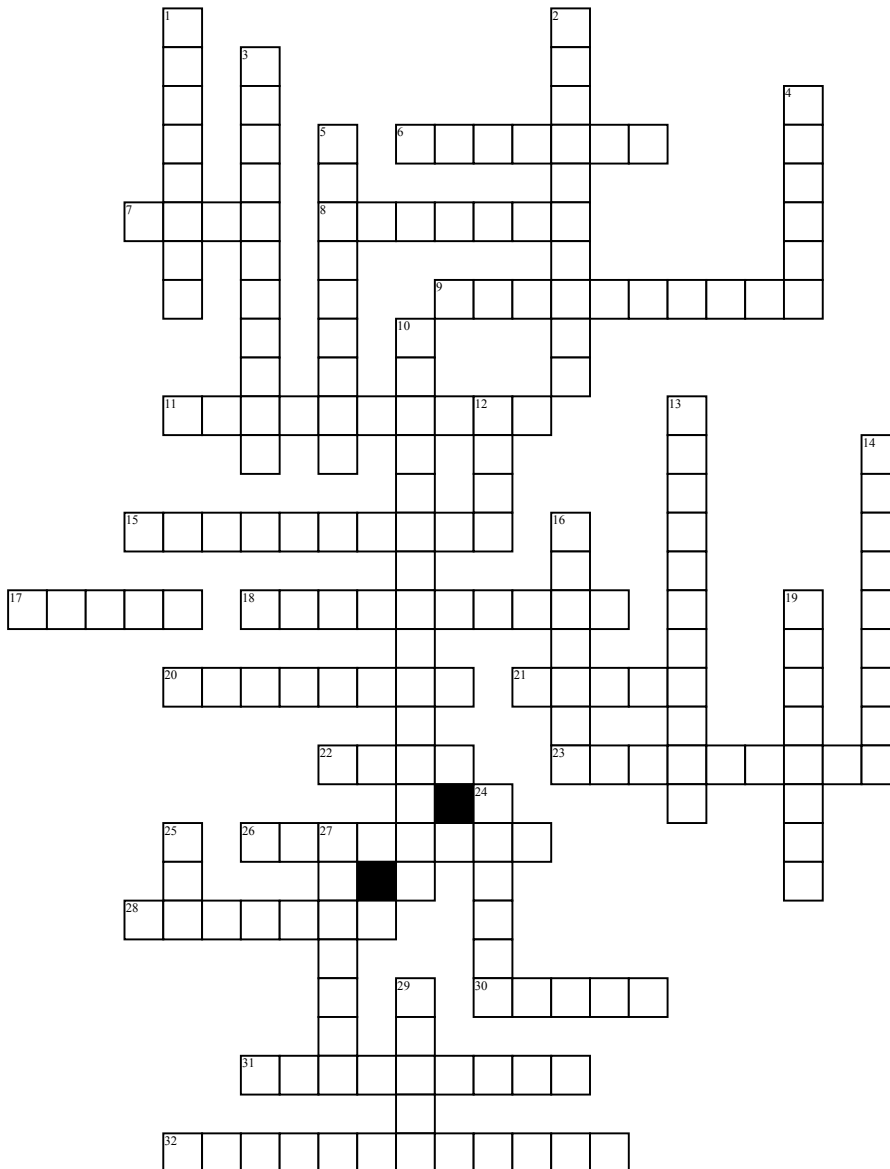


War at Land, Air and Sea



Across

6. This type of gas was used by the Germans in Ypres. Without gas masks Canadians were totally unprotected.
7. This battle represented the "key to breaking the stalemate of the war". Canadians were sent to get the job done by pushing back the Germans.
8. Aboriginal soldiers proved themselves as excellent _____ (term used for "sharp shooters")
9. Pilots were not allowed to take these in their planes because officers thought that when they came under attack in the air they would "abandon ship".
11. This group of "Canadians" was first denied recruitment because of Canada's racist views at the time and because of fear that if they were captured they'd be treated horribly.
15. Both sides tried to mount machine guns on their planes but one major problem is that the bullets kept hitting the planes' _____.
17. The nickname of the Cree Sniper who is credited with 115 "observed kills".
18. This was used in no-man's land to slow down enemy approaches or to keep them out all together. (two words)
20. The term used for when one airplane would follow behind its enemy airplane so that they couldn't be attacked.
21. There were over 55,000 deaths on the first day of this battle.

22. The Canadians may have "won" at Vimy Ridge but almost 4,000 Canadians _____ doing so.
23. The reason that airplanes were not used in Canada when the war first started was because they were considered too _____.
26. Billy Bishop was awarded the _____ Cross, the "highest award for Bravery under Fire".
28. When the Schlieffen plan failed both sides "dug in" to _____ their positions (to regroup and stand their ground)
30. Significant to Canada in part because this battle is known as one of the bloodiest in WWI.
31. Until countries could figure out how to put machine guns on planes they were mostly used for _____ enemy troop movement.
32. This province lost almost its entire regiment (91%) in one day of attack during the Somme battle.

Down

1. This poisonous chemical was first used in the battle of Ypres.
2. A narrow strip between the trenches of the allies and their enemies. (three words)
3. The name of the famous Canadian WWI pilot who shot down 72 enemy planes. (two words)
4. The term given to Canadian and British soldiers who soaked cotton pads in urine to neutralize the chemical attack (by the way - it saved their lives).

5. The name of the Passenger ship that was sunk a German Submarine in 1915.
10. The expression used to mean soldiers climbing out of the trenches and across no-man's land fully exposed to attack. (four words)
12. What pilots were called in WWI.
13. What German soldiers in the second line of defence did at Vimy Ridge when Canadians stormed "over the top" and took control at Vimy Ridge.
14. Canadians were sent to Ypres in 1915 to break the _____ (a position in which no side of the war is making any progress).
16. The German Navy declared a _____ (2 words) in the waters to stop supplies from getting to Britain.
19. The term for when two enemy planes were involved in head to head battle in the air.
24. At first pilots from both sides were friendly with each other and would wave at each other in the air. This stopped when pilots started bringing _____ in the air and shooting at each other.
25. The average depth (in metres) of trenches (a number)
27. Because the average lifespan of a pilot in the first world war was only a few weeks their planes were often called "flying _____".
29. The name of Germany's great flying ace was the Red _____ (some claim he shot down 80 planes).