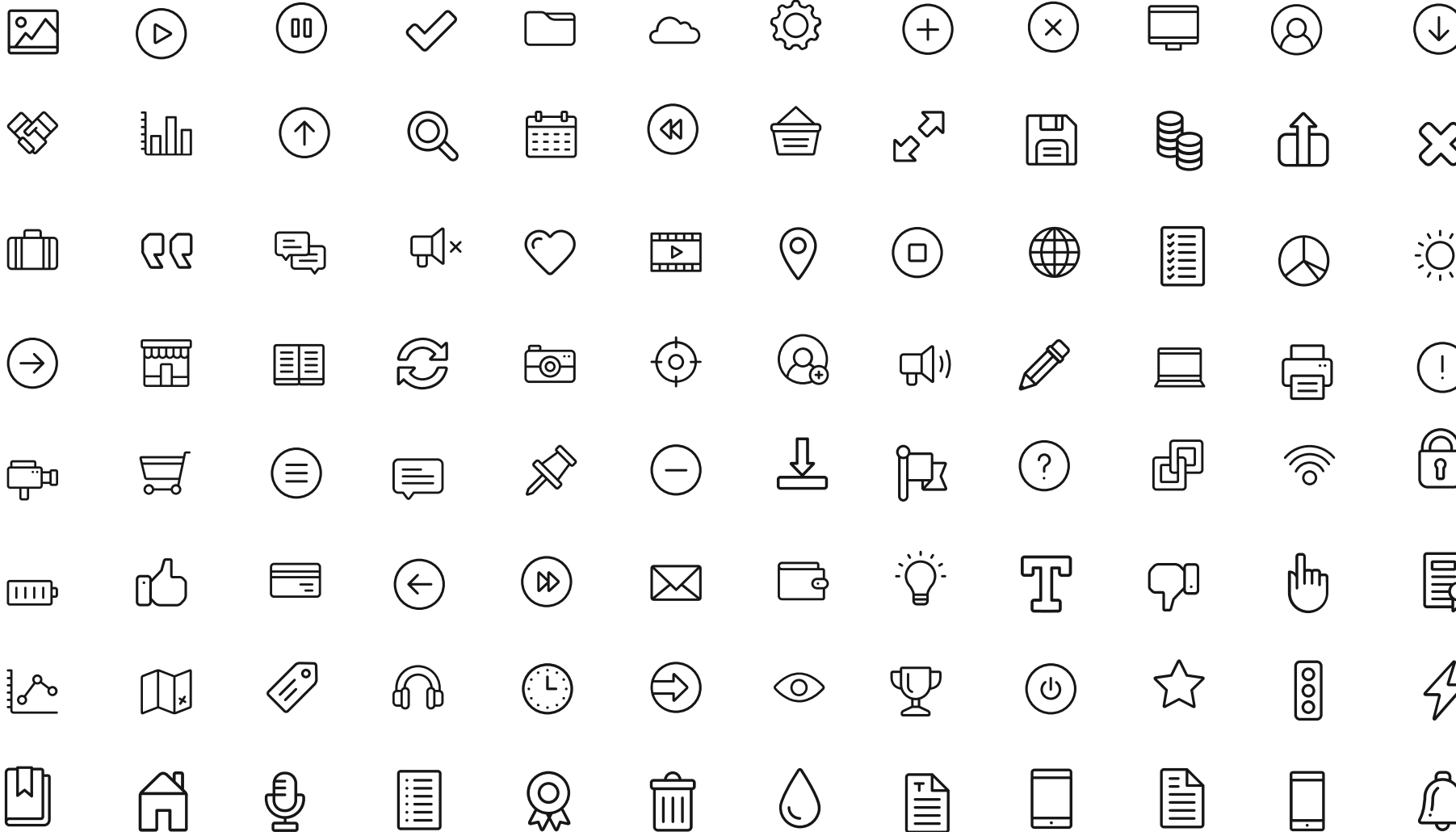


■ Social group 1
■ Social group 2

Clean Slide

Suspendisse quis facilisis tempus massa.
In eleifend volutpat porttito scelerisque.

Editable Icon Set



Things you can do:

Resize the icon



Change fill color and opacity



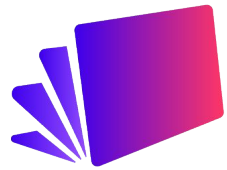
Add stroke



Add dash lines



This template was made
specially for you by



Slidecore

Visit slidecoretemplates.com to get more editable premium
presentations for free

Big shout-out to the great people
that provided us with the free
resources of this presentation:

STOCK IMAGES

unsplash.com

pixabay.com

ICONS

Thick Icons

[Nice and Serious](https://www.niceandserious.com)

SOURCE

Brittanica.com

<https://www.britannica.com/summary/Key-Facts-of-World-War-I>