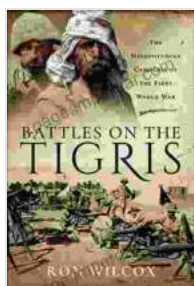


# The Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War: A Forgotten Front

The Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War was a forgotten front of the war, but it was a significant one. The campaign was fought between the British and the Ottoman Empire, and it was one of the most difficult and costly campaigns of the war.



## Battles on the Tigris: The Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War by Ron Wilcox

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 17200 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
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X-Ray for textbooks : Enabled



The campaign began in 1914, when the British landed at the port of Basra. Their objective was to secure the oil fields of Mesopotamia, which were vital to the British war effort. However, the British advance was soon halted by the Ottoman army.

The British were outnumbered and outgunned, and they were forced to retreat. They were eventually able to stabilize their position, but they were

unable to advance any further. The campaign settled into a stalemate, and it continued for the rest of the war.

The Mesopotamian Campaign was a costly one for both sides. The British lost over 100,000 men, and the Ottomans lost even more. The campaign also had a devastating impact on the civilian population of Mesopotamia. The war caused widespread famine and disease, and it is estimated that over 500,000 civilians died.

The Mesopotamian Campaign is often forgotten, but it was a significant one. The campaign was a major setback for the British, and it helped to prolong the war. The campaign also had a devastating impact on the civilian population of Mesopotamia.

## **The Causes of the Campaign**

There were several factors that led to the Mesopotamian Campaign. First, the British were eager to secure the oil fields of Mesopotamia. These oil fields were vital to the British war effort, and they were also seen as a potential source of wealth for the British Empire.

Second, the British were concerned about the Ottoman Empire's alliance with Germany. The Ottomans were a major power in the Middle East, and they were seen as a threat to British interests in the region.

Finally, the British were under pressure from their allies to open a new front against the Ottomans. The French and the Russians were both fighting the Ottomans on other fronts, and they wanted the British to do the same.

## **The Course of the Campaign**

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### **The Aftermath of the Campaign**

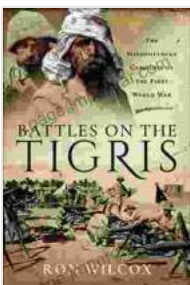
The Mesopotamian Campaign ended with the armistice of 1918. The British had achieved their objective of securing the oil fields of Mesopotamia, but they had paid a heavy price. The campaign had cost them over 100,000 men, and it had also had a devastating impact on the civilian population of Mesopotamia.

The Mesopotamian Campaign is often forgotten, but it was a significant one. The campaign was a major setback for the British, and it helped to prolong the war. The campaign also had a devastating impact on the civilian population of Mesopotamia.

The Mesopotamian Campaign of the First World War was a forgotten front of the war, but it was a significant one. The campaign was fought between the British and the Ottoman Empire, and it was one of the most difficult and costly campaigns of the war. Despite the challenges, the British were able to achieve their objectives and secure their control over Mesopotamia.

Alt attribute for images:

- Image of British soldiers in Mesopotamia: "British soldiers in Mesopotamia during the First World War."
- Image of Ottoman soldiers in Mesopotamia: "Ottoman soldiers in Mesopotamia during the First World War."
- Image of a map of Mesopotamia: "Map of Mesopotamia during the First World War."
- Image of a battlefield in Mesopotamia: "Battlefield in Mesopotamia during the First World War."
- Image of civilians in Mesopotamia during the First World War: "Civilians in Mesopotamia during the First World War."



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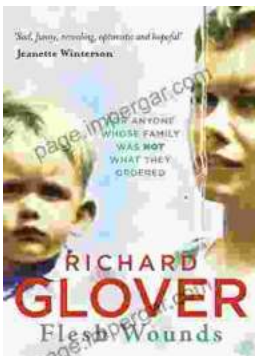
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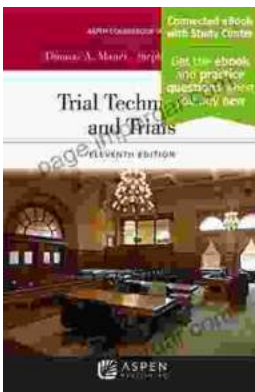
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