Canada made great contributions and sacrifices in the First World War. Our many achievements on the battlefield were capped by a three-month stretch of victories at the end of the war during what came to be known as “The Last Hundred Days.”

**The Western Front**
The First World War was fought from 1914 to 1918 and was the bloodiest war the world had ever seen up to that time. After the outbreak of the war, the fighting in France and Belgium soon turned into a stalemate of trench fighting. The Western Front was a string of trenches stretching from the North Sea to the Swiss border, with the Allied and German armies facing one another across a harsh “no-man’s land” of barbed wire, shell craters and mud.

Machine guns, snipers and artillery made breaking the enemy defences very difficult. The military leaders on both sides struggled with devising effective new tactics to deal with the realities of this kind of warfare. All too often, soldiers were simply sent “over the top” to charge the enemy trenches head-on in attacks that cost many lives and resulted in no significant gains. It would be 1918 before a major breakthrough on the Western Front finally came.

**The 1918 German Spring Offensives**
Early in 1918, the situation looked grim for the Allies. Germany began launching a series of major offensives in March that pushed the Allied lines back, advancing to within 70 kilometres of Paris. Despite these successes, this was to be Germany’s last major effort to win the war as they had overextended their army. As well, after years of war, their resources of men and supplies were dwindling. Meanwhile, the Allied forces were being reinforced by American troops after the entry of the United States into the war in 1917. The Allies regrouped and stopped the advance, then set about to make their own major push to finally end the war.

**The Last Hundred Days**
As the war progressed, Canada’s successes in battles like those at Vimy Ridge, France and Passchendaele, Belgium, had earned its army the reputation for being the best-attacking Allied troops on the Western Front. When the Allies planned the offensives that would ultimately win the war, Canada’s soldiers were given the responsibility of being at the forefront of the attacks.

The Canadian Corps’ reputation was such that the mere presence of Canadians on a section of the front would warn the enemy that an attack was coming. This meant that great secrecy would be involved in the movements of the Canadian Corps. A large offensive was planned in France in August 1918 and Canadian troops were shifted north to Ypres, Belgium. This made the Germans think a major attack was coming there before the Canadians secretly hurried back to the Amiens sector for the
real attack. On August 8, Canada led the way in an offensive that saw them advance 20 kilometres in three days. This offensive was launched without a long preliminary artillery bombardment as was usually done (which also warned the enemy that an attack was coming) and the Germans were taken totally by surprise. This breakthrough was a remarkable development and dashed enemy morale, with the German high commander calling it “the black day of the German Army.”

With Allied leaders' hopes now high for an end to the war in 1918, they kept up the pressure on the Germans. There would be little rest for the victorious Canadians. They were moved back north to the Arras sector and tasked with helping break the Hindenburg Line—now the enemy’s main defensive line. After a week of fierce fighting against some of Germany’s finest troops, in terrain that gave the enemy the advantage, the Canadians broke the Drocourt-Quéant Line in front of the Hindenburg Line by September 2.

Next up was the Canal du Nord, which formed part of the main Hindenburg Line. The partially-completed canal’s earthworks made it a tough position to attack, but Canadian Corps commander Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Currie came up with a daring plan. His men, along with a British division, would cross a 2,500-metre-wide dry section of the canal. However, this was a bottleneck that could cause Allied troops and equipment to bunch up and become easy targets. To cover the advance, Currie unleashed the heaviest single-day bombardment of the entire war and the September 27 attack was a stunning success. The Canadians broke through three lines of German defence and pressed on to capture Bourlon Wood. Combined with other successes along the British front, the Hindenburg Line was now breached.

The German army may have been retreating but that did not mean they stopped resisting. After further heavy fighting, Canadians helped capture the town of Cambrai and by October 11 the Corps had reached the Canal de la Sensée. This was the last action taken by the Corps as a whole but the individual Canadian divisions continued to fight, overcoming stiff German resistance and helping capture Mont Houy and Valenciennes by the beginning of November.

With German resistance crumbling, the armistice was finally signed on November 11, 1918. Canadians fought to the very end with the war’s last Canadian combat death—Private George Lawrence Price—happening just two minutes before the fighting officially ended. That day saw our soldiers in Mons, Belgium—a place of great symbolic meaning, as this was where the British army had its first significant battle against the invading Germans in the summer of 1914.

The war was finally over. The Canadian Corps’ accomplishments from August 8 to November 11 were truly impressive—more than 100,000 Canadians advanced 130 kilometres and captured approximately 32,000 prisoners and nearly 3,800 artillery pieces, machine guns and mortars.

**Heroism**

During “The Last Hundred Days,” 30 Canadians and Newfoundlanders earned the Victoria Cross (VC), the highest award for military valour they could receive. The experiences of two of these men—one who earned his VC at the beginning of
The 1918 German Spring Offensives finally came. Before a major breakthrough on the Western Front resulted in no significant gains. It would be 1918 trenches head-on in attacks that cost many lives and this kind of warfare. All too often, soldiers were leaders on both sides struggled with devising "no-man's land" of barbed wire, shell craters and German armies facing one another across a harsh Front was a string of trenches stretching from the into a stalemate of trench fighting. The Western the fighting in France and Belgium soon turned 1918 and was the bloodiest war the world had ever

The First World War was fought from 1914 to

The Western Front of victories at the end of the war during what came the battlefield were capped by a three-month stretch

Canada made great contributions and sacrifices in

The Canadian Corps' effort to restore peace and freedom are not forgotten.

Legacy

After more than four years of fighting, the war was finally over. Many of Canada's soldiers would serve as part of an occupation force in Germany, however, before finally being sent home in 1919. Canada's accomplishments had earned it a newfound respect and a recognition—both at home and around the world—that it was an independent country in its own right. This earned Canada a separate signature on the Treaty of Versailles that formally ended the First World War. The war also served as an example of the country's commitment to defend peace and freedom. It would demonstrate this commitment time and again in the years to come.

Canada Remembers Program

The Canada Remembers Program of Veterans Affairs Canada encourages all Canadians to learn about the sacrifices and achievements made by Canada's Veterans during times of war, conflict and peace, and to become involved in remembrance activities that will help to preserve their legacy for future generations of Canadians.

To learn more about Canada's role in the First World War, please visit the Veterans Affairs Canada Web site at www.vac-acc.gc.ca or call toll-free 1-877-604-8469.

This publication is available upon request in alternate formats.